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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 Post Master 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 books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALBERT WATKINS, 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, 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 choose to your articles but send us your name always.]

How Shall I Vote?

How shall I vote, is a very serious question among those who partially or fully comprehend the situation in which the country now is. If a vote is to express the will of the voter, great care should be taken that it expresses his will and not the will of some one else. It is the solemn duty of every voter to thoroughly examine himself and find out just what his opinions are on questions at issue. When that is determined the more difficult task arises to find an individual to represent them. These two questions solved, voting is a very simple matter. Then alone will the ballot express the will of the people. This defeated, voting becomes a farce and the ballot a lie, and so bare faced for the last twenty-five years that thoughtful men have become alarmed. The remedies yet proposed form but a system of inconsistencies and defects. The individual voter carries within himself the entire remedy. If by any combinations previous to the day of election he is practically defeated in his principles or candidate, he cannot go to the polls and vote without voting a falsehood. More, that falsehood is counted as God's truth against him. The effect of this is disastrous in the extreme. A falsehood voted in Maine is counted in Texas and Oregon. This living lie once born is the foundation on which is built the great political parties. Not vote at all is the remedy. By so doing the voter will not add his portion of the fuel to the flames that are consuming him. Let us apply this principle to the coming election. Let every voter carefully, prayerfully and conscientiously survey the whole situation, and if you unaided come to the conclusion that the corporations have defeated your principles in the nomination of Norval, never let it be said that you have voted a falsehood—and that falsehood counted as truth against you. If upon examination Ames is found to be a corporate tool (which is more than likely—then one is just as good as the other) and you cross over to Ames for revenge for the loss of Reese, you vote a double falsehood. No, never! Vote it blank, and let the Supreme Judge of Nebraska be elected by votes that reflect the will of those who cast them. 10,000 unbiased votes is all he would have.

Laws in the Second district should be treated the same. Every voter in the district knows his record, and the 5th of November will determine how many fail to think, and so far forget themselves, and be found climbing upon the donkey that corporations have saddled for them. Let the corporation vote elect the corporation ticket. It would not mend the matter in the least to vote for Casper, only stultify yourselves. The only safe way not to be counted against what you believe, is to vote them BLANK. Try it once. Think over the matter enough to have an opinion of your own and vote it, or not vote at all. A. R.

Notice to Farmers of Cass County.

Wm. H. Pool, candidate for Recorder in Cass county, is a member of the Wabash Farmers' Alliance, the first Alliance organized in Cass county. He has a good farm near Wabash, the result of twenty years hard work in Cass county, and is in every way qualified for the position, having filled the office for one term to the satisfaction of all Cass county people. His interests are identical with the interests of the farmers and laboring men of Cass county. All Alliance men should vote and work for Mr. Pool.

While on the other hand we find a young banker,—a son of the illustrious banker of Cass county, known all over Nebraska as Cal Parmele. The young man Charles, that the banks of Cass county would bring before the people for Recorder, has quite a reputation for money making, and has been guilty of practices which disqualify him for the suffrages of the people for that or any other office, as is shown by the docket in the Justice Court of Plattsmouth, of the 17th day of August, 1885. This is the kind of a man the Parmele banks would like to buy into office in Cass county. Look out for your interests as the banks would do, and work for Wm. H. Pool.

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ORAFINO, NEB., Oct. 22, 1889.
MR. J. M. THOMPSON,
DEAR SIR: Inclosed find $2.00 for subscription to your valuable paper THE ALLIANCE. THE ALLIANCE will be the emancipator of the farmer and laborer if they will only read it and study the issues of the day as it clearly points them out, and then, when they see how matters stand, throw party affiliations to the winds, and act in harmony for their own interests as rational men should.
Yours very truly,
A. W. GRAHAM.

Why are Farmers Poor.

The principal reason seems to me, to be the scarcity of money, for if the farmer has no money it stops his purchasing power, and as soon as the farmer and laborer's trade falls off, the commerce of the world is stagnant. If there was plenty of money the prices of the farmer's products would be enhanced, and enable him to pay his hired help better wages, and he would not have to scrimp his family, but could go and buy the necessaries of life, and increase trade, thereby giving an impetus to trade which is impossible under the financial system of to-day. Now as to the practicable remedy. Compel congress to increase the currency of the United States until the price of the products of the farm raises to equality with the salaries of public officers and high priced railroad presidents, which would enable us to pay our taxes, and pay off our debts easily. Of course we expect bankers and capitalists to kick and be bitterly opposed to this move, and money is a powerful factor in the manipulation of this government. But if we conclude that this is the right thing to do, and go at it with a will, we can make it win. Some farmers may oppose the idea of inflation, but when we remember that our population has increased several millions during the last twenty years, and during the same period our government, through the influence and in the interest of capitalists, has drawn in the greenback and the fractional currency which was in circulation, and have locked up most of the silver in government vaults, and issued certificates instead in denominations so high they are entirely out of the reach of the people, we can easily see why money is scarce. Again, twenty years ago we had good times. We also had forty dollars per capita circulation. To-day we have hard times with less than twelve dollars per capita of circulation. This change in our national finances gives money a power over us which if continued will soon break us down. Of course no patriotic citizen would favor inflation beyond a point which would serve the best interests of the people. Now let us demand of congress the passage and enforcement of stringent laws against trusts and combines.

Brothers, this will give us the relief we seek, and nothing else will. Desperation stares us in the face. Will desperation drive us from our lethargy to fight this thing to a successful finish?

Yours for the right,
JOHN D. ANDERSON, Ansley, Neb.

THE KEY NOTE.

The Multiplication of Political Issues.

The adoption of new issues by an old dominant party, before said issues become popular, is sure to disintegrate and defeat the party. The same policy pursued by a new organization or party is sure to prevent its growth and make success impossible.

These propositions are self-evident when we take into account the actual facts. Let us consider the facts.

The leading basic and principles of the People's Party, of the Knights of Labor, of the Grangers, of the Farmers Alliance, and Labor Unions, are:

First—Abolition of Land Monopoly.

Second—Money at Cost.

Third—Transportation at Cost.

Perhaps none of these organizations have yet literally adopted these precise formula. But a careful reading of thier declaration of principles and literature, will show that these three propositions are a condensed synopis of their leading principle and practical aims; and the only means of accomplishing their avowed purpose —THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR FROM THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL.

A large majority of the American people are already in favor of these principles as a means of emancipation.

In other words—the primary PURPOSE AND END of all these organizations and their friends and supporters, is the Emancipation from the tyranny of capital; and the above three political measures are regarded as the MEANS, and the only practial, constitutional, and conservative means, for their accomplishment.

All these organizations and their friends unitedly make a large majority of the people. Therefore, all that is necessary to accomplish our end and purpose, is to UNITE in what we all most desire.

All that prevents an immediate union on these three essential measures is the multiplicaion of minor side issues.

THIS MULTIPLICATION OF ISSUES IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OUR ENEMIES TAKE TO "DIVIDE AND CONQUOR." AND IT IS THE MOST FATAL MISTAKE OUR SHORT-SIGHTED FRIENDS MAKE.

There is no rational hope of our success till we unite on the above named essential measures, and set our faces as a flint against the introduction of side issues, (however good in themselves,) till the primary END is attained.

No North, no South.

Every Alliance man that failed to hear the National President, J. Burrows, of Filley, Neb., and the National Lecturer, Ben Terrell, of Texas, missed the greatest treat of his life, by not being at the Alliance meeting in Winfield Saturday, Oct. 19. Their speeches were simply grand, and no one could fail to understand and appreciate their talk. One of them is a southerner and the other a northerner, but they can prove to any non-partisan-spirited man why there should be "no north," "no south." —Dexter (Kas.) Free Press.

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country, is absolute master of all industry and commerce."—James A. Garfield.

CONDITION OF THE PRODUCERS.

Will the Next U. S. Census Show the Mortgage Indebtedndss on Farms.

There is a growing feeling that the farmers and other wealth producers do not receive an equitable return for their tiol. The statement is repeatedly made that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer:" that 95 per cent of the wealth of the country is owned by less than five per cent of the population; that three-fifths of all the wealth is in the hands of less than thirty thousand persons, and that the sturdy, self-respecting farmer is becoming the American peasant. Much statistical information is gathered and published to show the production of wealth in this country, but none to show its distribution. An important step in this direction, in fact the primary step, would be the collection of data to show to what extent the farms and the homes — the basis of our civilization — are owned by their occupants and free from debt. Correspondence has been had with the chiefs of the bureau of statistics of the various states, by asking them whether they had collected any such information. With singular unanimity they reply that the facts are of great importance and ought to be collected, but that the labor and expense of such an investigation are too great to be undertaken by a state bureau, and that the work naturally devolves on the national census. Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh census, in reply to correspondence on this subject, says the act authorizing the census did not contemplate the collection of these data; that before he can undertake the work there must be special legislatin by congress instructing him to do so, and that he will lay the matter before the secretary of the interior with a view to secure such legislation. There is no doubt that if a general public demand existed, the legislation could be secured. The country cannot afford to wait till another census for the facts, as at least fifteen years would be required to make them public, and in these days of the rapid concentration of wealth into a few hands that time is too long for a first diagnosis of the case. By that date the patient will be fatally ill.

With a view to creating such a demand the Western Economic association of St Louis has issued an address to the farmers and other wealth producers of the country. The practical method of procedure is for any body of such individuals, either organized or unorganized, to adopt resolutions of the following character and to send them to Washington:

Whereas, There is a growing belief that the farmers and other producers of the country do no t obtain an equitable share of the wealth which they create, and that the farms and the homes of the country are very largely under mortgage; and,

Whereas, Exact knowledge on this subject is of great impotance in the study of the social and economic questions of the day; therefore, be it by [insert here the name of the body adopting the resolution and the locality.]

Resolved, That it is our judgment that the next U. S. census should show what percentage of the people of this country occupy their own farms and homes, and what proportion are tenants: what proportion have their property free from debt; and of the farms and homes that are under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Hon. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior, Washington, D. C, and a copy to the congressman from this district, with a request that he use his influence to have these facts collected and published.

This matter is neither republican nor democratic. It is purely economic. The appeal is made to you personally, the reader. Next time you attend a meetiug of the Wheel, the Alliance, the Farmers' and Laborers' union, ordinary mass meeting, or whatnot, introduce resolutions expressing these sentiments, and send them to the officers named. As the reassembling of congress is at hand, and as considerable time will be required to procure the necessary legislation, and to prepare the schedules for the next enumeration, prompt action is necessary.

CHEAP EASTERN FARMS.

The State Immigration Commissioner of Vermont is letting a little daylight into the past and present financial methods of the two old parties. Here is what he has to say about what the independent and prosperous farmer has found out in Vermont, under the glorious financial management of the republican and democratic parties. He says:

In the town of Reading, Windsor county, 4,000 acres can be purchased at from $3 to $4 per acre. Some of this land has buildings, and some has only old cellar holes and stone walls to testify to former civilization. In Chelsea, the county seat of Orange county, a farm of 80 acres, with good barn and farm buildings, has just sold for $250; another farm of 300 acres, with good soil and good buildings, was recently sold for $1,100, and there are many other opportunities to buy real estate equally low. In Vershire, in the same county, thirty-five to forty contiguous farms are abandoned and unoccupied. Many have fair buildings, and others could be made comfortable with small outlay. They can be bought for a sum not to exceed $5 per acre, and considerably less for much of the land. In Jamaica, Windham county, a farm of 300 acres, with fair buildings, sugar orchard, wood and timber, is listed at $810; another of 125 acres, good buildings and orchard, at $700; 90 acres in high state of cultivation, at $760. Norton, Essex county, reports 20,000 acres of good farming land selling for $5 an acre. In that county there are more than 125,000 acres of unoccupied contiguous land, which would make good producing farms, and could be bought very low. In Newark, Caledonia county, there are at least twenty-five farms of as good land as any in the country, which can be bought for from $3 to $4 per acre. The commissioner states that there are large tracts of tillable land which can be bought at a price approximating the price of western lands, situated near schools and churches, and not far from railroad facilities. Much of it can be made to yield a liberal reward to intelligent labor, and a good portion is especially adapted to dairy purposes.—National Advocate, Lewistown, Maine.

Equally as startling figures can be furnished by any state in the Union, and by the time the mortgage business is complete, even these figures will look large.

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 following is one of many beautiful tributes, in prose and verse, sent to Miss F. E. Willard, Nat'l. President of W. C. T. U. on the occasion of the celebration of her fiftieth birthday, Sept. 28th.

MY FRIEND.

[To F. E. W., 1839—1889.]

My friend,
Ten thousand call thee by that name:
They share thy thought, thy work, thy fame;
They build beside thee day by day
The fair accents of God's highway"
They bear the burden and the heat;
They follow on with willing feet
Where ways are rough and strong—still I
With folded hands stand idly by,
And call thee friend!

My friend,
They also call thee so who stand
For truth and freedom in the land;
The sage, the poet, the divine,
The stateman, offer at thy shrine,
Each from his own fair laurel crown,
A spray to weave into thine own;
While I, not having bays to share,
Stand mutely by and smiling dare
To call thee friend!

My friend,
A round of years ago we stood
And looked, at life and truth, and good
Until the place grew dim and strait;
But as we looked, the eastern gate
Swung heavenward, and we faced the morn.
The old day died—the new was born;
Since when, beneath the broadening light,
I inly bear the same birthright,
And call thee friend!

Dear friend,
Thy year-glass runs with golden sand,
And thousands greet thee through the land;
Yet in this little soul-space, where
We saw the light, we breathed the air
Of the new day that glows and grows
In silence, like the unfolding rose,—
On this small coinge of vantage I
Stand heart-secure as they pass by,
And bless my friend.

MARY A. LATHBURY.

DRUNKEN JIM.

There was a crowd of jeering, hooting boys up the street, a few curious men pausing to ask, "What's the row?" and a few women's faces peering from doors and windows near by, as poor drunken Jim in his futile rage resisted arrest until the policeman's club felled him, and bruised and manacled he was hurried off to the lock-up.

"What has the poor man done?" asked a bystander."

"O" said one, "It is only drunken Jim on a tear again; he has 'em every so often you know." And I walked away asking myself, how many drunken Jims are turned out of our saloons on this bleak night, maddened with drink, to endanger life on the street, to be driven like dogs to the calaboose, or to go home to terrorize their weak wives and hapless children?

If "drunken Jim" were simply a sort of infernal machine into which one turn a given quanity of alcohol and it would go forth to alarm, injure and destroy, how speedy a punishment would be meted out to him who would pour in alcohol that supplies the motive power!

Yet, to day, that is about all the poor man is. His will is gone; his self respect is lost, his hope, if it be not dead, it has cause to be. What is there left but a machine to be fired ready for brutal deeds, by the rumsellers hand? And the rumseller does more than that, he reduces Jim from a man to a machine, so he both makes and sets the infernal machine in motion. Is there no law to stop such deeds? "Drunken Jim" was blue-eyed Jimmie to his mother, and back in the vine-covered Indiana farm-house, she dreams of her James "out west" seeking to make himself a home. How cunning he was with his tool, when she used to call him her "little carpenter." How proud she was when he brought her the first money he had earned! What a good workman he was!

May those eyes be closed to mortal sight ere they behold the boy of her hope and dreams transformed to "Drunken Jim."

And God pity the state that licenses saloons to destroy other mother's sons who "go west" and in their loneliness and homesickness drift into that madstorm in the gulf of which poor "drunken Jim" has fallen!

The bible says: "Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips and maketh him drunken."

The license law says: If you pay the legal fee into the treasury you may offer the bottle to your neighbors at your pleasure, and make them drunken and bring them to poverty, and beggar their families and destroy their souls. Can the government that for a cash payment licenses men to do this wickedness avert from the doers the woe that God has pronounced? Will it not, rather, bring the curse down on its own head?

And if these joint partners in the business of destruction are punished with woe equal to the woe they cause, then who shall sound its depths?

Is it not time that they who fear God and desire to keep His commandments should separate themselves from every party, by what ever name called, that is guilty of upholding this sinful system? How else can they escape their share of retribution, how else can they stand with a clear conscience before their God?

The fruit of high license is ripening fast in Nebraska. No comment can add to the effectiveness of this unblushing account of collecting the monthly tax levied upon brothels in Omaha, as published in the DAILY HERALD of that city: "A very handsome income indeed is the city's share of the profits of prostitution in Omaha. The sum varies slightly each month, but $1,500 is a low estimate of the average reciepts per month. This month bids fair to exceed this figure, $1,173.50 having been paid to the clerk of the court yestesday. All through the day a silent procession wound its way to the clerk's desk, and another line of silent ones glide out. If a child brought the money it was invariaby a sable-skinned cherub. Trusted negro women servants and, in a few cases, the keepers of houses, appeard in person."—Union Signal.

MEASURED by area prohibition has triumphed in states containing 149,100 square miles of territory this year, and failed in the battle of the ballots to carry in an area covering 64,085 square miles. But the trouble is, liquor don't want the beautiful, free prairies; it wants the nation's boys.

What is the Matter With Business?

There is no question that confronts the people today of so much vital importance as this one of business. Travel from Maine to California and at nearly every place you may chance to stop you will hear this same cry, "What is the matter with business?" Throughout the country try business never was so stagnated as at the present time. And what is the cause? Simply no money with which to move the goods. Where is the money? In the United States treasury, and in the banks, locked up. How came it there? The law put it there. How are you going to get it? The same way it was put there—by law. How are you going to get the law? By turning these thieves and robbers out, that have been plundering us for the last twenty years, and placing statesmen not scheming demagogues, in their places. This is no fancy notion, but something real and serious; and unless relief comes very soon nothing but general bankruptcy will stare the business men of this country in the face. Goods are a drug in the market simply because the people have no money with which to buy them. The money put into the treasury by this gang of quacks must be got out to do its mission. We have millions of money lying idle in the treasury, and millions of debt lying out of it, sapping us to death with interest, and the enterprising business men failing at the rate of 14,000 a year for the need of this very money which these quack statesmen have put beyond their reach, simply to satisfy their greed and enrich a few money jobbers who have their clutches on the throat of business, strangling it to death.

Business men, laborers and all producers, you must join hands against this class of robbers and remove their hands from off the throat of industry, and give it a chance to breathe, or you will be dead ducks.—National Advocate.

Give Them The Law.

A conductor of a Union Pacific freight train Monday threw a passenger from the train in order to comply with a company rule which is not sanctioned by the law of the land. The passenger failed to purchase a ticket and tendered the money for his fare; but under the rules of the company conductors of freight trains are not allowed to accept money. Not only did the train official decline to accept the money, but he threw the passenger forcibly from the train, and the man sustained injuries which will make him a cripple for life.

Railway companies have many impudent rules, but none is more presumptious that which sets all law at defiance and declares that money is not a legal tender. The tender of the cash entitled the passenger to a ride, and the fact that he was a human being should have protected him from such a brutal assault. In this instance there is an excellent opportunity for two branches of the court to deliberate with profit to the community; the civil branch to interpret the law regarding the rights of indiviuals and the duty of corporations; the criminal branch to determine that even a wealthy railroad cannot protect an employe who chooses to adopt the tactics of a brute.—World Herald.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL, published by N. W. AYER & SON, Philadelphia, adorns our table. This is a very valuable and comprehensive work. It contains a list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, complete lists of all religious, agricultural, medical, commercial, scientific and educational publications, and of all publications printed in foreign languages, and a vast amount of general and statistical information of practical value to almost every business man. Another leading feature is a carefully prepared description of every county in the U. S., giving its location, area, near navigable streams, character of its surface and soil, leading crops and manufactures, and its county-seat and population. It gives the population of every state, territory, county and county-seat, of all the large cities and towns, and of almost every place in which a newspaper is published. While no publisher can afford to do without this work, it is also invaluable to business men who are advertisers. Price $5.00.

High interest, high rents and usury have cursed labor and civilization more than pestilence, famine and war; and strange as it may appear, it is the usurer, cursed of heaven, condemned by prophets and bold men, thrust out of the temple by the Divine Master, that is to-day ruling the kingdoms of Europe, robbing the toiling masses in every land, and shaping the course of both parties in this nation.—Richard F. Trevellick in TOILER.

Price List of Oils to Alliances.

150 test, medium white coal oil,				11½ cents.
150 "	prime	"	"	10½ "
175 "	Y. L.	"	"	13 "
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These oils in barrel lots. The best harness oil in either one or five gallon cans, 70 cents per gallon. Pure Neat's foot oil in one to five gallon cans, 60 cents per gallon. In barrel lots, 50 cents per gallon. Axle grease, thirty-six boxes in case, $1.85.

ALLEN ROOT, State Agent.

Stock shipped 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 Alliances at jobber's rates. Send all orders to Allen Root. Shipments of vegetables, fruits or poultry, should be billed to Mr. Root, care of Bowman, Williams & Howe's, Omaha.

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-dump 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 U. 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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SILK CREPE SHAWL, 33 inches square inside of fringe, which is 3 knot 5 inches deep. This is a very beautiful and dressy shoulder shawl. Colors, black, cream, pink, cardinal, light blue and lemon. We will send THE ALLIANCE one year and this shawl post-paid for $3.75. Or, we will send the shawl for fourteen new names at $1.00 a year.

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