An Open Letter to an M. C.

The following is a copy of a letter written by a Nebraska farmer to a member of the house committee on coinage weights and measures:

BRINARD, Neb., May 21, '92.

HON. A. TAYLOR:

DEAR SIR:—I have only just now been made aware of the fact that a bill making any contract payable in any kind of legal tender money any stipulation in the contract to the contrary notwithstanding, has been introduced by Hon. O. M. Kem and referred to the committee on coinage weights and measures, of which I am informed you are a member. The object of this letter is to impress on your mind the importance of the measure, and to ask you in behalf of the toiling millions of America whose homes are fast falling into the hands of the "London money power" to use your best endeavors to have said bill reported favorably to the house at as early a day as possible. I am only a plain farmer but for twenty-five years I have been watching the encroachments of capital on the interests of labor, and think that a point has been reached which renders the situation critical, and unless congress does something, and that soon in the line of relief the result will be fearful indeed.

Congress has year after year done the bidding of the money power, has turned a deaf ear to the wishes of the masses of laboring men and women, and given the money power all it has asked for, that it might ride at ease and gather in the wealth which we produced.

When the money power asked for the banking system based on bonds, it was granted. When it asked for the demonetization of silver it was given, and exception asked to be placed on the stuff we use as currency has readily been granted simply to allow Gold to control our commerce and trade of every kind, so that the object aimed at | the enslavement of American labor by acquiring our soil might be accomplished. Any man who cannot see that this thing is almost accomplished is blind indeed.

The "London money power" began loaning money in Iowa in 1884, (I was then a resident of that state.) Since that time they have been operating in various parts of the Union, all the while watching over the congress of the U. S. and seeing to it that the acts of congress were favorable to their schemes. They have also watched carefully over the acts of state legislatures relative to interest on loans and annullment of gold contracts.

The object aimed at as I said above is the ownership of American soil so that it may be farmed like Ireland, and if they can prevent the congress of this U. S. from passing a law annulling gold contracts they will very soon wipe out individual ownership of farm land. I am satisfied that a very large part of the money invested in this country in mortgages is foreign capital. They have control of our industries to a great extent and will, if allowed to do so, soon wipe out the last vestige of American freedom.

Will you as a representative of the people stand with folded hands and see the people thus consumed? I hope not.

Look if you please at the recent issue of paper currency, see on its face the stipulation that it is a legal tender for all debts and dues *where not otherwise stipulated in the contract*, then tell me what it means.

I tell you now candidly you must act and act at once if you have a heart which beats for the interest of laboring men. Give us some measure of relief. There are but two sides to the situation, one that of gold, the other that of labor. Labor seeks relief from opression and will have it.

The American people are long suffering, but when cornered, as they soon will be—without some measures of relief is passed by congress they may prove beasts to be feared.

Read this letter carefully, read it to your fellow congressmen. Arouse to the interests of America "the land of the free and home of the brave" and cease to do the bidding of a foreign power which seeks to enslave us, and all may yet be well.

Respectfully Yours,
A. C. FENDERSON.

Land Monopoly.

The growth of the independent movement in Omaha is well illustrated in the largely increasing attendance at the open meetings of the Omaha Citizen's Alliance which holds open meetings every Friday evening for the discussion of live issues.

Land monopoly was the subject of discussion at the meeting May 20th, and many startling facts and figures were given by the different speakers, a few of which we give below:

Mr. D. Clem Deaver said: The stability of a country depends upon the ownership of the land by those who occupy it. It has been truthfully said that a nation can not long remain free whose people do not own their homes. Taking this to be a true proposition it behoves us to think twice before we again endorse with our votes the political parties whose injust laws are rapidly driving to the wall the farmers, the original owners of the land, and concentrating it into the hands of a few millionaire corporations and American and foreign money lords. Let us see if we have have reason to tremble for the cause of freedom in this country.

In a speech made by Ignatius Donnelly the other evening, he claimed that at the rate the farmers were being turned into tenants it would be but a few years until there would not be a farmer in the country who owned the land he tilled, and I wish to present to you tonight a few figures showing the number of tenant farmers in some of the principal agricultural states of this country. In the state of Nebraska we have in round numbers 12,000 tenant farmers, in Kansas 23,000, Texas 67,000, Georgia 63,000, North Carolina 53,000, Kentucky 44,000, Tennessee 58,000, N. Y. 40,000, Pennsylvania 45,000, and Illinois 80,000. In 21 states in this country there are more tenant farmers than in England, Ireland, Scotlaxd and Wales put together, and in the city of New York alone there were during the past year, more evictions for the non-payment of rent than there were in the land lord cursed "emerald isle" across the sea.

The vast estates held by foreign nobility alone, aside from those empires of land held by railroads and other corporations, are startling in the extreme. A few of the larger holders are as follows: English syndicate in Texas three million acres, Holland land company three millions, Sir E. Reed two millions, Baron Tweedale of England two millions.

These are but a few of the large foreign land monopolizers who hold countless acres of the most productive land in the United States, and draw yearly in the shape of ground rents millions of dollars, or in other words the labor of millions of our people, to be spent in living in luxury and debauchery in Europe.

How do these men get possession of all this land? Certainly they could not have earned it, and they did not secure a title from God Almighty. No indeed, but they did secure it by special legislation in their interest by the congresses elected to protect the interests of the producers of this country.

Let us stay a moment and see how some of this land was obtained. About ten years ago a few men in Chicago formed a syndicate (Senator Farwell was one of them) and went down to Texas and made a bargain with the legislature. I say made a bargain with the legislature, because the people would never have agreed to it. It was as follows: that in consideration that they build the state of Texas a state house worth one and one-half million dollars, they should have as payment three million acres of Texas prairie land; that was 50 cents per acre. This was done in October, and the next March they unloaded a large part of it to an English syndicate for several million dollars.

Have you ever asked yourselves what this method ultimately means? It means that in 25 years American thrift, American push, and American enterprise will have built up railroads, churches, colleges, school houses, manufacturing establishments, and dwelling houses around this land until it will be worth thirty dollars an acre. What will the English syndicate have done in the meantime to enhance the value of that land? Will they have laid out a day's labor? No, not one. Will they have spent a dollar? No. What will they have done? They will have drawn thousands, yes millions of dollars from America in the form of ground rents and spent it in living in luxury and debauchery in Europe. It also means that you and I will raise up children handicapped so that they will have to work in the cotton and woolen mills, or in the mines, or somewhere else at a beggaly pittance of a dollar a day and save money out of that pittance to pay the English syndicate $30 per acre for that land that has been made worth it by our own thrift and industry, and not through anything the English syndicate may have done.

You are doubtless all familiar with the Union and Central Pacific R. R. grants, where congress gave away by one act of legislation over forty-two million acres of land that was selling to soldiers at $1.25 per acre, making upwards of 58 millions of wealth, and all we have to show for it is a second mortgage on the road, which was practically built by the U. S. government."

Mr. Deaver cited several other cases where large tracts of land had been given to corporations for practically nothing, and warned his hearers against continuing in power the old parties who sanctioned this wicked legislation by their votes and their silence, and are at the present time engaged in a scheme to turn over what remains of our public land to ditch companies ostensibly to aid in the irrigation of the lands, but really as an outright gift of this land to private parties, who will not expend a day's labor or a dollar in return for the same.

OMAHA.

An Appeal to Democrats.

How long, Oh democrats, will you continue to follow blindly after false gods and treacherous leaders? How long will you be led like lambs to the slaughter, and like sheep dumb before your shearers, open not your mouths? How long will you follow a leadership that is helping to fasten upon you a financial system that has already robbed millions of honest men and women of their earnings and their homes?

How long will you follow the men who have aided the republicans in fastening upon us a policy that has strewn the road of commerce with disasters, wrecks, bankruptcy, and ruin, and turned millions out of employment.

How long will you vote for the party that helped the men who held your notes, mortgages and bonds, to destroy half the money in the country by demonetizing silver, and now tell you in your teeth that you can never again have free coinage of silver.

Oh! democracy, how have the mighty fallen, how have the great became small, how have the strong became weak, how have the noble great men of the party been brought low by the seducing influence of money, and sold our heritage to Shylock!

I once worshiped at the shrine of democracy with all the loyalty and devotion that any man ever bowed the knee to his political god. But when I discovered my leaders—the same men who are now leading you—in secret conclave with the leaders of the republican party and the Jewish money lender, plotting such conspiracles against the people as demonetizing silver and others just as damnable, I tell you I dropped the democratic party quicker than I would a poisonous serpent.

This plot was developed in 1876 at the St. Louis convention when Tilden was nominated for president. The delegates from the western states headed by Tom Ewing, George H. Pendleton, Dan Voorhees, Thomas Hendricks and others, demanded that the bonds which had been bought with paper should be paid in the same kind of money. A Wall Street banker who represented the bond holders jumped upon the floor and with a stamp of his foot said "It's high time this damnable greenback principle was stamped out of the western wing of the democratic party."

At that time the money power got its hands on the throat of the democratic party and it has owned and controlled it ever since.

Then I left the party, and that was the time when every western democrat should have resented that insult by doing as I did.

Democrats, come let us reason together. The independent party is asking nothing more than you say is just.

It is asking not only tariff reform, but it is asking finance reform. It is asking that silver be restored to its former free coinage, and many other reforms that will help us to clear away the mortgages from our farms.

There is nothing in a name. A rose by another name would smell just as sweet. Your cries for relief through the democratic party are like the feeble wail of an infant, crying to the hurricane and the cyclone as they dash on in their mad career of ruin and destruction. Listen no longer to the siren tones and sentimental entreaties of such old political pirates and hypocritical traitors as Miller and Morton.

Take your feet from the mire and clay of so called democracy, cross the river of unclean politics and burn the bridge behind you so that you can never go back as you did 16 years ago.

It is no disgrace to leave your party. Thomas Jefferson left his party, Abraham Lincoln left his party.

In the course of human events it often becomes the duty of men to cut loose from their political associates in order to maintain and uphold the true principles of freedom and equality to all men alike as demanded by that once grand old democratic party when I worshiped at its shrine.

Come up under the banner of the people's party which is marching upon the high road of progress and reform, demanding that all men of every sect, creed, color and condition shall stand equaly before the law. "Go with us to victory."

J. B. ROMINE.

K. of L. Resolutions.

The K. of L. Assembly of Holdredge sends resolutions declaring that they are in politics "with both feet;" that they will be at Omaha July 4th in a body with their banner, and calling on organizations to do likewise: favoring Weaver and Polk, and opposing such men as Gresham and Stanford, and favoring Honest John H. Powers for governor.

Signed,
P. W. SMITH, M. W.
L. C. HICKS, Sec'y.

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The members of the city council of Lincoln Nebraska have seen fit to pass a certain resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of the said city requiring the laborers to work ten hours per day at $1.75, and thereby reducing the wages of the said men, who have been getting $1.50 per day for eight hours work.

WHEREAS, The enforcement of said resolution will throw some of the men out of employment by reason that it would take at least one-fifth less men to perform the same work,

WHEREAS, The Honorable Mayor has vetced the said resolution, therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the members of the said council that offered and voted for the said resolution. And be it therefore

Resolved, That members of K. of L. 1808 congratulate the Mayor for his manly course in behalf of the laboring men of this city.

WHEREAS, We are called anarchists we would like to cite the attention of the council to the eight hour ordinance of this city and also the eight hour law of this state.

H. M. REEVES Master Workman pro tem
J. M. HUMPHREY Recording Sec.

The National Union Co.

Superior Alliance No. 2652 sends resolutions denouncing the National Cordage Co., as a trust organized to extort money from the users of twine, declaring against the National Union Co., as being practically the same organization; stating that thew will use no twine made by this company and denouncing officials of farmers' organizations who have betrayed their cause by supporting the National Union Company. Signed.

WM. STRICKLER,
WM. PRESITT.

Has Got His Eyes Open.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

For several years I have read the Omaha *Bee*, the Bee that stings, but Rosy doesn't send it any more. He wanted to know my reason for not subscribing again. All I can say to him is that I have got my eyes opened. I want to read papers that will tell me what the thieves are doing. So boys, wake up and say *we* are boss. What we want is honesty, good men to the front. I see the campaign fund must be kept up, so our men that work hard can be paid something. So, Mr. Editor, mark me down for one acre of wheat or $10. Brother farmers, fall in and do likewise. You will never rue it. Mark what I tell you, never stop till we get these dishonest whelps in the rear. While we work and sweat to feed our families these cunning fellows are scheming to beat us out of it. There is nothing more noble than right.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. MILLER.

What We Want.

AURORA, Neb.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

I am not an alliance man or a soldier; but a brother for right, liberty and justice. I am a poor broken down farmer. I am a reader of all the papers I can get. There is one lying sheet that I am ashamed of. We call it the Lying Bee. We are glad that we can read your paper and we hope that you will continue to publish every traitor to the people.

What we want is more men like McKeighan and the rest of the "Alliance Nine" to battle for right. We want less appropriations. We want less fees for some of our officers. We want the mortgage on the U. P. road foreclosed. We want the Newbury bill passed. We want every union soldier of the late war to have a pension. We don't want soldiers in high office to have any more pensions than a common private. We want equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

I notice an article stating that the writer could not get the reform papers as soon as others get their papers. We never get the ALLIANCE or *Nonconformist* until Monday. If you know the reason please publish it.

T. J. STECKEL.

The Ladies' Independent Club.

EDITOR ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT:

The ladies Independent club of Blaine township, Kearney county, met May 20th. It was the first meeting after receiving their charter. There was a good attendance, and much enthusiasm. Before dinner they sewed carpet rags, the proceeds of which go to their campaign fund. After dinner they went through the regular order of business and mapped out their campaign work. The session was elivened by singing patriotic songs. A uniform was decided upon: dark blue dress, red sash, with white badge. This makes the red, white and blue.

They intend to make a specialty of attending all political gatherings, and distribute and sell campaign literature. They will also call upon as many doubtful voters as possible during the campaign. The club will meet every two weeks at the home of some one of the members. Next meeting will be June 3 at Mrs. Phillip Pardy's. A bed quilt is to be quilted, the proceeds to go to the fund.

Officers of Pioneer Club, No. 1: Pres., Mrs. Julia A. Spink; vice-Pres., Mrs. Carrie Ledler; Sec., Mrs. Emma Pardy; Treas., Mrs. Louise Meyers. Executive Committee, Mrs. M. C. Reed, Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Mrs. Lizzie Birdsall.

[NOTE:—Mrs. A. Spink sends us the above, which we publish with great pleasure. This is the first ladies independent club organized in the state, also the first club to apply for a charter under the new plan of organization. We wish them God speed in their noble work.—ED.]

Colner University Summer School

Commences July 5th and lasts 8 weeks. Tuition $8; board and room $2 50 per week. Classes organized in leading studies from intermediate Arithmetic to Geometry onu Cicero. Write for particulars to

PROF. E. D. HARRIS,
Institute Conducter.
Bethany Heights, Lincoln, Neb.

Carelessness About Chickens.

Carelessness is the disease that carries off most of the young chickens. One way in which it does this is by not properly protecting them from cold draughts and dampness. If there are openings about the bottom of the coops the little chickens, being close to the floor suffer from it. All the ventilation should be from above, so that they will not be in line of the draught. Do not let them run out, either, when the weather or ground is cold or damp. Clear, dry, cold weather will not hurt them, but the dampness will. Be careful, too, in giving the water. Keep it constantly before them fresh and clean, so that they may get to it as wanted, but have the trough arranged so that they can not plunge in and get wet all over. If you will observe this matter and then keep them free from lice, you will probably grow most of your chicks to maturity and find some pleasure or profit in the business Otherwise no'

THE YOUNG FOLK'S CORNER

INTERESTING MISCELLANY FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Tragic Joking--Two Curious Old Tales--Blind Dash--About Mirrors--Fight With-a Shark--A Girl's Room.

About Mirrors.

The necessity for something which would enable man to see his own face must have been early apparent, and in all probability the first mirror was the placid surface of a body of water. The next most accessible object was a piece of polished metal, and it was of this material that the first artificial mirrors were made. The Israelites, under Moses, had mirrors of brass, and doubtless other metals were used long before that period.

Black glass was used for mirrors, as well as transparent glass with some black substance on the back. It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polished black stone, both convex and concave, among the natives of South America.

The mirrors of the ancient Greeks and Romans were thin discs of bronze, highly polished, and usually fashioned with handles, though sometimes they were set upright on stands.

Later on, silver was used, and the first mirror of solid silver is said to have been made by Praxiteles, in the time of Julius Cæsar. Subsequently silver mirrors took the place of brass or bronze ones almost altogether, though steel, copper, and even gold, were also employed. "Looking-glasses" of metal were employed everywhere up to the fifteenth century.

From the twelfth to the fifteenth century small mirrors, carried in the pocket or attached to the girdle, were regarded as indispensable adjuncts to ladies' toilets. The pocket-mirror was a circular plaque of polished metal fixed in a shallow box and covered with a lid.

Ivory was usually the material of such cases, and as a rule they were carved in relief with representations of love, domestic scenes, hunting sports, and the like. Gold, silver, enamels, and ebony were likewise used as materials. The sort of mirror worn at the girdle had no cover, but was provided with a short handle.

In the Middle Ages, when steel and silver mirrors were almost exclusively used, a method of backing glass for the same purpose with thin sheets of metal was known.

Small convex mirrors of glass were made in Germany before the sixteenth century, and were in demand until comparatively modern times. They were produced by blowing small glass globes, into which, while they were hot, was passed through a pipe a mixture of tin, antimony, and resin. When the globe was coated inside it was allowed to cool, and was afterwards cut into convex lenses, which formed small but well-defined images.

Hand mirrors of metal are still in common use in Oriental countries. In China and Japan they are usually made of bronze, slightly convex, and about twelve inches in diameter. The Japanese woman who is so fortunate as to own a mirror regards it as the most precious of her possessions.

Tragic Joking.

A remarkable story of pratical joking is related of a young Frenchman in the "Souvenirs d'un Vieux Libraire." The old fable of the boy who cried "wolf" too often has had few such tragic illustrations in fact. Oswald, a witty and original Parisian, had a mania for practical joking. He was very amusing to his friends, but when his talents were exerted to avenge some wrong there was more bitterness than fun in his wit.

One evening when a man who had not treated him politely gave a reception he revenged himself cruelly. The man was slightly deformed. All the hunchbacks of Paris, five hundred in number, presented themselves at his reception. They had received notices from Oswald that if they would go to this address on that evening they would learn of a legacy which had been left them.

When a play, written by a man who had roused his anger, by reading a newspaper at the wedding of one of his friends, was produced, he prevented its success by inducing two hundred and fifty friends to attend it carrying great books. These young men, who occupied prominent seats, read their books while the performance was going on, and whenever there was any applause each of them, as if moved by clockwork, turned over a leaf. The rustling of the leaves and the spectacle of the men absorbed in reading made the performance a complete failure.

Oswald's friends were always on the look-out for some ruse. He once notified them that on New Year's day he should get the best of them all in some joke, and New Year's morning each received this notice, "Remember." They were on their guard.

As they were leaving a house where they had breakfasted Oswald suddenly slipped on the sidewalk. His friends rushed to his assistance, but paused before they reached him.

"This is his ruse," some one said.

Clearly, the man who was so proud of his talent for mimicry was bent on deceiving them all into thinking him a dying man, for he lay there moaning pitifully, his face drawn and twisted as if with terrible pain.

His friends stood around, and made jokes and puns and hummed lines of comic songs, assuring him all the while that they were not deceived by his acting. At last he gave a hoarse, mournful cry, looked at them sadly, and then ceased to moan or writhe. In a never-to-be-forgotten moment of horror and sorrow his friends realized that Oswald was dead.

Blind Dash.

Dash was not a full-blooded collie, but he was a fine dog and remarkably intelligent. He was early trained to drive the cows from the pasture without assistance. This he did for several years; then he suddenly became blind from what seemed to be paralysis of the optic nerve. For a few days he was greatly depressed. He moped about in a disconsolate way, and for days together scarcely changed his position. Finally, his master succeeded in coaxing Dash to go along with him one morning to drive the cows to pasture.

That afternoon, of his own accord, the dog went after the cattle, and from that time onward he resumed his former habits, doing his work just as well and as faithfully as when he could see. He never made a mistake in the number of cows, and never left a cow behind save once, and that happened in this wise:—

One afternoon when the cows came home, "Old Brindle" was missing. Dash drove the cattle into the barnyard, and then was seen going toward the pasture on a run. A half hour later he returned without the missing cow.

"Where is Brindle, Dash?" his master inquired.

The dog looked despondent; he hung his head and dropped his tail as if with shame.

"Go find Brindle," commanded the master.

Dash turned and ran for a few steps in the direction of the pasture, and then trotted slowly back and sat down before his master, as if to say, "It's no use. I've tried, but I can't get that cow."

At his master's repeated command, he again ran off for a few steps, but returned as before, this time whining uneasily.

"Something wrong, is there, old dog? Well, I'll go along and see," said the man, and he started in the direction of the pasture.

A wonderful change came over Dash at this move of his master. Wide awake and tail wagging, he led the way, with occasional sharp, expressive barks.

Without a moment's hesitation he led his master straight to the spot where Old Brindle stood, and then began barking vociferously, as much as to say, "There, you see how it is! I couldn't start her."

The cow had caught her head in the crotch of an apple tree. She had been reaching for apples, and having put her head into the crotch from above, was unable to withdraw it, and there she hung, a picture of stupid misery, in imminent danger of choking to death.

She was released, after considerable difficulty, and Dash drove her home. He had saved her life, his master thinks, for she could hardly have lived through the night in such a position.

Two Curious old Tales.

Noman-al-Aouar, an Arabian King who reigned long, long ago at Hirah, commanded the architect Sennemar to build him a wondrous palace. This the architect did, and when it was done a single stone fastened the whole structure, and the colors of the walls changed frequently during the day. The King was greatly pleased, and showered all kinds of rich gifts upon the builder with the lavishness of Oriental kings. But monarchs were treacherous in those old days, and it occurred to the King that Sennemar might build a palace equal in beauty, or even superior, for some rival ruler. The more he thought over it the more jealous he became, until one day he ordered the architect to be thrown from the top of the palace, to make certain that no duplicate palace would be made. After this the King was satisfied that his palace was the only one, and the Arabians regarded it as one of the wonders of the world.

This old story is told by the historian D'Herbelot, but another and similar one is related by an Irish writer. If they are both true, it proves that kings are equally treacherous all the world over:

Ever so long ago an African colony resided in the north of Ireland, and Neuhedin, a ruler who came there with his people, selected four of them to build for him. This potentate was rather extravagant, for he wanted two palaces. However, these were built, and magnificent buildings they were too. Neuhedin, being twice as lavish in palaces as the Arabian King, was twice as anxious to keep some one else from building finer ones, and so upon the day after the four artisans had completed their palaces the poor men were despatched in a manner as Sennemar. It is to be hoped that other monarchs in any but prophetic record after these two learned to work for their kings and contrived to make their escape without trouble. Lessons like these should have been taken to heart.

A Girl's Room.

The girls of the household should have cheerful rooms, where they may receive their girl friends and feel a pride in playing the hostess. Says a writer in the New York Tribune:

Such a room need not be of a large size, but it should be daintily and neatly furnished. There is no better way in which you can educate a girl to be neat and orderly than to give her a properly furnished room, and require her to take proper care of it. In this way she receives her first lesson in thorough housekeeping, and acquires habits of order and neatness.

The pleasure a girl takes from such a room as this, and the influence it exerts toward making her a womanly and domestic person, should in themselves be strong enough arguments to induce a mother to sacrifice her parlor in order to provide comfortable rooms for her girls.

It should above all things be thoroughly neat, sunny and cheerful, and should be the girl's private room, and all the belongings should be her personal property. It should be her daily duty to keep it in thorough order.

Fight With a Shark.

The "New Zealand Herald" describes a desperate fight between a man and a shark in Manukau harbor. The man was a beacon-light keeper, and was out in his boat, when it was struck by a squall and swamped, and the occupant left in the water. After trying to right the boat, without success, he grasped an oar, and, being a good swimmer, struck out for land; but as the tide was running he was swept down the harbor a distance of three miles. At that point he was attacked by a large shark, which grabbed at his land. He protected himself, however, with the oar which he tried to ram down the shark's throat. The fish retreated, and when it renewed the attack the man had his sheath-knife drawn, and desperately stabbed the shark in the side. The water instantly became red with blood, and the shark swam away in great haste. Just then a boat came in sight, and the beacon light keeper was hauled in, having been in the water two hours and thirty minutes.

PLATFORM AND ADDRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Adopted at St. Louis, February 24, 1892.

"This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of this nation, this declaration of union and independence.

"The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the states have been compelled to legislate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

"The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we behold the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

"In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent and working people, producers of the United States, have come together in the name of peace, order and society, to defend liberty, prosperity, and justice.

"We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to vote with that political organization which represents our principles.

"We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. Neither do they now intend to accomplish reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stocks," the demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of usurers, may all be lost sight of.

"They propose to sacrifice our homes and children upon the altar of Mammon, to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

"We assert that a political organization, representing the political principles herein stated is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

"Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with sentiment which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people" with whom it originates. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

"In order to restrain the extortions of aggregated capital, to drive the money changers out of the temple; to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish the following

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

"We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

"Wealth belongs to him who creates it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

DEMANDS ENUMERATED.

"1.—We demand a national currency, safe sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable means of circulation, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or some better system. Also payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

"2.—We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"3.—We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

"4—We demand a graduated income tax.

"5.—We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national, and state revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

"6.—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

"7.—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"8.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

"9.—The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

STATE LECTURERS DATES.

State Lecturer W. H. Dech and J. B. Romine will hold a series of meetings in Seward county beginning at

Germantown,	June 4.
Bee,	" 6.
Utica,	" 8.
Beaver Crossing,	" 9.
Goodale Alliance in Independence,	" 10.
Friendville,	" 11.

All public meetings and everybody invited. Speaking to begin at 7:30, p. m.

W. S. Wright, Asst. State Lecturer will speak in Lancaster county on the following dates:

Bennet, Friday evening June 10th
Rock Creek Alliance Sat. evening June 11th
Oak Valley, Monday " " 13.
Yank Hill Tuesday " " 14.
Garfield Wednesday " " 15.
Enterprise school house Thursday evening June 16th.

It is hoped these meetings will be thoroughly advertised. House lighted in time and music furnished where possible to do so. Meetings for Friday and Saturday evenings, June 17th and 18th will be arranged for by Brother I. N. Leonard, Pres. of Co. Alliance.

W. F. WRIGHT, Asst. State Lect

Pres. Powers' Appointments.

President Powers has made the following announcements for May and June, and will be in the counties on dates named. Local committees should arrange places and time of holding meetings and notify State Secretary Thompson as soon as possible where they have not already done so.

Cherry county:	
Cody,	June 30, 1 p. m.
Valentine,	" 31, "
Woodlake,	" 4th, "
Brown county:	
Ainsworth,	" 6.
Long Pine,	" 7.
Rock county:	
.....	" 8-10.
Keya Paha county:	
Norden,	" 11, 2 p. m
Springview,	" 13.
Mills,	" 14.
Holt county:	
Stuart,	" 16.
O'Neill,	" 17.
Ewing	" 18.
Boyd county:	
Butte	" 20.
Spencer,	" 21.
Lynch,	" 22.
Knox county:	
Niobrara,	" 23
Bloomfield,	" 24.
Creighton,	" 25.

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Notice to Bridge Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Furnas county, Neb., on or before noon of June 23d, 1892, for the construction of the following bridges:

A. Crawford bridge across a draw on Section 14 & 22 in road district No. 18. Dimensions 24 ft. span, 10 ft. high, 8 ft. approach at each end.

B. McPhee bridge across Arikey creek on the O. N. Beeler road.

C. E. Lawrence bridge across the draw on half section line in section 16, town 2, range 25, west 6 p. m. Dimensions 20 ft. long, 8 ft. high.

A. McMaster bridge across the Sappa creek between Rockford and Spring Green precincts on range line.

H. W. McFadden bridge across Deer Creek on section line between Sec. 22 and 15, Town 4, Range 24. Dimensions 40 ft span with 8 foot approach on the east end and 10 ft approach on the west end, with 14 ft high from bottom of the creek to top of bridge.

G. Garlinghouse bridge across the Sappa creek between section 14 & 15, town 1, range 25.

J. F. Harding bridge across the Beaver creek between the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, range 22, Sherman precinct and the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 31, range 23 Willsonville precinct.

W. T. Collins bridge across Beaver creek on township line on the north east quarter of the south east quarter of Sec. 24, township 2, range 23 W.

J. B. Carnes bridge across Sappa creek on section line between Sec 9 & 10, town 1, range 21.

O. H. Beaver bridge across Sappa creek on section line between Sec. 3 in town 1 and Sec. 34 in town 2. Also a bridge across the Sappa creek on section line between Sec. 4, town 1 and Sec. 33, town 2, range 21.

G. F. Chipp bridge across Beaver creek on range line between range 22 & 23 on Section line between section 19 & 24.

James Brochard bridge across Sappa creek on range line between Richmond and Spring Green precinct.

Jim French bridge across Dry creek between Sec. 9 and 16, town 4, range 22.

Also a bridge across the Republican river at a point near the town of Oxford. The exact location is not yet determined. Said bridge to be four hundred feet long.

Bids received on both combination and iron bridges. All to be pile bridges 14 ft. road way, 3 inch hard pine flooring. All bids must be accompanied by good and sufficient bond and filed in the Clerk's office on or before noon of June 22nd, A. D. 1892.

Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. W. McFADDEN County Clerk.

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Facts and Figures from the Eleventh Census

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