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POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1890. I hereby certify that the ALLIANCE weekly newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Postmaster General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the 15th of June, 1890. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALBERT WATSON, Postmaster.

COUNTY ORGANIZERS.

- The following is a list of the later-appointed county organizers. Adams County, A. C. Tompkins, Hansen. Antelope, Jas. A. Butler, Ewing. Banner, Wm. Clark, Banner. Buffalo, John A. Hoge, Shelton.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[This department is conducted by the Secretary of the State Alliance to whom all communications in relation to Alliance work, short articles upon various subjects of interest to the Alliance etc., should be addressed. Write plain and only on one side of the paper. Sign what you write and your articles but send us your name always.]

Reply to Mr. Petersen.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—In THE ALLIANCE of August 28th, is a very able article from the pen of Mr. T. B. Petersen. From it I clip the following: "Some one may ask how can we ever freeze these giant trusts out of existence?" Mr. Petersen answers this question as follows: "Give the old world a chance to compete with our own manufacturers by taking the duties off of all the necessities of life for a time, and every trust would vanish."

The salt trust was organized with a capital of \$3,000,000. Three millions of this capital was supplied by English capitalists. English capitalists are buying a majority of the tanneries of the United States, thus securing a controlling interest in the leather production of our nation. English capital is being largely invested in the flouring mills of the country. Soon Englishmen propose to control the output of American flour.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says nearly every American trust is backed by English capital. In short, English capitalists, united with a few of our Tory millionaires, propose to crush our small manufacturing enterprises—propose to kill all competition and set the price on every article consumed by this great American people.

Does any one suppose that foreign capital invested in the United States will ever come in direct competition with our own? No, sir, never. English capital, in ways untold, has brought cheap labor and high priced necessities for the consumer. It does not matter whether that capital is invested at home, in India, Turkey, or the United States.

Should we admit the necessities of life duty free as Mr. Petersen suggests, the result would be that the price on these same necessities would be set by trusts located in England, and our Tory capitalists would unite—in part they are already united—with the foreign trusts to reduce our laborers to a level with the labor element of Turkey and India.

With a protective tariff a trust to set prices on our necessities of life must be located among us, and every trust located in our midst is in the east and control with national laws. We think the American producers are getting ready to take these American trusts by the throat and shake the life out of them. With a low tariff on the easting on would be at the mercy of foreign trusts without a weapon of defense.

No doubt our tariff laws are manipulated by eastern capitalists so that it is to the advantage of large manufacturing enterprises to locate in the east. Of course such manipulation is detrimental to the growth and prosperity of the west. To illustrate: In 1872 the duty on jute, manilla and sisal fiber was reduced to a low figure. Prior to this reduction the factories were located in Missouri and Iowa to work up the sisal fiber of the west, and this manufactured sisal fiber was taking the place of foreign fiber, thus benefiting the western farmer. In 1872 there was a young and growing western industry asking for protection. We were answered by the east with the admission of the foreign fiber almost duty free. This admission of the foreign fiber closed the sisal factories of the west and the easting on the binder twine trust of last season possible.

With a proper adjustment of the tariff, the rope, coarse bagging, and binder twine used in the west would be made here, out of the raw material on the prairies, and for much less money than we are now paying. With a proper duty on sugar and proper government, Nebraska would soon furnish the whole country with beet sugar at five cents per pound, and Kansas might send her cane sugar to the London strikers.

When the Nebraska and Kansas sugar industry is once established the present sugar trust will vanish, and a Kansas or Nebraska farmer raising corn for 15 cents a bushel will be a thing of the past. JOHN STEBBINS, Shelton, Neb.

Pleasant Valley Alliance reports the appointment of J. M. Wilson as purchasing agent, and a large increase in membership.

Omaha's Defence of John M. Thurston.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 6, 1889. MR. EDITOR: We think that you and your correspondent S. E. G. do not fully appreciate the brilliant efforts of our son John M. Thurston. You call in question the truth of his statement that the farmers of Iowa and Nebraska are creating wealth faster than any people ever did now or before. This is God's truth. Never was the whole land so covered with an abundance of cereal wealth. Valley and hill rolling upon one another like waves of the sea—millions of bushels in each successive wave, every bushel adding \$1 wealth to the world, and two-thirds of that for every bushel of oats. Now John sees this clearly. He is built on the broad gauge. He knows that three-fourths of this vast wealth will soon roll into his client's pocket, out of which he takes a princely salary, and our John is happy. Why not? Now our son John is not to blame for nowing these surroundings. It is you, Mr. Editor, S. E. G., and over 50,000,000 others, who are built on the narrow gauge and only see a little way, and permit these conditions to exist and continue so that your correspondent, and others have to part with oats at one-fourth their value, 8 cts a bushel, for which they pay cash rent to an English landlord \$2.50 an acre, \$1 for threshing, 35 cts for twine—\$3.85—leaving 15 cts an acre for his work, on which his family must live, on which his own beloved government charges him 40 per cent taxes on the average. This is the way that John's wealth rapidly accumulates, and is as rapidly transferred to other lands. The largest portion of all stocks and bonds are owned by aliens. We are skimming our rich lands to pay the interest annually. There is where the money goes. The other day when Manager Stone was dismissed from the Atchison & Santa Fe and Manvel put in his place it was at the command of alien bonds and stock. The management of Stone was not sufficiently prompt in payment of interest or dividends on alien bonds and stocks. Look out. Brother S. E. G. will be compelled to live on less than 15c an acre next year. So last Thursday he went to Belmont—Belmont the single standard to close up a loan with a South American Republic, and bind them as slaves, he committed the same acts of usurious plunder upon Wall street, and wrung out of his victims 10 per cent from Friday to Monday, that he has been practicing upon the farmers of the west for the last ten years. Now the fools in the west can grin at the fools in the east, while the aliens laugh as they plunder you both, and our John won't care a cent. And there are lots of Johns. A. R. CURTIS, NEB., Oct. 1, 1889.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: Frontier County Alliance met at Stockville, Sept. 28, with a good attendance. The subject of a more thorough organization of the county was considered, followed by a statement from Bro. F. M. Rathbun of the plan and workings of the Farmers' Alliance Business Association of Cambridge. This is a joint stock company and is doing a good business. All seemed hopeful of great results from the Alliance movement. Adjourned to meet second Tuesday in December. L. H. FITCH, Sec'y.

FAIRFIELD ALLIANCE held a picnic last Saturday, Oct. 5th, in President J. W. McReynolds' grove. J. M. Sanford delivered an oration to a large and appreciative audience. The old war horse handled the subjects of corporations, trusts, rings and combinations without gloves. Other speakers were in attendance and addressed the people. Had a pleasant day, a sumptuous dinner, and our Alliance greatly strengthened and encouraged. Yours fraternally, LOGAN McREYNOLDS, Sec'y.

ELWOOD, NEB. Sept. 30, 1889. DEAR SIR AND BRO: At last we are able to report our Alliance which was formed some two weeks ago, up and at work. Every member is full of enthusiasm, and all have joined with the intention of working might and main for the success of the Alliance. Six members joined at our last meeting, and we expect many more before long. Long live the Alliance. D. H. MAJOR, Sec.

PHILLIPS, NEB., Oct. 5, 1889. SEC. THOMPSON, DEAR SIR: I enclose you a list of yearly subscribers for the best paper in the state. Will send some more next week. Our business association is doing nicely and we are bound to win. E. H. BALL, Agt.

WAHOO, NEB., Oct. 7, 1889. Saunders County Alliance will meet Saturday, Oct. 19th, afternoon and evening at Marble Alliance—S. H. Moss School House. It is the duty of every Alliance man in the county to be present. W. O. RAND, Sec'y County Alliance.

Laws' Unsavory Record in the McCook Land Office. The Bee of Friday last contains a letter from R. H. Stewart, of Sutton, Neb., giving a detailed statement of frauds perpetrated by G. M. Laws, while registrar of the McCook land office, by which Stewart was cheated out of a quarter section of land on which he had made a homestead entry. The citations from the records and the logical statements made by Mr. Stewart leave no doubt as to the truth of his statement. When Mr. Laws changed his vote on the question of reducing rates he committed a vile fraud on the people of Nebraska, and proved himself the pliant tool of the B. & M. Will the people of the Second district reward him by nominating him for the responsible position of representative.

MONEY.

Does Contraction of the Currency Lower Prices? J. BURROWS IN FARMERS' VOICE. FIRST ARTICLE. Low prices for farm products are universal. Distress in free trade England, is as great as in protected Germany and United States; and it seems necessary to find some cause which is of universal application. The wisecracks say we are suffering from overproduction. As the universal distress seems to be on the increase, they are reduced to the anomalous proposition that "the more wealth we produce the poorer we become." We regret this idea as untenable. We cannot convince the farmers of Western Nebraska that there is an overproduction of coal, when they are compelled to stop trains and take possession of it to prevent their families from freezing; nor that there is an overproduction of woolen cloth while their children are compelled to wear jeans. The cause of low prices must evidently be sought in some economic law which appeals more forcibly to our reason than the heresy of over-production. The political economists say that the laws of supply and demand make prices. We may safely concede this to be true, with the reservation that there may be some economic conditions which make or affect the laws of supply and demand. Demand, to be effective, must combine the need for food, clothing, etc., with the ability to purchase the same—that is, with supply equal to demand. Supply may be never so great, if there is no corresponding ability to buy, poverty and distress must result. Now, it is evident that whatever tends to impair the ability to buy, must tend to reduce the demand for the goods, and therefore lessens consumption, and tend toward the accumulation of an unused surplus. A hailstorm or tornado, which destroys the farmer's crop before it is garnered, is an incident of this description. A. we will suppose, intended last fall to build a barn, but a storm or drought, or both occur, and he finds himself with insufficient means, and the barn is not built. The consequence of this upon demand through the social fabric. The lumber remains in the yard, the hardware in the store, the carpenter is idle. The lumber dealer does not need to replenish his stock, it not being depleted by A, consequently the vessel bringing the lumber from the mills lies with furlled sails; and the saws at the mills cease their whirr. The hardware dealer is not needed. The great question, denies his wife a new dress, diminishing the manufacturer's per cent and lessening the weaver's pay. The carpenter, idle, consumes his former earnings, while his clothes grow threadbare and the fallow of his garden brings no roses to the cheek of his wife. Thus on and on may this influence be traced through increasingly radiating circles, every interruption of demand reacting disastrously upon supply. Any other cause that tends to produce the same effect upon A would produce the same reflex upon society. Is there any other cause which is of more universal application than the one supposed? Let us deal to demand. It is evident that whatever would diminish the purchasing power of "A's" crop say one-half would be the same as practically destroying one-half of it as far as paying debts or procuring supplies is concerned. The great question, does an inadequate supply of money do this? And is the present supply inadequate? It is a financial axiom that prices of products bear a certain relation to the volume of money in circulation. The more money was a product of labor, its supply would bear a just relation to the amount of labor available for its production, stimulated by the natural demand for it, like any other product. But money being a creation of law, designed for a medium to exchange products, and its volume not controlled by labor, its value bears a certain relation to the products to be exchanged, determined at all times by the relative quantities. Understand, it is the RELATIVE quantities that determine this relative value. An increase in the quantity of products to be exchanged, without a corresponding increase in the quantity of money, does the same effect as a decrease of the medium of exchange. It would diminish prices. An increase in the quantity of the medium of exchange would have precisely the same effect on the value of products to be exchanged. It would increase prices. This law holds good without any reference to the kind of money used, provided it is the kind furnished by law, and accepted by the general community. Now, have any processes been going on for the past ten years which have tended to continually change these relative quantities of products and money, and have the processes been co-extensive with the universal depression of the agricultural interest? I think both questions may be answered in the affirmative. First, throughout all the countries which have a certain relation to the volume of money, the effort has been and is being made, to make gold the only standard of value and the basis of all paper money. Consequently the tendency has been to diminish the volume of currency to correspond with the volume of gold available to redeem it. Second, throughout these same countries there has been a great increase through the invention of improved machinery and the application of steam and electricity. In the power of production. These two causes have produced a relative decrease of money and increase of products—a continual disturbance of relative quantities, all the time against the producer. Third, this disturbance—this relative decrease of money and increase of products resulting in the depression of agricultural interests, has taken place universally in those countries which have adopted the gold standard, and the efforts to adopt the single gold standard. The two great causes named are exactly alike in their effects in these countries, though their systems of government and land tenure are radically different from each other. In part of them we have free trade, in part high protection, in part tariff for revenue only. In some we have an almost despotic empire, in some a constitutional monarchy, in some a free republic. Some of them maintain great standing armies, some have no army to speak of. In some the land is monopolized by an aristocracy, in some it is free to all alike. But in all the lands where coin is the basis of money, and where the gold bugs have been laying their eggs, the products of the farmer or the laborer are depressed, and the laborers are ground to the earth.

There is No Death. There is no death! The stars go down To rise upon some farther shore; And bright in heaven's jeweled crown They shine forevermore. There is no death! The dust we tread Shall change beneath the summer showers To golden grain or mellow fruit Or rainbow-tinted flowers. The granite rocks disorganize To feed the hungry moss they bear; The forest leaves drink daily life From out the vernal air. There is no death! The leaves may fall, The flowers fade and pass away— They only wait through wintry hours The coming of the May. There is no death! An angel form Walks o'er the earth with silent tread; He bears our best beloved things away, And then we call them "dead." He leaves our hearts all desolate; He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers— Transplanted into bliss they now Adorn immortal bowers. The birdlike voice, whose joyous tones Made glad this scene of sin and strife, Sings now her everlasting song Amid the Tree of Life. And when He sees a smile too bright Or heart too pure for taint of vice; He bears it to the world of light, To dwell in Paradise. Born into that undying life, He leaves us but to come again; With joy we welcome them—the same, Except in sin and pain. And ever near us, though unseen, The dear, immortal spirits tread; For all the boundless universe Is life—there are no dead!

THE DEEP HARBOR CONVENTION. The inter-state deep harbor convention was held at Topeka, Kansas, last week. This is a subject of much greater interest to the people of the west than is generally thought. We append some striking statistics on the general subject, dividing the country by the Mississippi river into east and west. The total area west of the river is 1,840,595 square miles. East of the river the area is 1,187,859 square miles. The total appropriations for public buildings, rivers and harbors, roads, canals, light-houses, forts, arsenals and armories from 1789 to 1886, was \$426,794,810. Of this there was expended in the east \$392,377,775. In 1888 we produced 1,987,790,000 bushels of corn, of which the west produced 978,550,000 bushels. The total tonnage of the surplus corn product of the west amounts to 16,065,000 tons. Of the 415,869,000 bu. of wheat for 1888 the west of the river produced 268,762,000 bu. The west's surplus of breadstuffs amounts to 20,227,860 tons. The mutton, pork and beef supply comes mainly from the west. Cotton, sugar cane and tobacco are also principally from those states. Jan. 1st, 1889, those states had nearly two-thirds of the cattle of the U. S., exclusive of milk cows. The total surplus of beef of the west is 3,207,375 tons, and the surplus of sheep is 500,000 tons. The total surplus of meats of the west for 1888 was 24,935,235 tons. In addition to that is the cotton, wool, etc., not computed. In considering the cost of export the difference in distance in favor of the west over New York from twenty states and territories, is 18,085 miles, averaging 651 miles from each. Averaging the cost of rail carriage at 4c. per ton per mile, the saving in transportation in favor of the west is \$4.88 per ton. This would make a saving for the farmers west of the river on the crop of 1888, on transportation alone, of \$121,688,948.80. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 would make a deep-water harbor on the gulf. Figures for the import trade and for manufacturers make also a respectable showing.

THURSTONIAN. JOHN M. THURSTON staid away from the league meeting long enough to send an address for Brad Slaughter to read. In it he speaks of "this great west, whose existence and development are largely due to the republican party." Well, well! Didn't the republican party make the flood, or Brandreth's pills, or Barnum's woolly horse? We've always had a crude sort of a notion that the republican party owed its existence mostly to the west. He also says: "The organization of the active members of the party in every state into republican clubs is the beginning of a new political era in which the power of management no longer rests with a few self-styled leaders, but remains with the rank and file of the party." It did rest with the leaders before the clubs, did it, John? It is strange how opinions differ. To a man up a tree the formation of political clubs under the leadership of such men as Brad Slaughter and John M. T. has the suspicious twang of a political trust, where power will not remain with the rank and file. The following is just funny, when you associate it with Brad Slaughter, who read it: "It is certain to put an end to many of those political practices which have made the term politician odious by distributing a just measure of responsibility among all those individuals who rally to the support of republican principles." It will no doubt just suit Brad and John to distribute "responsibility" and keep the plunder; but how will it suit the rank and file? Isn't that sort of

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Edited by Miss FRANCES E. TOWNSLEY, of Fairfield, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The editor of THE ALLIANCE places the responsibility of this column in the care of the above editor. [Writing to the W. C. T. U. Convention at Norfolk occupying the attention of our editor, this department is not filled this week. We do not expect further omissions to occur.]

Alliance Ticket in Custer County. The County Alliance of Custer County has placed a full ticket in the field for the county offices to be filled this fall. While we think the same result might have been accomplished, without any constitutional questions arising, by calling a people's convention instead of the Alliance directly making the nominations, we sincerely hope the Alliance ticket will be elected. Partisan politics is one of the worst perils the Alliance has to encounter, as the experience of the past few weeks in Custer county proves. We hope every Alliance man in Custer county will now, in behalf of the future unity of the Alliance, throw aside party feeling and all bitterness that may have been engendered, and make it his business to see that the Alliance ticket is triumphantly elected. It will no doubt require some magnanimity on the part of some to do this; but the exercise of such qualities is always ennobling. We have no doubt the Alliance ticket represents the farmers of Custer county better than any other; and if this is true it alone is sufficient reason why it should be elected.

EVICTIIONS IN MINNESOTA. The settlers who went upon what is known as the Northern Pacific second indemnity belt, under the order opening it to settlement, are being ruthlessly evicted. The settlers acted in good faith and complied with all the requirements of the law, and made improvements. They built snug houses, cleared land and planted crops. Last fall the people lost sight of the land question and allowed themselves to be divided up between the protection and free trade theories. The result was that the attorney general had no hesitancy in deciding that the railroad owned the land, and now the settlers are evicted and driven away. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, describing the scene, says: "So roughly were these evictions forced that many neatly built homes even to-day contain household furniture, children's garments and rude toys, hastily abandoned. Over a long stretch of miles can be found these silent tokens of over 100 deserted, half-stripped cabin homes." The circumstances under which these lands were taken under the homestead law considered, these evictions constitute a great national crime, and will make the names of the officials and legislators who made them possible, infamous for all coming time. These venal mis-representatives of the people have deliberately permitted the railroads to absorb an empire. In the days of its purity it was the declared doctrine of the republican party that "our public lands should be held as sacred legacy, to be given in small quantities, without cost, to actual settlers only." With these pledges this party came into power in 1860. How it has kept its faith with the people, 200,000,000 acres of land given to railroads, and millions of acres more in the hands of alien capitalists, must answer.

Official Notice to Alliances. All Subordinate or County Alliances wanting coal the coming season from the state agency should send in the number of cars wanted, the grade of coal used, and be sure to state what railroad they are tributary to. This matter must be attended to at once and reports sent in promptly to the secretary of the State Alliance.

State Agent's Notice. It is very desirable and will save some expense, and be better in every way, if the Alliances will bulk their orders so one shipment will do for many parties. It is found that little or nothing can be saved on groceries at retail. If orders are in unbroken packages can be had at jobbers' rates. Price lists are of little account only in general way. The price on sugar changed three cents in one week not long since. Many other things the same. ALLEN ROOT, State Agent.

thing that has made Clark famous.

He assumed the responsibility and distributed the postoffices. Further on he says: "Never again will that party which exists as a menace of individual prosperity and liberty be permitted to administer the affairs of state." "That party" must mean the democratic. Well, John M., we don't admire it any more than you do. But—"prosperity?"—That's what we're all waiting for. Hurry up the wagon.

History of the Johnston Flood. Illustrated. 450 pages. Cloth binding, elegant print. RETAIL PRICE \$1.50. We will send The Alliance one year and this book, post-paid, for \$1.75. Or, we will send the book for seven new names for one year at one dollar.

Magner's Farmers' Encyclopedia. Profusely Illustrated. Beautifully bound in muslin and gilt. 630 pages. This is a well-known Standard work. It embraces a full compendium of veterinary knowledge in all branches of farm husbandry, and a vast amount of information which should be in every farmer's family. RETAIL PRICE \$2.75. We will send this book, post-paid, and The Alliance one year for \$2.90. Or, we will send the book for twelve new names at one dollar.

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OBTAIN CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE. The way to do this is to ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Hay, Grain, Wool, Hides, Beans, Brown Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or anything you have, to us. The fact that you may have been selling these articles at home for years is no reason that you should continue to do so if you can find a better market. We make a specialty of receiving shipments direct from FARMERS AND PRODUCERS, and probably have the largest trade in this way of any house in this market. Whilst you are looking around for the cheapest market to ship your produce to this market, if requested, we will send you free of charge our daily market report, shipping directions and such information as will be of service to you if you contemplate shipping. Let us hear from you.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 174 S. WATER, ST., CHICAGO. REFERENCE:—Metropolitan Nation Bank, Chicago. Mention The Alliance.

NOTICE TO MILLERS W. D. NICHOLS GENERAL DEALER IN Real Estate, BEATRICE, NEB. Have some Fine Bargains in Improved Farms. Lots for Sale in Every Addition in the City. OFFICE, 505 COURT ST. TELE. 85. (1047.)

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Great Western Feed Steamer AND TANK HEATER. Cooks one to three barrels feed at one filling. Fire box surrounded with water on top and sides. Any kind of fuel. Easily managed and cleaned as a box stove. Send for Circulars. Agents wanted. BOYDE H. M. CO., Tama, Iowa.

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J. M. ROBINSON, KENAWA, ADAMS COUNTY, NEBR. Never allow dirt to accumulate on the horse collar. Wash it off with a lather of Castile soap, and when the lather is partly dry rub in vaseline enough to keep the collar soft and pliable. The first point in making cheap pork is to get the hog to market in the shortest possible time. The same food makes more pork in early fall than in midwinter, for less of the food is used to produce animal heat. Soak newspapers and knead them into a pulp. Dip the pulp into a strong solution of oxalic acid, and stuff the rot holes with this. They will not did long in that without getting sore toes and noses, and will leave in disgust. "More sheep and lambs are killed in New York than in any other city in the world, over 2,000,000 head being slaughtered annually, and with the increasing demand for mutton and lamb, the chances are that she will continue to hold first place for some time to come." Old wells in the fields should never be boarded over, but filled up. They often cause injury to the stock when boarded, as the boards rot and unexpectedly fall in. A large number of animals are annually lost by old wells or sinks in the fields.

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