

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE ALLIANCE.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NEBRASKA
STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

"THERE IS NOTHING WHICH IS HUMAN THAT IS ALIEN TO ME."—Torence.

VOL. I.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1889.

NO. 17.

THE ALLIANCE.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
BY THE
ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.
BOHANNAN BLOCK,
Lincoln, - - - Nebraska.

J. BURROWS, Editor.
J. M. THOMPSON, Associate Editor.

All communications for the paper should be addressed to THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO., and all matters pertaining to the Farmers' Alliance, including subscriptions to the paper, to the Secretary.

EXPIRATIONS.
Your subscription has expired, and unless renewed within the next fifteen days, a satisfactory arrangement made with the editor, your name will be removed from our books and the paper discontinued. We trust you will feel it your duty to send us your subscription and continue to receive this paper. Marked with a blue cross or "X" means you have not renewed.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR
The Alliance!**

THE FARMERS' OWN PAPER!

Magnificent Premiums!

The ALLIANCE has been started as the official organ of the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance. It has already taken a high place among the papers of the country, and is gaining patronage which promises to make it a brilliant success.

It will be conducted SOLELY IN THE INTEREST OF THE FARMERS AND LABORING MEN OF THE STATE AND NATION.

J. BURROWS,
its Editor, is President of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' State Alliance. He has had long experience in newspaper work. He will bring to his aid able men in different spheres of thought, and will make THE ALLIANCE one of the ablest papers in the west.

THE ALLIANCE will be absolutely FEARLESS AND UNTRAMMELED in the discussion of all public questions. Its publishers will accept no patronage from corporations that will embarrass their free expression of opinion upon all topics. NO MONEY WILL BUY THE OPINIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE ALLIANCE will be found in the front ranks of the opposition to all trusts and combinations to throttle competition, and extort from the producers and laborers the lion's share of the fruits of their toil.

We shall advocate the free coinage of silver the same as gold, and its restoration to its old time place in our currency.

The issue of all paper money direct to the people on land security, and an increase of its volume proportioned to increased production and population; Government ownership of railroads; The U. S. postal telegraph;

The restriction of land ownership to the users of land, and its reasonable limitation;

The exclusion of alien landholders;

The election of U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people;

And all other reforms which will inure to the benefit of the Farmers and Workingmen.

MR. BURROWS
was the first man to officially propose the union of the Northern and Southern Alliances into one body; and the first to propose the formation of a National Business Committee, which promises to develop into one of the largest co-operative enterprises in the world.

Now Brother Farmers and Workingmen, it remains for you to prove that the often-made assertion that you will not stand by your own friends, is false. We appeal to you for support. Give us your support and we will give you a grand paper.

Every member of the Alliance, and every Farmer, should make the success of this paper HIS OWN INDIVIDUAL CONCERN.

We want an agent in every Alliance in the North.

Terms, Single Subscriptions \$1.00 per year, invariably in advance; or, Five yearly Subscriptions Four Dollars.

Canvassers wanted.

SEE OUR MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM OFFER in our advertising columns.

All kinds of Job Work

Promptly and neatly executed at reasonable prices. Particular attention given to Alliance work.

Address, ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

The rapid growth of the Alliance and other farmers' organizations is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. All branches of honorable toil will soon be consolidated under one head and for one general purpose—the best interests of the producing classes.

What's the Use?
The daily press is striving hard—
But what's the use?
That folks their follies may discard,
But what's the use?
For people still blow out the gas,
And tramps at crossings try to pass,
Who ladies still chew gum, alas!
So what's the use?
The farmers still are signing notes—
So what's the use?
And buying wild Bohemian oats,
So what's the use?
For though we warn them day by day,
Yet suckers still will dearly pay
For every "snag" that comes their way,
So what's the use?

EDITORIAL.

THE U. P. ROAD.

As we noted last week, the scheme of the U. P. people to rob the government of the debt due it by the Pacific roads is ripening. We notice in the news dispatches of Tuesday last, that the special senate committee appointed to make an investigation into the terminal facilities and property interests of the Union, Southern and Northern Pacific railroad companies, arrived at Omaha on a special train last Monday evening.

Senator Davis, when questioned concerning the matter, said: "This committee was appointed for the purpose of making an investigation of the condition of the subsidized lines, with a view to establishing a basis upon which to formulate a funding bill. It is intended to provide a medium of refunding the obligations of the Pacific roads to the government, making the government an individual creditor, and extending the indebtedness of the roads to such a number of years as may be decided upon. To all intents and purposes it will be a creature, in character, of the Outhwaite bill."

As we predicted last week, the Outhwaite bill is to come up in the new congress in a new form. Arrangements are being made to make the government an individual creditor, and extend the debt an indefinite number of years; and failing in that, it is the intention of the parties interested to rob the subsidized roads of all value by making entirely new connections with and by the lines which have been built with the surplus earnings of those roads, and then leave them on the hands of the government without any earning capacity except their local traffic and subject to a first mortgage bonded debt more than equal to their value. In short, a long-headed scheme is on foot to induce the government to try its first experiment at railroading so handicapped as to make financial failure an absolute certainty, and so nip in the bud the growing demand of the people for government ownership of railroads.

This scheme is to divorce all the Union Pacific non-subsidized lines from the subsidized system and to place the non-subsidized lines out of the reach of the government, against that day when the Union Pacific shall be called to a reckoning from which there shall be no escape. The name of the consolidated system of lines divorced from the Union Pacific is the "Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company." It embraces the Oregon Short Line Railway, running from Granger, Wy. T., to Huntington, Oregon; the Utah Northern Railway, a narrow gauge road running from Ogden, Utah, to Silver Bow, Anaconda, Butte City and Helena, Montana; the Utah Central Railway, running from Ogden to Salt Lake City and thence to Frisco in the southern part of Utah; the Utah & Nevada and the Ogden & Syracuse Railroads. The general offices of the new system, which is a corporation by itself, standing utterly independent of all other corporations, have been located at Salt Lake City. The Oregon Short Line is the Union Pacific's route to Oregon and Washington, and it connects with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company at Huntington. The Oregon Short Line Railway is the lessee of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Union Pacific has nothing to say to the Oregon Navigation Co. that does not pass through the hands of the Oregon Short Line. This consolidation strips the Union Pacific of all feeding lines west of the Rockies, leaving nothing except the main line terminating at Ogden. The officers of the consolidated system, as it is known here, are all Union Pacific men, and include President Charles Francis Adams, who fills the same position on the Union Pacific, and George M. Cummings, general manager, also assistant general manager of the Union Pacific. Edward Dickinson, general superintendent of the Union Pacific, is also a prominent figure among the stockholders of the consolidated system.

The complete divorce of these non-subsidized lines from the Union Pacific system is liable to be followed by a repetition of the deal with the non-subsidized roads east of the mountains. A line is now building from Sioux City west and from Ogden east. Of course the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway is a great system, but it must have an eastern outlet. These things have all been taken into consideration, and it has not been

forgotten that the Union Pacific main line now owes enough to build several main lines just like it, and that this same main line is competing with other transcontinental lines which were built at much less cost in the days of cheap railroads. The Pacific Short Line is organized to build from Sioux City to Ogden; it passes through a better country than the Union Pacific and is many miles the shorter line. At Sioux City it makes connection for Chicago and the East with as much facility and as good results as does the Union Pacific at Omaha or Kansas City.

The Senate Committee will do well to investigate the secret schemes that are being nursed by the highly respectable Chas. F. Adams and his conferees, as well as the property interests of the road he represents. As a matter of abstract right and justice all roads that have been built out of the earnings of the U. P., or by robbing it of ties and iron, as in the case of the Utah Northern, are covered by the government lien, and should be held for the government debt. We believe if this matter should go to the supreme court of the U. S., such would be its decision. Thieving jugglery should have no part in this case.

How Shall We Maintain Interest in the Subordinate Alliances?

This is a question of paramount importance, and confronts every member of a Subordinate Alliance. It is a common thing for Alliances to languish, and the members lose interest, solely for the want of some organized effort to maintain interest and originate enterprises and schemes for the financial benefit of the members. This is all wrong, and should not be permitted. There is not an Alliance in the state that cannot institute some business scheme either to save or make money, and every Alliance should do it. Bulk your sales whenever it is possible to do so. Follow your produce just as far on its road to the consumer as possible. Join together in making up car-loads of hogs, grain, cattle, or anything you may have to ship, where single members have not full car-loads. Join together also in buying coal, groceries, lumber, and many other articles. Geo. Woolley, of Chicago, will sell lumber direct to the consumer for cash in car-loads, at great saving over the retail trade. Remember any individual, under the inter-state law, can ship goods in or out as cheap as any regular shipper.

These business arrangements will furnish topics of interest to occupy part of the time of your meetings. But regular discussions and literary entertainments should be provided for. There is hardly an Alliance which has not some member qualified to prepare a programme and lead in such discussions. These persons should be found and enlisted in the work, and regular discussions should be provided for on topics of general interest, or on subjects on which education is necessary. These discussions may take a wide range, and embrace any and all questions which it is desirable to understand.

Another source of interest is to meet at different members' houses, instead of regularly at one place. This is quite pleasant in the clear fall weather. At such meetings a social spirit will prevail—a free interchange of views on current politics, on neighborhood affairs, and farming interests, will take place. In all these meetings, and in all discussions, seek a higher plane of literary and social development. Do not confine your reading to the newspaper. Seek the best books and newest and highest ideas. Mental and moral development is one of the great objects of the Alliance. But a higher culture is not picked up by the roadside by chance. It only comes to those who desire it and seek it. But with those who once begin to seek it the desire for it grows stronger and stronger.

Make the meeting of the Subordinate Alliance interesting and valuable, and it will be the surest guarantee that the meeting of the County and State Alliance will also be valuable.

We would suggest the following topics for discussion at Alliance meetings: How shall we improve present methods of taxation? What is the duty of the government to the farmers? What is the cause of the present hard times? Can our present financial system be improved?—and how? Can monopolies and trusts continue to exist and free government be maintained? What kind of live stock pays best? Is it our duty to support our own paper? The above will do for the present. The secretary of the State Alliance may probably issue a series of subjects for discussion, certain subjects being assigned to each month, so that all over the state discussion and thought may be concentrated upon the same line.

In conclusion let us say that the Alliance, if properly managed, affords the best means for elevating and educating the farmers that has ever been devised; and we sincerely hope the good men who desire the advancement of society to still higher and higher planes will use it for that purpose.

WHEN answering advertisements always mention THE ALLIANCE.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FARMER.

With corn at from 10 to 15c, with oats at 8 to 12c; with the cattle market in the hands of a combine, making the feeding of steers a mere lottery, with the chances in favor of selling at a loss after they are fattened; with the prices of horses, which comparatively few farmers raise for sale, demoralized by the general depression, the outlook for farmers is unusually gloomy. If a farmer is out of debt, and can remain so, he is master of the situation. But very few indeed are in that fortunate condition. Our financial system, based on debt, and furnishing an entirely inadequate volume of money, forces the business of the country upon a debt basis. There is a very large class of farmers who are absolutely compelled to either borrow money or make store bills or give notes for machinery, &c., or quit the business. The rates of interest in one case, and the added prices in the other, are simply ruinous. As a result of this, chattel mortgage sales are almost of daily occurrence in all our considerable towns. Property is ruthlessly sacrificed, and men left with families on their hands—just their bare hands.

One class is fattening on debt—the debt of other people. To the money lenders the present is a time of bountiful harvest. Never in the history of the country were the handlers of money gathering in spoils faster than now.

Is there any prospect of relief? Are there any governmental measures proposed which promise to make prices higher, money more plenty, times easier? Is there the least prospect that the promises of orators last fall, that the election of Harrison would bring us prosperity, are to be fulfilled? Caudor compels us to answer all these questions in the negative. The only governmental scheme spoken of in connection with money is to issue a thousand millions of perpetual bonds, and tax the people to pay interest upon them, for the benefit of bankers. The only thing the bankers propose to do is to withdraw the greenbacks and relieve a little gold that is now hoarded in the treasury. Meantime the continual rumble of business failures is heard, a cry of "hard times" is going up from all the land—and the "misery" caused by a "shrinking volume of money and falling prices" depicted by the United States monetary commission, is upon us.

It is very evident that what relief farmers have must come from themselves. Expenses must be cut off, the most rigid economy adopted. Articles of food and clothing that have been bought must be substituted by articles produced at home. We must deliberate study and plan to LIVE WITHIN OURSELVES. The extent to which this can be carried will surprise any one who has not figured on it. If we are forced to do it, we can go back to the old ways of our fathers, when woolen and linen cloths were made on the farm, and when almost everything consumed on the farm was produced on it. Carried out on a large scale, this would breed disaster to other classes. Less goods would be bought, merchants would fail, and railroad stocks slump. Meantime the world MUST have the food supplies we produce.

The interest of self-preservation is strong, and the farmers must look out for themselves. Our financial system is a breeder of periods of financial depression; followed by panics and widespread ruin. We are in the depression now, and the crisis will soon come. The truth might just as well be told. Bradstreet may gloze it over as he may, the symptoms are plain. We warn the farmers, and say to them, take care of yourselves.

The Omaha Bee of the 5th has a very fair article on the Australian voting system. It goes just a little out of the way to detail an ingenious method by which votes may be bought, even under that system. This simply illustrates that if men were fenced into paradise, and hell was just outside, they'd kick a paling off and stick one leg through.

The Australian law will be passed by our next legislature, and we trust the Bee will experience an entire change of heart before that time, and become one of its most earnest supporters.

Omaha Bee: Dastardly assaults of the White Cap order can not be tolerated in this state. Masked cowards who skulk in the dark and brutally assault their neighbors will have to be hunted down and severely dealt with. Amen! Amen! The Winchester rifle, sharp and quick, is the proper remedy; and there shouldn't be an instant's hesitation in applying it.

Hades knows its own.—In its account of the Hastings' convention the Lincoln Journal says "pandemonium reigned in the hall—Chairman Bixler was soon worn out, and Church Howe was called to the chair." Sound enough! Pandemonium claims him here, as hades will hereafter.

The hole where Tauver's mouth was still yawns. The president's supply of poor relations is exhausted. He may have to make a requisition upon Clarkson yet. Lincoln can spare several candidates for postmaster without going broke.

Those who are ruled by law, should have the power to say what shall be laws, and who the law makers. Women are as much interested in legislation as men, and are entitled to representation.—William Lloyd Garrison.

Republican State Convention.

JUDGE REESE DEFEATED!

THE RAILROAD GANG TRIUMPHANT.

People, Wake Up!

A PEOPLES' STATE CONVENTION NEEDED.

This paper owes no allegiance to the republican or any other party; and it does not criticize the action of any political convention in any partisan spirit. And it doesn't need to, from the simple fact that there is no such thing as partisan politics in state matters in Nebraska. The sole contest in this state now as in years past, is between the corporations and the people. In the republican convention at Hastings last Tuesday the people were most ignominiously defeated, and the railroad gang is now on top.

Judge Reese, since his elevation to the supreme bench, has shown himself to be a high-minded, honorable gentleman, who based his decisions on sound judicial principles, and could not be made the tool of monopolies and railroad corporations. This fact disqualified him for the support of the brass-collared gang who rule this state. For the past month trusted agents of the gang have been laying their plans for the defeat of Judge Reese. While Judge Reese's friends knew of these preparations, they still placed so much reliance in his well known integrity and his strength with the people that they had full confidence of his re-nomination. But when the convention assembled it was found to be a railroad crowd. Three division superintendents, and railroad bosses and cappers from all over the state were present to hold up their benches to the point of violating their pledges, ignoring instructions given to them as delegates, and betraying the people of the state.

This was all accomplished on the first ballot. Judge Norval was nominated by 545 votes to 269 for Reese.

Again we witness the political machinery of the dominant party used to defeat the will of the people.

Again we see combined monopolies seize that which should be the agency of free government and prostitute it to the base purpose of retiring a judge whose only fault is that he would not be their tool, and elevating in his stead a man whom they think they can use.

Lancaster county had thirty-nine delegates in the convention, elected as supporters of Mr. Reese, and explicitly instructed for him. Of these fourteen were found who held their subserviency to corporations higher than their fidelity to their constituents and their personal honor.

The vile agency of free passes in this infamy may be illustrated by some facts in relation to the Gage county delegation. This delegation was instructed for Judge Reese; but he had no free transportation for its members. This fact coming to the knowledge of the B. & M. outfit, about thirteen of the number were captured for the railroad crew by the contemptible bribe of a free pass. Think of it! Men who call themselves honorable ignoring the instructions of their constituents and selling themselves to a railroad corporation for the contemptible pittance of a free ride to Hastings. There were 280 proxies in this convention, five-sixths of which were probably controlled by the railroad crew.

But mere resentment against individual traitors amounts to but very little, and would amount to nothing were it not that parties and conventions are only aggregations of individuals. The great question is, what will THE PEOPLE do about it? Will they march up like cattle and vote the stanch ticket? Probably they will. So few of them have yet learned that they are being ruled by railroad cappers through the agency of the party tie.

farmer must consist of those products which are left after the current expenses of the year have been met. If he is producing below cost that margin will be entirely wiped out, and he may be compelled to sell some reserve stock or perhaps borrow money to keep matters even. In this case he stops making improvements, retrenches in all family expenses, buys less goods. Necessarily the money that he would have used if prices had been good is left in the banker's hands unemployed. The same cause that induces him to economize will prevent his buying land or making other ventures. In short, as far as the farmer is concerned, low prices cause a stagnation of business and enterprise which leaves money idle, and it necessarily accumulates unused at the business centres.

In the case of the tradesman the same principle applies. Prices are tending downward, at the same time trade gets duller, collections more difficult, competition for sales keener. He sees his margin of profit gradually disappearing; and he also is forced into a line of economy, not only in his own living, but in his business, which reacts disastrously upon the business of the community. It lessens his purchases, as well as lessens his sales, and a less volume of money is therefore required to transact the business, and it accumulates unused.

With business men another potent cause of stagnation is found in the continuous shrinkage of values in times of contraction. It would not be very shrewd for a man to buy a piece of property to-day which he was morally certain that he could buy six months or a year hence at twenty per cent. less than to-day. Money calculates all of these chances. Money men and financiers who know little or nothing of the principles which underlie money, know all about these intricacies of investment enterprise. It often happens that through this shrinkage in the value of property money will earn more while locked up in a safe idle than it would invested in property. Hence the shrinkage in values in such times as these acts as a bar to enterprise, and causes money, which in good times would be actively employed, to swell the reserves of some bank, or to be invested in some speculative enterprise.

In the case of the mere wage-laborers the same principle of stagnation caused by low prices operates with full force. It is true that in such times the wages of a day's work will buy more necessities than in other times, it is also true that as the farmer, and merchant, and manufacturer are compelled to economize, days' work become fewer and idle days more plenty. Thus the laborer finds that cheap provisions bring him no solace, and that with prices lower and lower he finds it still harder and harder to keep the wolf from the door.

It will thus be seen that the idea that money is cheap and plenty because the bank reserves are large and money is seeking borrowers, is a fallacy and a delusion. Money has no employment apart from labor. Of itself it earns nothing. A banker speaks of money as earning so much interest. But before this money can earn any interest it must be used in some avenue of labor, and as an adjunct and aid to such labor, and it is the labor that earns the interest. Prosperity demands that labor should be employed, and when labor is all employed there will be little idle money.

THAT \$50,000,000.

In the presidential campaign the republicans made a great hue and cry about Mr. Cleveland having lent the banks \$50,000,000 of government money without interest. Now, it is given out by the republican papers that Mr. Harrison is calling in that money and using it to buy bonds. Of course it would not do for Mr. H. to do such an utterly awful thing as did Mr. C. Just look at the financial aspect of this matter, and see how utterly insincere and hypocritical is the talk of both sides. Mr. Cleveland lent the money to the bankers; Mr. Harrison withdraws it and turns it over to the bond-holders, the same fellows, taking their bonds at twenty per cent. premium.

It is certainly better for the people that this money should remain in circulation. If it is withdrawn from the banks it goes out of circulation, at least until the men who exchange bonds for it can re-invest it. As in any case the U. S. would get no interest for it, it is certainly better that the money should go to the banks, and through them into the channels of trade, than to be locked up in the U. S. treasury. Better still would it be, if the government could lend that money to the people on land security, at cost of handling, instead of lending it to the banks for nothing, and letting them lend it to the people at usurious interest.

The debt statement issued by the treasury Oct. 1st shows that there is now locked up \$637,540,530.61.

One of our exchanges has the following advice to its farmer readers which applies with equal force to all people: "If you have a little farm and are out of debt, don't fret and work yourself and good wife into graves for the making of money. You have but one life to live and it is very brief at the best. Take a little pleasure and comfort as you go along day by day, and try and do a little good to others. A morbid, insatiate desire to possess the earth, to grab everything in sight, is at the foundation of more misery than any one thing. Wealth alone will never keep your memory green after you are gone; a good life and kind actions will."

A WORD FOR THE CAUSE.

Educate, Educate, Educate!

An army, to be efficient, must be organized. It must be made up of companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps. But this not enough. These subdivisions must be drilled—not separately and differently, but all exactly alike, so that when massed together, they can all be wielded by one command, by one word, by one man.

So with the Farmers' Alliance. It is not enough to organize into Subordinate, County, State and National bodies. It is not enough to subscribe to certain principles, or to assume certain obligations. These bodies must be educated—drilled to act together. There is nothing compulsory about it, but it is truly a VOLUNTEER army. We may have a true and loyal and active Sub-Alliance, or a strong and efficient and zealous County Alliance, but if it is not drilled to act together, there is nothing compulsory about it, but it is truly a VOLUNTEER army. We may have a true and loyal and active Sub-Alliance, or a strong and efficient and zealous County Alliance, but if it is not drilled to act together, there is nothing compulsory about it, but it is truly a VOLUNTEER army.

The above from the Progressive Farmer of North Carolina, forcibly presents a very important subject. Do we habitually, when subscribing for papers, select those which we know are devoted to our interests?—or are we not quite as apt to select one that is edited in the interest of a corporation, or which is entirely indifferent on the subject?

The State Alliance of this state has repeatedly urged the members to discontinue their patronage of papers which do not advocate the principles of the Alliance. The Alliances of Nebraska have a paper of their own. It advocates their rights and their interests. It has the warm endorsement of our State Executive Committee. It has the confidence and support of many of the best farmers of the state. It will not pander to vitiated sentiment or tastes. It will be a clean paper which you can place in the hands of your young daughters. Its columns will be controlled by no party nor no corporation. Is it not worthy of your support and encouragement? And can you not prevail upon some neighbor to subscribe? Can you not secure ten subscribers for it in your Alliance?

Come to our help in building up our great and glorious cause—come to our help in advocating the rights of the farmer against trusts, combinations and frauds. Accept this appeal as made to you individually. There are two thousand men in this state who should each get us up a club of five by the first day of November. Have not some of you been receiving the paper ever since it started, and not yet sent us even your own subscriptions? Have you renewed?

We are not satisfied with our paper. Our ideal paper is handsomer and better than any paper in the state of Nebraska. Give us TEN subscribers from each Alliance, and we will make this the ideal paper.

Hon. Alonzo Wardall for Senator.

Hon. A. Wardall, of Huron, Dakota, has been put forward by his friends for U. S. Senator. In an article in the Ruralist defining his position, he gives the following figures:

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Total number of members—670.
Agriculture.....162
Industry.....161
Commerce and Trade.....137
Professional men.....107
Army and Navy.....66
Office holders.....47

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
Number of Deputies—580.
Professional men.....270
Office holders.....161
Industry.....81
Agriculture.....75
Commerce and Trade.....62

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Number of Representatives—333.
Territorial delegates—8. Total 335.
Professional men.....264
Industry.....24
Commerce and Trade.....24
Agricultural.....21

He then goes on to say:

"Think of it, citizens of Dakota! With 45 per cent of the population of these United States agricultural, with material interests greater than all the rest combined, we have but one twenty-second part of the members of congress. No wonder our interests are neglected, as they surely are. It is small blame to the lawyers, bankers, and railroad magnates, mining nabobs, lumber kings, officers and agents of the money trusts and combinations, if they look after the interests that sent them there. Why should they not? They would be recreant to their trust if they did not. No body complains about their not doing their duty by their employers, and for their class, and we as farmers have no right to grumble if men whom we did not select and who are not in sympathy with us, neglect our interests. If the 375 lawyers and bankers in congress are giving you the legislation you want, well and good; send four more from Dakota. If they are not doing their duty by you, and I believe they are not a farmer in Dakota who thinks they are, then in the name of common sense and for your interest and safety, send at least one farmer out of the four and try him for a term and see if it will help matters any. If you prefer any other farmer to me, say so, and I will work heartily for him—but let us call a halt on this class legislation, and say that the people, not the lawyers and bankers alone, shall control congress."

This is excellent doctrine to apply in other states than Dakota. Every Alliance man there ought to make it his special duty to see that Mr. Wardall gets there.

MONOPOLISTS seem to think they are the only men who have a right to live.