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**POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1889.**  
I hereby certify that THE ALLIANCE, a 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 postpaid rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALLEN W. WATER, Postmaster.

**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 should be addressed. Write plain and only on one side of the paper. Sign what you desire to our articles but send us your name always.]

**Interesting Letter From Organizer Harrison.**

**YORK, NEB., Oct. 14, 1889.**  
**EDITOR ALLIANCE:** For the past three months my time and attention has been necessarily devoted to other interests than those of the Farmers' Alliance, but now that those are off my hands, I return to the work of the Alliance with a renewed zeal and determination to do more along the line of inducing the farmers to organize for their mutual benefit. To use a common saying, "I am going to work it for all there is in it." In the first place I shall endeavor to have a number of THE ALLIANCE taken in every Subordinate Alliance in the county. I believe, as you say, THE ALLIANCE will become an absolute necessity to every member of the Alliance. Why not? Every organization has its official organ; they can not live without one. Neither can the Farmers' Alliance. Therefore success to your paper.

We have not made that advancement in Alliance work, up to this time, in this county, that we ought to have done, especially in our business work, partly from want of experience and partly from an injudicious selection of our county business agent. But as he has resigned, and as we are learning something every day, those two obstructions are out of the way, and the outlook for the future is brightening up, and there is a manifest desire on the part of all to push things all along the line.

We have organized a county business association and filed the articles of incorporation with the county clerk, and as soon as a sufficient amount of stock is subscribed will commence business. We expect to work through and in connection with the State Business Association. We have already as a County Alliance been buying flour and salt by the car-load with satisfaction and saving to all, and expect to connect other branches of business such as coal, lumber, and perhaps general merchandise, soon. As to the question of the union of the Northern and Southern Alliances, I believe the sentiment of the members of the Alliance in this county is in favor of such union.

Action on that question will be taken at our next regular meeting (2nd Saturday in Nov.) when you will hear from us. Yours fraternally,  
J. F. HARRISON.

**Eligibility to Membership.**

**HASTINGS, NEB. Oct. 13, 1889.**  
**ED. ALLIANCE:** Dear Sir: Will you be so kind as to inform Blaine Alliance No. 469, through your paper whether the Alliances of the southern states are secret or open societies. Is their membership composed of both laborers and farmers, or only farmers, and farm laborers. There seems to be a doubt with some as to the advisability of consolidating with them at the St. Louis Convention. Respectfully yours,  
TRACY P. SYKES, Sec.

**ANSWER.**  
The Southern Alliance is a secret society.

The provision in the consolidated constitution as to eligibility to membership is as follows:

**ARTICLE VII, Section 1.** No person shall be admitted as a member unless he has been a citizen of the State in which he resides for six months past, and not unless he is a farmer, farm laborer, country mechanic, country school-teacher, country physician, country minister of the gospel, or editor of a strictly agricultural journal, of good moral character; believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, be of industrious habits, is a white person, and over the age of sixteen years.

**CAMBRIDGE, NEB. Oct. 22, 1889.**  
Furtas County Alliance will meet in Hendley, on the 9th day of Nov. at 10 o'clock A. M. Delegates will please be prompt. There will be important business before the meeting. Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.  
C. B. BACHELDER, SEC'Y.  
W. J. HOLLOWAY, CO. ORGANIZER.

**TANNER'S PLACE FILLED.**—The president has appointed Green B. Raum commissioner of pensions. Mr. Raum is an old office holder, and a sharp, unscrupulous politician. He is also attorney for the whiskey association, and probably has the confidence of the liquor interests more than any other man in the county. Whillet would not be fair to say this commended him to the president, it ought to have disqualified him. Mr. Raum can work it off for the administration for all it is worth; and he can be relied upon not to work his mouth too much. He has been a professional too long for that.

**MONEY.**

**Has Money Decreased in the United States in Proportion to Production?**

J. BURROWS IN FARMERS' VOICE.

**THIRD ARTICLE.**

In seeking for a correct answer to the above question let us glance at some figures showing progress in production.

In 1870 there were in this country \$140,000,000 invested in cotton manufacture, with an annual product of \$177,000,000. In 1880 the capital invested was \$219,000,000—annual product, \$210,000,000. In flouring and grist mill products in 1870, capital, \$151,000,000—product \$444,000,000. In 1880, capital, \$177,000,000, products \$505,000,000.

In manufacture of machinery in 1870, capital \$101,000,000—product, \$138,000,000. In 1880, capital, \$154,000,000—product, \$214,000,000. In silk goods in 1870, capital, \$6,000,000—product, \$12,000,000. In 1880, capital, \$19,000,000—product, \$41,000,000.

In 1870 our production of cotton was a little over 3,000,000 bales. In 1880 it was 6,500,000 bales.

The sugar crop of Louisiana was 144,000 hogheads in 1870 and 218,000 in 1880. In 1870 our production of wool was 162,000,000 pounds. In 1880 it was 320,000,000 pounds.

In 1870 we had 53,000 miles of railroad in operation; in 1880, 93,000 miles, and in 1886 136,000 miles.

In 1870 our agricultural exports were 391,000,000. In 1880 they were 686,000,000.

In 1870 our production of corn was 761,000,000 bushels. In 1880 it was 1,754,000,000. In 1870 our production of wheat was 287,000,000. In 1880 it was 459,000,000 bushels. And so on, ad infinitum.

In 1870 our population was 38,000,000. In 1880 it was 50,000,000, and at the same ratio of increase it is now nearly or quite 65,000,000.

The above figures show an enormous and rapid increase of mechanical and agricultural production and an unprecedented increase in population. The only office of money being to exchange products, it would seem that there should be a corresponding increase in the volume of money, in order to enable it to accomplish the increased work to be done.

But instead of an increase there has been a decrease, an absolute decrease of many millions of dollars, and a relative decrease that cannot be measured by millions. In 1865 the most conservative estimates place the volume of currency available for circulation at about \$1,900,000,000. In 1888 the most liberal estimates cannot place it over \$1,500,000,000. But of this last sum about six hundred million dollars is locked up in the United States treasury.

Deducting from this balance the amount usually in the banks, say about six hundred millions, and only three hundred million dollars would be actually in the hands of the people. This is a fair showing, and probably as near the truth as facts at the present time as can be got.

Let us note the contrast between 1865 and 1888.

In 1865 business was being conducted on a cash basis, labor was all employed, the people were out of debt, and everybody was happy.

In 1888 labor is only partially employed, many mills are shut down or running only part of the time, the credit system is universally used, everybody is in debt and everybody is miserable.

The universal debt of the country illustrates the situation better than any other thing. Not only the farms of the country, but the chattels of the farmers are almost universally mortgaged.

The lands of Kansas and Nebraska would not to-day sell for enough to lift the mortgages on those states.

This condition of affairs has been brought about by contraction of the currency in proportion to production; and this contraction has been both absolute and relative.

If there is any other cause sufficiently great to produce such an effect, I should be glad to hear of it.

Suppose a physician or guardian should have absolute control over the physical development of a young man, and should say to him, "Now, young man, you can have only just so many ounces of red blood, which is the perfect of your physical manhood. And suppose this empiric, not knowing just what amount might be required, placed the number of ounces too low.

Imagine the result. It is not necessary to describe it. But money is just as essentially the vital elixir and life of our Nation, as the red blood that flows in our veins is of our physical bodies, and the maintenance of an exact proportion relative to our national growth is as important to the preservation and supplying the vital fluid in the economy of the young man.

With this constantly increasing disproportion between the medium of exchange and the products to be exchanged, what have we seen? The panic of '73 was undoubtedly caused by the rapid shrinkage of values (i. e. prices)—produced by a contraction of the volume of money.

Since that time, down, down, down, have gone prices, the number of commercial failures continually increasing, a debt or slavery system established under which only money-lenders grow rich while the producers of the country have been growing poorer day by day and year by year.

It has not been my purpose in these brief articles to discuss the different kinds of money. That is another branch of the subject. I have considered money simply as a creation of law, which it is. The power to create money inheres in the government. No government can divest itself of this power. If the power is delegated, the government acts through the intermediate agent.

Men often speak of cheap money or dear money without a correct idea of the meaning of the terms. The cheapness or dearness of money are not measured by the amount of money paid for its use. What determines its cheapness or dearness is the amount of labor required to produce the product which is sold for the money to pay the interest.

For instance, with interest at six per cent and wheat fifty cents per bushel, money would be much dearer than with interest at ten per cent and wheat at \$1 per bushel. HENCE THE COST OF MONEY IS ALWAYS MEASURED BY THE VALUE OF LABOR. LOW PRICED LABOR MAKES DEAR MONEY—HIGH PRICED LABOR MAKES CHEAP MONEY.

I am aware that to the superficial thinker there are many apparent inconsistencies in the theories I have advanced, one being the low rate of interest on long loans in times of great depression—another the accumulation of

**money at commercial centers in such times.**

But when properly studied these things more fully prove the truth of my assertions. There is no subject of such vital importance to the people of this country as this one of money.

I invite my brother farmers to think about it and discuss it. It is a plain subject, easily understood, its laws are simple and invariable. The only mystery about it will be found, in the fact that these dogmas of a false system of a dark and ignorant age have been handed down to our time.

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**Cranks and Carpet-Baggers.**

[From Chauncey M. Depew's Banquet Speech at Cincinnati.]  
Now, there are two classes of men in this world grossly abused and greatly misunderstood, to whom the world owes all that it is and all that it will be—and those two classes are its cranks and its carpet-baggers. These two words have been misused in the language, and yet there are no other two words that mean so much.

Mme. Roland, the grand figure of the French Revolution, standing before the guillotine, which was soon to take her life, said to the howling mob: "Oh, liberty, liberty, in thy name how many crimes are committed!" and the casual observer flings his sneer at the crank and on to his objection to the carpet-bagger, without knowing what both have done for the world.

The crank is the fool of his time, the man who is in advance of it, the motive power of civilization, the forces that constitute our progress. Crank of the Middle Ages was that grand old Peter the Hermit, who stirred up the elements of wretchedness and stagnation and produced the civilization of to-day. Crank of a later period was Luther, who broke down the universities, by all the brains, by all the governments, by all the Church authorities of his time, and yet he, the crank of his period, made that most magnificent of the factors which constitute the intellectual progress of to-day—modern Germany. (Applause.)

Cranks of a later period were that little band of forty pilgrims who, in the cabin of the Mayflower, formed the Constitution which we now enjoy. (Applause.) You and I can remember Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison, denounced by the whole country as its fools, its agitators, its cranks, recognized by posterity as the preservers of the republic. So with Fulton, so with Watt, so with every man who in his own time has been in advance of and has led it forward to larger and grander places for the benefit of his kind. (Applause.)

Now, in a similar sense, every man who comes into a community to be laughed at at first, and to become successful afterward is the genius crank. When Ingalls came here nineteen years ago this whole town said: "That Yankee fool going to teach us something!" A short time afterward a man came along and asked, "Who is that fellow?" "That's a chap by the name of Ingalls from Maine. Yes, he knows something." (Laughter.) A short time afterward a man came along and said: "Who is that man?" "That man's name is Ingalls." A short time afterward a man came along with the leading citizen of Cincinnati said: "Where the devil have you been for the last ten years?" (Laughter and cheers.)

**"THE SECOND DISTRICT."**

The following are the comments of the Bee upon Laws' nomination. We trust the Bee's predictions that this will be the "last time" may prove prophetic.

A packed convention, dominated over by the political henchmen and bosses of the Burlington railroad, has declared Gilbert M. Laws the choice of the republicans to represent the Second congressional district of Nebraska in the Fifty-first congress. And the republicans of the Second district who have for more than six years been mere political vassals of the Burlington syndicate that owns the Burlington road, are now called upon to ratify the choice of this foreign corporation at the impending election. What a travesty on republicanism and representative government. Is this a government by the people and for the people?

But Mr. Laws has the indorsement of a republican convention, and no matter how unrepresentative its makeup and methods have been he will command the support of the vast majority of the voters in his district. We confidently predict it will be the last time. The republicans of the Second district have been bearing and loyal to their party, and their loyalty will stand the severest test when they cast their votes for G. M. Laws.

But they will not remain hevers of wood and drawers of water for the railroad bosses much longer. They will assert their manhood and the standard of revolt against an abject despotism which has degraded them and reduced this state to a mere railroad corporation province, whose state officers, representatives and judges must all bow to the dictates of railroad managers and their straws.

**Thoroughbred Sale.**

Owing to bad health Mr. J. M. Robinson of Kenesaw, Nebr., has concluded to sell all of his surplus stock of Thoroughbreds, and on Tuesday Oct. 29, 1889, will sell at public auction, 75 head Fine Bred Poland China swine of all ages, including some very valuable animals.

The stock is all for sale, and Mr. Robinson announces positively no by-bidding. The customary credit given on secured notes with discount for cash.

Bro. Robinson has been an extensive breeder for several years, is an Alliance man, and is thoroughly reliable.

Stock collins to Allen Root, care of Bell, Collins & McCoy, Omaha, by members of the Alliance, will realize from \$4 to \$5 more per car for their stock. Give the agent notice when shipped. Mr. Root is state agent for the Alliance. W. R. Bennett & Co. will sell groceries, etc., to the Alliance at jobber's rates. Send all orders to Allen Root. Shipments of the people the love of temperance, billed to Mr. Root, care of Bowman, Williams & Howe's, Omaha.

**W. C. T. U. COLUMN.**

Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. Upton, of Lincoln, 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.

**THE TEMPERANCE BANNER.**

BY VICTORIA ALEXANDRIA BUCK.

Unfurl the Temperance banner!  
With red-embroidered crosses:  
The warrior who thus appears  
Shall never suffer loss.  
What matter though the way be dark  
And stained with tears and blood?  
Press on, and keep thy flag in view,  
The emblem of God!

Unfurl, unfurl thy banner!  
Behold, the skies are bright,  
The God of glory sends the gate  
Where dawn the morning's light:  
The stars grow pale, and the red'ning sky  
Arches the coming day,  
The long-roll beats, and the night is gone  
Like a dream that's passed away.

Go up, go up with Jesus!  
Our Captain leads the way:  
Follow you Leader, and be led  
To certain victory.  
Our blood-red flag is brighter now,  
Green is the springing sod,  
And bright the crowns upon our brow  
On the upland plains of God.

**MOTHER'S BOY.**

Two little clinging velvety arms;  
Two little hands with rose-leaf palms;  
Two bright blue eyes in whose clear deeps  
The brook's own sunshine laughs and leaps;  
Two little ears like pink-white shells;  
A snowy chin where a dimple dwells;  
A red-lipped mouth that soft words speaks;  
A rosy reflecting the soul within.

Unfolded by sorrow, unmarked by sin;  
A crown of curls whose tresses hold  
The chestnut's warmth and the sunbeam's gold;  
A rounded body; two rosy limbs;  
A voice like notes from cathedral hymns;  
Two restless feet and a laugh of joy.  
What is the total?—Mother's boy.

And the saloon says: "Just let me have a chance at this mother's boy. I will pay you anywhere from \$100 to \$500 for permission to lay a trap that is pretty sure to snare him. I'll change his 'two blue eyes' into two black eyes—'put them in mourning, the boys call it—'I'll change his chin where a dimple dwells' into a pimply chin, oozing with beer; I'll break his 'dainty nose' and hollow out his 'peach-blown cheeks'; 'mouth that soft words speaks' I'll change to a 'rough' one. In short, I'll change your 'mother's boy' completely, and give you for a 'total' a devil's boy."—Emma C. Dowd in Harper's Young People.

I was much cheered in Birmingham by a circumstance I heard of when I returned after an absence of eight years. I was told of a lady who had gone to one of the meetings eight years ago, and heard the speaker remark that he "pitied any man or woman who had themselves been in the kingdom of God any length of time, and never had the luxury of leading a soul to Christ." Then she heard Mr. Sankey sing "Nothing but Leads." She knew she never had the luxury of leading a soul to Christ; her profession, up to that time, had borne no fruit. But she had set to work, and the first thing she did was to quit work and go to the street. She got so interested in that one woman that she gave up all her spare time to this class; now she has the names of between 200 and 300 who have been rescued from a life of shame, and have been helped back to live pure and useful lives. I think she is the happiest woman in Birmingham.

**HER WORK.**

The very kind offer of the editor of "The Alliance" to grant the state W. C. T. U. the use of a column in his paper was accepted by that society in the following resolution:  
"Resolved, That we heartily commend the work of the Farmers' Alliance, and accept with thanks the offer of the editor of their state organ, of the use of a column in his paper."  
In accepting the duty of editing the column I trust that any person that makes it interesting and useful. The farmers are a class relied upon to antagonize the liquor traffic, even as the denizens of the city slums are relied upon to sustain it.

Workers coming fresh from the Dakota campaign for prohibition declare that the glorious triumph there could never have been achieved without the help of the Farmers' Alliances. Hail then to a society that does a work so beneficent. That, and the kindred organizations that have redeemed the vast territory of these two new states from the people the love of temperance, have doubtless laid the foundations of states that will in future years be celebrated for high moral standards, states whose types of manhood will adorn the pages of history. Now let Nebraska, with a laudable rivalry, determine not to be the depository of the vice and crime that the people the love of temperance have bound her on three sides, but to rise to her opportunity and stand in the front rank of progress. Our task is more difficult than that of the Dakotas, but so much grander will be our victory.

It shall be the mission of our column to persuade those whose plows are cultivating the desert places to fruitful fields, whose hands are planting the trees and rearing the dwellings that shall be the inheritance of posterity, to turn their moral plowshares against the pestilent weeds engendered by the liquor traffic, and plant in the hearts of the people the love of temperance, and secure them legal protection against the encroachment of vice.

**J. M. ROBINSON,**

KENESAW, ADAMS COUNTY, NEBR.

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**FALSE DISTRIBUTION.**

**How the Farmer is Sacrificed.**

BY N. A. DUNNING IN NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

The editor of THE ALLIANCE places the responsibility of this column in the care of the above editor.

Farmer A in Kansas has 1,000 bushels of wheat (this year's crop) in condition to sell. He goes to his market town to ascertain the price. It makes no difference what his wheat has cost, or what profit he ought to receive for his trouble, risks and labor. These important features are not taken into consideration, as further developments will show.

His wheat may have cost in labor value five dollars or even three dollars per bushel; no matter if it cost twenty, it falls as a factor in an argument where the money price is to be established, as commercial value or price considers no cost in production. The following is the usual method of obtaining the information farmer A is seeking:

The New York dealer ascertains the price of wheat in Liverpool. From this he deducts the freight between New York and that city, together with the insurance, interest, waste, and his own profits. The remainder is given as the New York price.

The Chicago dealer deducts from this the freight between Chicago and New York, also insurance, interest, waste, and his profits, and the remainder is quoted as the Chicago price.

The home dealer subtracts from this the freights to Chicago, insurance, interest, waste, and his profits, together with an extra price for fear something has been left out, and the result is given farmer A as the highest price for his wheat. If he declares it too low, that he will not repay him for his labor, he is informed that such assertions don't count; that he ought to understand while he makes the manna produce the wheat, it requires the consent of the whole business world to put a price on it. Farmer A goes home discouraged and disgusted. He realizes something is wrong somewhere, but never for a moment thinks of the unfair distribution that lies at the bottom of the whole difficulty.

Naturally he locates the somewhere; not so much with the idea of being correct as that of having something to find fault with, and thus give vent to his indignation. Usually, if a Republican, he charges it to the agitation of free trade; or if a Democrat, to the doctrine of protection, and in either case becomes a stronger partisan than ever.

At this time we will suppose the New York market to be ninety cents. The 1,000 bushels under consideration would bring \$900 delivered in that city. The price paid farmer A is 60 cents, or \$600 for his crop. It is not difficult to see that the farmer, between the home market and New York \$300 has been distributed to other persons than farmer A. The point to consider now is, what portion of this was distributed for value received? Of course there are various opinions upon this subject, but those who have made a careful examination contend if the same rigid economy were practiced in handling of grain after production, that is enforced during production, this 1,000 bushels of wheat could have been marketed at an average of the board points, with all charges paid, for \$75. A little figuring will show an unjust distribution of \$225; that is, instead of paying this amount to farmer A in addition to what he received, it was paid to other persons who did not return an equivalent. If, by certain manipulations in business, farmer A on 1,000 bushels of wheat is robbed of \$225, who can estimate the vast amount of money taken from the farmers each year through similar methods?

I have before me a statement of a car of oats sold in this city (Washington), from Chicago. The price paid was 24 cents per bushel delivered here. The oats had cost at \$120,000,000, or a half of bushel, or \$125 was for freight. A careful estimate showed that the producer could not have received over 12 cents per bushel for the oats. There are 120,000 miles of railroad in this country, capitalized and bonded for \$900,000,000, or an average, that can be duplicated for less than \$18,000 per mile. This difference between real and fictitious value is \$5,040,000,000. The telegraphs and telephones are capitalized at \$120,000,000, or a half of bushel, or \$125 is fictitious. The dividends paid upon these two items alone, figured at 7 per cent, amounts to \$857,500,000. Add to this the profits of insurance companies and the vast sum absorbed by the banks, and we have a grand total of more than one billion of dollars that is taken from the pockets of just such men as farmer A, and unjustly distributed to the four classes of business named above. This ought to convince any person that the subject of distribution should be carefully studied, to the end that a peremptory demand be made, backed up by a thorough understanding of the subject, that the whole system of distribution be reorganized upon lines of justice and equality to all.

To do this, united action is absolutely necessary, and united action only comes through intelligent research and combination.

Orders for coal must be sent in during September to insure the price and certainty of having orders filled. Van Dyke, Wyoming, coal, \$1.75 per ton. Nut or egg coal \$1. Freight on any lines of U. P. in Nebraska \$4.25 per ton; on B. & M. \$4.65 per ton. Chamberlain plows, good as made, shipped from Omaha, 14 and 16 inch, \$14. By one-half car lots, \$12.25. Champion self-dumping steel wheel horse rake \$21.00. Centerville, Iowa, coal, at the mine, \$1.25 per ton. Can be shipped direct to all points on the Rock Island R. R. at regular tariff rates. Points on St. P. add \$1.60 to Omaha rates; by St. Joe \$1 to regular rate. This is one of the best Iowa mines.

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Profusely Illustrated. Beautifully bound in muslin and gilt. 639 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 \$2.80. Or, we will send the book for twelve new names at one dollar.

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