VOL. I.

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THE FARMERS' OWN PAPER

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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 patron-

It will be conducted SOLELY IN THE INTEREST OF THE FARM-ERS 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

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 landlords; 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.

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The Railroads Know Their Men.

Within the sober realm of leafless trees, The russet year inhaled the dreamy air, Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease. When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills, O'er the dim waters widening in the vales. sent down the air a greeting to the mills, On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds sub-

The hills seemed further and the stream sang low; As in a dream the distant woodman hewed His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile armed in gold, Their banners bright with every martial hue, Now stood like some sad beaten host of old, Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue. On slumb'rous wings the vulture tried its flight;

The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint: And like a star, slow drowning in the light,

The village church vane seemed to pale and The sentinel cock upon his hill-side crew, Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before-

Silent, till some replying wanderer blew His alien horn, and then was heard no more Where erst the jay within the elm's tall crest Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged

young: And where the oriole hung her swaying nest, By every light wind like a censer swung; Where sang the noisy mason of the eaves,

The busy swallows circling ever near, Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes, An early harvest, and a plenteous year.

Where every bird which charmed the vernal Shook the sweet slumber from its wings a

To warn the reapers of the rosy east, All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone from out the stubble piped the quail, dreamy gloom;

Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale, The spiders wove their thin shrouds night

by night: The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers, Sailed slowly by-passed noiseless out or

Amid all this-in the most cheerless air,

Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there Firing the floor with his inverted torch-Amid all this, the centre of the scene,

Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyles

Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying She had known sorrow. He had walked wit

Of his black mantle trailing in the dust. While yet her cheek was bright with summe

and twice war bowed to her his sable plume

And struck for liberty the dying blow; Nor him who, to his sire and country true,

Fell mid the ranks of the invading foe. Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon; long, but not loud, the memory of the gone Breathed through her lips a sad and trei ulous tune

At last the thread was snapped, her head was Life dropped the distaff through his hand

nd loving neighbors smoothed her carefu While death and Winter closed the Autumn

CURRENT NOTES.

# THE WORLDS' FAIR.

The push of the west and the lack of it in the east is fairly illustrated in the be only temporarily the worse. But rivalry between Chicago and New York for the World's Fair. It can hardly be called a rivalry, in fact. New York has done scarcely anything-has just agreed upon "a basis for a plan," and concludesign of perverting them to their own ded if congress will give her the fair uses and maintaining themselves in she will start in to raise the money.

Chicago has got nearly \$8,000,000 subscribed, and no appeals to congress for help. The "long haul" is hurting New York just now. New York and Boston | bre cloud. O, for a pen of fire, that we capitalists are deeply interested in roads might write words that would burn inwhich run to Chicago. And so are Phil-We appeal to you for support. Give adelphians. These two places will prous your support and we will give you a bably be soon actively advocating the claims of the Queen City of the west.

ROMANCE ON THE ROAD .- A modern Dick Turpin is at large in Minnesota. We want an agent in every Alliance His real life is full of romantic adven- hope that society is merely passing tures; and when he holds up a stage coach of passengers he treats the ladies with distinguished politeness. He was captured a short time ago and welljailed; but he courted the jailer's wife MIUM OFFER in our advertising and eloped with her, she furnishing the Public opinion is not only dormant and keys. "Love laughs at bolts and bars," inactive, but it is morally cankered and -and sheriffs, too, it appears. Will she turn road agent, too? If we're bound to be robbed let's go to Minne-

THE CONVENTION which nominated fords no adequate avenue for the fair Mr. Norval was a revolutionary body. The methods by which it was constitu-The Hastings Nebraskan admits that ted are unknown to law, and outside of the railroads secured Judge Norval's ordinary political procedure. "In the outrage and misrepresent it; and one nomination, but intimates that that fact name of the people,"-for "Union"-we ray of hope beams in the belief that the will not influence his judicial action. now give the corporation devils who Well, if it does not his human nature is are usurping power in this state grim different from most men's. It is well warning, that a force is now marshallenough to remember that the history of ing which may storm the doors, and as-The word will be "MARCH!"

#### EDITORIAL.

LAWS NOMINATED.

CORPORATE POWER AGAIN TRIUMPHANT

At the Second district congressiona convention held at Hastings last Tuesday, Mr. Laws was, after a brief strug

gle, nominated for congress. We record this fact with feelings of profound sorrow. No excited or feverish declamation—no mere denunciation of the aggressions of railroad corporations-can adequately express those feelings. Nor does the question of Mr. Laws' personal character have much to do with the matter. He may be a courteous gentleman, fully mindful of his obligations as a man towards his fellowmen, and still that would make no dif ference. The pregnant, prominent fact stands out in all its nakedness, that corporation, an artificial creation of th law, with an undying existence, with no soul and no patriotism, and with greed for gold and power unlimited by no known law of human action, steps into the political arena with the people who created it, and within a week dictates to them who shall wear the judicial ermine in their highest court, and who shall sit in the highest place among their makers of laws. The people of the Second district have never yet been represented in congress. And under the present order of things it does not in Chicago last Sunday. seem that they ever will be. And whatever else Mr. Laws may do-whatever aid he may extend to the old soldier element, or to this individual or that, in sional rare exceptions. the way of special relief or special law -it is undoubtedly true that his best efforts will be given to maintaining the present order of things as they are. What is it that commands the entree of This will be true all along the line. the best society?-covers the sins and This will embrace the present order in finance as well as the present order in

railroad domination, for these two powerc are in full sympathy with each other. Each of them is keeping the masses in subordination to the classes. Each of them is wringing from the farmers

and laboring men the last dollar that an be extorted without killing produc-

tion. Mr. Laws is the creature of one of these powers; and he would be less than human is he did not stay by and serve his creator. With the hungry wolf licking his bloody is it that destroys the ballot, buys legis-

haps before almost every door-with lation, corrupts judges, rules labor and chattel mortgage sales of almost daily occurrence in all our principal townswith the best bushel of potatoes, the best calf and the best colt laid daily on the altar of the usurer's claims-these powers of money, these creatures of the people, these insatiable corporations, step into our conventions and seize the sacred ermine and the law-giver's power solely in order to stifle future legislation, and hold their gripe upon the purses of the people. The ballot-box s the people's sacred ark of the covenant of God. Its seizure by these powers means its destruction. Mere thieves might be let off by society with only mild condemnation, and no great harm be done. Buccaneers and pirates might foil the clutches of the law, and society

when pirates and buccaneers seize the very source of the law and the very power, Liberty must cover her face with her mantle to hide her tears, and the for an accident on that strip of road. last hope of the people sinks in a som-

the danger and the loss that threatens The question is not now, "Watchman, what of the night?" It is, "Watchman, what of the morrow?" We dare not through a period of ugly transition, out of which it will come rejuvenated and roots deep down in our social organism. diseased. It worships success and lies

prone before gold. One ray of light is left us in the belief protect the farmer? that our present political machinery afexpression of public opinion, but that it furnishes instead an effective means to new secret ballot system may partially

or wholly reform this defect. But in whatever light we view it, the

beings who are to-day the autocrats of their creators. Through all the struggle of the past fifteen years this autocracy has lost no power. Our republican forms give it advantages which it could have under no other form of gov-

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1889.

will ultimately make republican government impossible. The people, having no faith in the men they are habitually wish to say that the farmers who called the ensuing terms. Subsequently we in themselves. Apathy is taking the place of vigilance - indifference and orpor prevailing where energy should be more energetic. Faith in men, and elief in the honest integrity and singleness of purpose which is the only real pasis of a representative government, is being surely destroyed by the influence of corporations and class interests. farmers' society in the country, and Were these things not so, the community would fix a brand of shame upon the brow of every man who has had a guilty share in the free pass bribery and infamous sale of votes that has taken place in this state in the past three

People, "what are you going to do "Watchman, what of the

### THE POWER OF MONEY.

"Proclaim the truth that there is some thing mightier in this land than money," said Rev. Mr. Brobst in his pulpit

Well, what is it? Is it love? Love is the strongest passion of the human heart. But in these modern days love is subordinated to money, with occamen seek from the rising to the going down of the sun? Money. What is it for which they delve and dig and labor, and lie and cheat and betray? Money squalor of bad ancestry?-hides ignorance and stupidity?-gilds crime with a goldenhalo?-makes villiany respectable, and puts mediocrity on the same throne with genrus? Money. What is it that gives leisure to successful toil, and leads civilization ever upward to yet nobler heights? Money. What is it that sits enthroned in the modern temples of socalled worship?-what that enables men who daily prey upon their fellow-men like blood-sucking vampires, one day out of seven to pretend with mock humility to pray before the Throne of Grace without being thrown into the street? Money! money! moneyl What

robs industry? Money. No, my dear Reverend Brobst, there s nothing to-day on this God's footstool so omnipresent, so powerful as money The love of God is subordinated to itthe church is dominated by it. Greed and the love of money has done and is doing more to dwarf and demoralize and degrade human nature than al other causes combined.

# RECKLESS RUNNING.

We find it convenient to ride on th A. & N. occasionally, going south from Lincoln. We went down on a freight train a few days ago, and being delayed paper which refused to publish the about an hour above Firth, we took oc- State Alliance Memorial last winter, casion to walk out on the track. Large even when offered pay to do so; nor that numbers of the ties were so rotten that no spikes held. We were simply amazed in its editorial columns. Farmers, pat that a company would be so reckless as ronize your own papers. to run passenger trains over such a road. Monday last we came up on passenger train. Over this same bad the brass-collared editors in Gage countrack the engineer put on a fearful ty are in ecstacies because the B. & M. spurt. Counting ten rods between the has brought several hundred head of fountain-head of justice, with the fell telegraph poles, we ran for a short discattle into that county, and propose to tance at the rate of fifty-five miles an feed them there, and then sell them on hour. We are alive and well, and reas- the market. Well, the B. & M. can do onably happy; but we are not indebted that business at a great advantage over Craddock. C. C. Carpenter was named to the B. & M. for either, and we look an ordinary farmer. First, if they can't for chairman.

# Deserted Farms in New England.

New Hampshire and Connecticut have to the people's hearts, to warn them of appointed Commissioners of Immigration to bring settlers within their borders. New Hampshire, issued a circular mak ing inquiries as to deserted farms on porting 887 deserted farms.

Isn't the above a very peculiar state of affairs. It's a great manufacturing country down there. There's a proregenerated. The fearful evil has its tective tariff of over 40 percent in force. The tariff is laid to create that paradise for the farmer, a home market. But right at the doors of the factories the farms with "comfortable buildings" are being abandoned at this terrible rate. Is it just possible that the tariff don't

# A Mule has a Colt.

The Cheyenne Leader says that a mare mule at the ranch of County Commissionthe railroads in politics show very few sume the chair, of their next convention. melancholy fact remains that modern erably sick, but the colts are alive and very desirable one to deal with. See next time. But—but—isn't this new society has created a class of artificial kicking, and the dads are jubilant.

"A VISIONARY SCHEME."

Under the above caption the Bee alludes to a proposed convention of the wheat growers of the Mississippi valley to be held at St. Louis on Oct. 23rd. The Bee treats this as a matter of much the price of their products."

sentative of the farmers of the west and and his wise counsels followed. northwest as was Whitelaw Reed's convention of American farmers held in the life from the Chicago Herald: Tribune tower during last fall's campaign. The Alliance, which is the largest farmers' society in the country, and or three years, his trouble being confully up to the times in all matters resumption of the blood. Senator Whitlating to farmers' interests, has never approved of any step to monopolize any line of production or of business, nor of any attemp to form a trust or arbitrarily control prices. The Bee is right in saying that all such efforts will fail, and THE ALLIANCE wishes to add, that they Bureau County, and he was elected to ought to. It is an abnormal and un- the legislatures of 1869 and 1871, the who live by the products of their labor. fortunate condition when industries and constitutional convention of 1870, and trades find it necessary to combine against the balance of the community combinations, when their success is possible, have precisely the same effect as calling, is brought about by special legislation for one interest. Reform this joined Pierce's standard, and two years laborers. evil by the government issuing money later he carried the anti-Nebraska party direct to the people, instead of to a class, in quantity sufficient to raise prices to a land's administration, and once he said remunerative point, and all necessity that Mr. Cleveland's position on the for these special combinations would tariff raised him above partnership.

### CHEEK OF CITY PAPERS.

The Omaha World-Herald in its week ly edition of Oct. 9, while discussing the proposition of a labor paper to have the Congressional Record placed within reach of the people, so that the doings of congress might be known to them, ridicules farmers as follows:

"In the rural districts, where farming journals and almanaes still form the standard intellectual diet, the scheme appears to have special merit. Whenever Farmer Jones happened to go to the postoffice for the Weekly Corn Crib or the Shanghai Manual," &c., &c.

On the same day the above met our in Bureau County, and all of his sons the "agricultural department" of the World-Herald, saying they had added an agricultural department, and that they proposed to "advocate the farmers' make the heads of early-day pupils ache. that extent is clogged, the effect cause," etc., etc., and asking us to furnish "the address of the various Alli ance organizations, so we can get in correspondence with them.

We respectfully decline. The Herald is mostly made up of cheap patent trash with illustrations that would frighten wind-mill; and we don't think it is an improvement on the "a manacs" which "still form the farmers' standard intellectual diet." The interest of the Herald and all other papers of its ilk in the the farmers' cause, is measured by the number of farmers' dollars they can get on subscriptions. Besides, we do not forget that the Herald was the Omaha it denounced Mr. Burrows as its author

B. & M. CATTLE FEEDING.—Some of buy corn cheap enough in Gage county they can ship it in over their own road. Second, they can ship their cattle to market over their own road. So, as a matter-of-fact, the farmers of Gage county will be just nowhere in competi-Mr. Batchelder, the commissioner of tion with this new corporation farmer. The B. & M. having recently demonttrated that it can entirely distance the which are comfortable buildings. He people in running the politics of the has received replies from 160 towns, re- state, it is perhaps fitting that it should turn its attention to farming and other branches of industry. When it gets corn low enough to suit it, and controls the feeding of cattle, it might go into dry goods, hardware, furnishing goods, etc., etc. It is just as proper for a railroad corporation to engage in one of these as the other. The B. & M. owns an interest in most of the elevators, and controls the columns of most of the newspapers. It has not yet set up as an undertaker; but the people's liberties will soon be ready for burial, when it can monopolize that branch of trade

Ourold time friend, Hon. Wm. Daily, er Dyer has given birth to a colt. This for many years a noted breeder of Short is a remarkable phenomeon, but stran- Horns at Peru, in Nemaha Co. has enger things have happened. The republiced into the Live Stock Commission their card in another column.

#### DEATH OF EX-SENATOR WHITING. The Sage of Tiskilwa passes away after | Does Contraction of the Currency Lowa Tedious Illness of three years.

With feelings of profound grief we learn of the death of Hon. L. D. Whitconsequence, and says among other ing, of Illinois. Our acquaintance with ernment; and with these advantages it is things that "it is practically the first at- him began at the Minneapolis meeting rapidly developing conditions which tempt of those engaged in purely agri- of the National Alliance about two try could be suddenly deprived of all cultural pursuits to control or regulate years ago. He was a leading actor in money and reduced to resort to the that meeting, and was elected Vice-For the information of the Bee we President of the National Alliance for ducts, viz: barter. What would be the lecting to power, are also losing faith this wheat growers convention do their had much intercourse with him, and a backward movement in civilization, a farming in commission brokers' offices learned to implicitly rely on his unfailin St. Louis. The movement has not ing good judgment. So pass away the had the endorsement or sanction of any older generation. The world is better society of actual farmers, and the con- and wiser for their having lived in it. vention will be about as fairly repre- Long may his memory be cherished,

We copy the following notice of his

Ex-State Senator Dow Whiting died at his home in Tiskilwa this morning. He had been failing in health for two ing was a prominent figure in Illinois politics for nearly forty years. He was rusted lieutenant of Owen Lovejoy, the famous free soiler, and when Lincoln made his first race for the presidency Mr. Whiting was one of his ablest counselors. He drafted the constituton of years, in the state senate. He was an ricultural, mechanical or unskilled-is anti-monopolist republican during the not the purchasing power of money. supported Cleveland through his tariff DUCTS, or in other words, prices. reform tendencies in the last election. It was he who nominated John A. Loginto the republican party. The Whiting homestead is situated

near a romantic spot known as Rocky Run. Mr. Whiting first saw the place nearly fifty years ago, when with a company of men led by Owen Lovejoy he rode through the run in pursuit of a band of Indians that had murdered Lovejoy's brother. The beauty of the spot pleased Mr. Whiting's artistic eye, and t has been his home ever since. One mal school; another, Herbert, is a resdent of Tiskilwa. His daughter, Lilitor of the Boston TRAVELER, whose gossipy letters from seaside resorts have a wide circulation.. Mr. Whiting was a man of strong traits and no man ever he did. For years he was a schoolmaster school also. The senator's chief delight, even when his infirmities were crowding apon him fast, was to go over the mathematical problems that used to His later-day classes generally consisted of his children and grand-children.

LANCASTER CO. LABOR TICKET .- On Thursday of last week the laboring men met in convention and nominated th

following ticket: For sheriff, Robert McCartney; for treasurer, O. Hull, of Greenwood; for county judge, J. D. Calhoun; commissioner, J. Z. Briscoe; clerk, Mart Howe; register of deeds, I. N. Leonard; surveyor, Adney Dobson; coroner, Dr. E. L. Holyoke; superintendent, Rev. J. Oliver; justice of the peace of the peace | derived from interest on the other. for the first district, S. J. Kent; second, W. H. Snelling; third, M. L. Easterday; constables, W. M. Decker and N. Eb-

The following nominations were then

nade for assessors: 1st ward, Thomas Conley. 2nd ward, Harry Stine. 3rd ward, Fred Kent. 4th ward, J. H. Kramer.

5th ward, M. I. Aitkin. 6th ward, J. Kimmerer. The following were selected for

central committee: J. Fentimen, Chas. Waite, H. Holtzman, F. L. Leighton, E. Baker, J. H.

The central committee were empow ered to fill all vacancies and select members of the central committee to represent the county.

# THE LINE OF ACTION.

First-Abolish Land Monoply By means of a graduated tax on excessive holdings-sufficiently high in hausted and depleted body city or country—to prevent land being bought for speculation, or permanently held for rent. This would give all the in relation to products and whether the competent an opportunity to labor, secure homes and become better citizens.

Second—"Supply Money at Cost." By amending the law which now requires our Goverment to loan money to bankers on bonds at one per cent, so that loans on small landed estates-s iy to the extent of half their cash valuecan be obtained at the same rate.

Third - "Supply Transportation at

Cost. By authorizing our Government to gradually purchase the railroads and manage them in the interest of the entire people, as the post office is now conducted. Government should be authorized to construct competing lines when existing roads refuse to sell at what it would cost to build and equip equally good roads.—Am. Liberty, Hampton.

A religious fair now in progress in this lican party has just given birth to two business at South Omaha. Mr. Daily city is selling chances in a raffle for a mule colts, the paternity of which may knows all about cattle and other live prayer-book. This is a first-class missbe shared equaly between the U. P. and stock, and his well-known probity and ionary scheme, and may get the book them all?" B. & M. railroads. The dam is consid- high sense of honor will make his firm a into unaccustomed hands. Put up a bible business for the church?

### NO. 18. MONEY.

er Prices?

J. BURROWS IN FARMERS' VOICE.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Suppose for a moment that the counprimitive method of exchanging proresult? Wide-spread distress and ruin, relapse toward barbarism.

If this would be true if all the medium of exchange was destroyed, is it not also true in equal proportion if a part of it is destroyed? Does not the same principle operate through a partial lessening of prices as would operate through a total destruction of prices, which would ensue in case all money was destroyed? Manifestly yes.

A stock argument of the gold bugs in favor of contraction is that as the volume of money is lessened its purchasing power is increased, and that this fact affords a full compensation to society.

The fact is undeniable. By the contraction since the war the purchasing

ing power of the dollar has been in-creased three-fold, to the enormous enrichment of the class who thrive by the the first republican platform adopted in manipulation of money and a corresponding impoverishment of all men The vital point to all producers-and followed these with three terms, or 12 by this I mean all laborers, whether ag-

to keep their heads above water. Such entire period of his public career, but but THE PURCHASING POWER OF PRO-Around this point revolves the whole question. Labor is a fixed quantity, special privileges granted by law. The an for the United States senate the first like land. The hours of each day are industrial situation, the low prices, the time the famous volunteer leader sought | limited and our days are numbered depressed condition of every trade and the honor from the legislature. He was The cause which fixes the price of prooriginally a free soiler, and in 1848 ducts determines the price of labor-

> Let us suppose the case of the farmer upon whose farm is a one thousand dolwarm admirer of ex-Pesident Cleve- lar mortgage, drawing 10 per cent. This interest he must pay by the sale of products-i. e., the sale of labor. Suppose he produces wheat, and the price is \$1 per bushel, it takes one hundred bushels of wheat, or the labor required to produce that amount of wheat to pay

> one year's interest Suppose wheat is only fifty cents per oushel, it now takes two hundred bushels of wheat, or the labor required to produce two hundred bushels to pay one year's interest. The question of price is undeniably the vital point in of his sons is principal of an lowa nor- this case to all parties. To the farmer it determines the cost to him of borrowed money-to the banker it deterian Whiting, is the talented literary ed- mines the value of his income from in-

Diminishing the price of wheat, as value of the banker's mortgage and more fully enjoyed the confidence and re-spect of his friends and neighbors than and land, though the rate of interest remains nominally the same. This principle is applicable in all its ramificaeye we received a private letter from and daughters were raised to teach tions, and applicable to all labor alike. When, by lowering the price of the farmers' products, the farmer is hindered from building the barn, as supposed in my first article, and demand to on labor other than agricultural is quite as disastrous as upon the farmer.

It remains unemployed, or employed only part of the time. Labor lying idle is the most utter loss that can be inflicted upon society, excepting destruction by fire or flood, membering that the same day and hour never comes twice in a man's lifetime.

As "chockfull of day's works" as any man may be, he only holds just so many. It will be sen from the above that we have two great interests whose welfare is apparently diametrically opposed. when the price of products is considered-the producers of all kinds on one hand, and the men who live by incomes there actually is a conflict of interest here, which class ought to be first considered? Which class is most useful to Which class produces all Which class is numerically the largest? Which class is absolutely essential to the welfare, in fact the very

agine there is only one correct answer to these questions But I deny that the conflict of interests between these classes is anything like so great as it at first appears. flush times, when prices are good, and all labor is profitably employed, men use borrowed capital freely. In such times they borrow, impelled by enterprise-to make improvements, to extend their business, to open new sources of

existence of the social fabric, and which

might easily be dispensed with? I im-

wealth, to employ more labor. In times like the present they borrow from necessity, to refund old loans, to pay interest, to replace unavoidable deficiencies of income. In flush times borrowing means prosperity, in hard times it means distress. The result to the money lender is economically the same. Sentimentally, if that was worth considering, in one case he may have the consolation of ministering to proer of drawing blood from an almost ex-In my next article I will inquire

#### present supply is inadequate. Senatorial Morality.

whether money has actually decreased

"Politics, like war, has little concern with morality. It is a struggle for supremacy'

"So the politcian considers that votes do not smell badly after they are cast and counted, no matter what may have been the methods by which they were procured. Number and not quality obtains the certificate of elections."

"The ambitious statesman therefore endeavors to ascertain what is popular rather than what is right, and the possession of an active conscience or of a sensitive moral nature is a formidable if not an insuperable obstacle to sucess."-J. J. Ingalls.

A rich man said the other day. "Why should the rich pay taxes, when the poor are so willing to pay them? Did they not repeal the income tax, and bank taxes, and stamp taxes, so they could pay

No they did not. Those taxes were repealed by the influence and solely in the interest of the rich.