

The Farmers' Alliance,

AND
THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT
CONSOLIDATED.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.
Cor. 15th and M Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
O. HILL, Pres.
S. E. THORNTON, V. P.
J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y.
S. H. THORNTON, Treas.
C. H. FIELDS.
S. EDWIN THORNTON, Managing Editor.
CHAS. H. FIELDS, Business Manager.

"In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As he strove to make men free,
Let us strive to make them free,
Since God is marching on."
—Julia Ward Howe.

"Laurel crowns cleave to deserts,
And power to him who power exerts."
"A ruddy drop of manly blood
The surging sea outweighs."
—Emerson.

"He who cannot reason is a fool,
He who will not reason is a coward,
He who dare not reason is a slave."

N. R. P. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Address all business communications to Alliance Publishing Co.
Address matter for publication to Editor Farmers' Alliance.
Articles written on both sides of the paper cannot be used. Very long communications, no rule cannot be used.

Do you want to attend the national convention at Omaha, July 4th without expenses? Here's your chance. To the person sending us the largest list of subscribers at club rates between April 20th and June 25th, the Alliance Publishing Co. will pay all necessary expenses to the convention at Omaha July 4th, including hotel expenses. To the person sending the second largest list we will pay all traveling expenses to the convention. These offers apply to any person living in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa or Missouri. Two subscribers for six months count one. All lists sent under this offer should be marked "For special prize."

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

Since the consolidation of the ALLIANCE, THE INDEPENDENT, and THE SUN we are overwhelmed with exchanges in duplicate and triplicate. Exchanges will confer a favor by sending only one copy and that addressed to the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

NOTICE TO REFORM EDITORS.

The Nebraska Independent Press Association will hold its next regular meeting Friday, June 17th, at 10:30 a. m. at the Palmer House, Grand Island, Neb. Matters of great interest and importance will come up for discussion and action. Every member of the association is urged to be present, and every independent editor in Nebraska is cordially invited to be present and unite with the association.

YOUR SUCCESS.

I. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Pres.
S. EDWIN THORNTON, Sec.

THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

I am receiving numerous letters of inquiry about securing tickets to the Omaha convention on the 4th of July. Would say to all who have the matter in mind that we want you all to go to Omaha, but don't expect too much in the way of admission tickets. The state committee will have none at its disposal, as far as I know. The tickets will all be under the control of the national committee. This action was taken at Omaha at the late meeting of the national executive committee. But let no one that contemplates going to the convention stay away on this account. There will be enough to be seen and heard to pay any Nebraska Independent to be there whether he gets into the convention or not, if he don't get within a mile of the convention building. I will do all I can however to accommodate our people.

J. V. WOLFE,
Chairman State Com.

COMPLAINTS.

We receive many complaints like the following:
"I didn't get my paper last week."
"My paper comes so irregularly, I get no satisfaction reading it."
"I don't get my paper till the following week."

In reply to all such we will say that we are doing everything in our power to get the paper to our subscribers regularly and promptly. Whenever complaints arise from any error or neglect on our part we make the matter right as soon as possible. But in a large majority of cases we find that everything is right at this end of the line, and we are compelled to believe that the blame rests on the mail service. We have had many evidences of this fact. Not long ago, a Johnson county man told us he found a bundle of ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENTS lying along side the railroad.

We know of other cases where papers have been sent to offices and never handed out to subscribers. We know of cases where papers mailed on Thursday, have not reached subscribers within twenty miles of Lincoln before Monday or Tuesday of the following week. We know these things are very annoying to our readers, but they are still more annoying to us. Therefore we ask all to have patience. We also ask all who have complaints to notify us promptly, and if we cannot correct the difficulty we may be able to locate the blame and expose the guilty parties.

How would Chauncey M. Depew do for secretary of state?—Journal.
Yes, and how would Jay Gould do for secretary of the treasury?

THE U S SENATE

The upper house of our national legislature is the object of much popular suspicion, and it doubtless deserves to be. The fear to trust the people with power was strong in a large and influential class of the founders of this government. The great leader of this class was Alexander Hamilton. Opposed to this class was a larger class of men led by Jefferson and others who believed in a pure democracy. The establishment of our congress as it exists to-day was really a compromise between these two classes. The senate was established as a sort of check on the power of the people. It was intended to represent the wealth of the country, and protect property interests against the excesses to which it was feared the people would go; and the house was intended to protect the masses against the oppression of the more powerful, wealthy class.

A study of the first seventy years of our history under the constitution reveals no cause for popular fear or suspicion of the senate. It was in the main composed of the wisest and noblest men of the nation. Its members were not as a rule very wealthy men, and many of them were men of very small means. Political corruption in the election of senators was little known or adverted to. The senate stood as near and as faithful to the interests of the people as the house.

But during the past thirty years a great change has been wrought. Great men have gradually disappeared from the senate and rich men have taken their places. Charges of political corruption in the election of senators is the rule and not the exception, and in many instances these charges are supported by indisputable evidence. The people have got the idea that the senate stands as a block in the pathway of legislation in their interest. They look upon it and refer to it as the "council of plutocracy." "The American house of lords."

The cause of this change lies primarily in the politics of the age, rather than in the structure of the government. It has affected not the senate only, but the house, and the executive. Indeed, it would be very difficult to show that the senate has been more subservient to the money power than either the house or the executive.

Most of the great financial measures of the past twenty-five years have originated in the house, and none of them could ever have been enacted if the house had stood by the people. All tariff bills must necessarily originate in the house and that body is certainly responsible for every increase of tariff burdens on the people. The house was equally responsible with the senate for the demonetization of silver, nor has it done a whit more for the restoration of the white metal.

Compared with the executive the senate has a decided advantage. Every president since the war has stood squarely against the people and has openly championed the cause of the money power. One of Grant's first acts was to sign the "credit strengthening act," making the bonds which were purchased with depreciated greenbacks payable in gold. He also signed the funding bill, the act demonetizing silver, and the resumption act. Hayes vetoed the first Bland silver law, and it passed both houses over his veto. Cleveland and Harrison have stood ready with a veto for any measure of financial relief which might perchance find its way through congress.

Without going into a discussion of the influences which have controlled the government in the interest of organized capital and against the people, it is sufficient to say that the United States senate does not deserve to be set up as a special object of suspicion or attack.

The question of highest and most immediate interest to the people at present is: What part is the United States senate likely to play in the coming revolution? Will it prove the stronghold of plutocracy, or will it become a great engine of reform in the hands of an aroused people?

The senate to-day is more nearly in touch with the people than the house. This was shown by the passage of a free coinage bill through the senate in 1890, and it is possible the same thing may occur again this year. The new party can to-day capture the senate more easily than the house. Why? Because senators are elected by the states, each state having two. Representatives are apportioned according to population. Thus New York with her thirty-four representatives has only two senators; while Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, with thirty-four representatives, have twenty senators. This is, of course, an extreme case, but it strongly illustrates a fact that is going to play a very important part in this reform movement. The greatest strength of this reform movement lies in those states which have comparatively small populations, and the greatest strength of the opposition lies in those states which have comparatively large populations. If the new party can capture twenty-three states it will have control of the senate. There can be no reasonable doubt that within six years the reform movement will have dominated the entire south, and the entire trans-Mississippi country with the possible exception of California. This will give the people at least twenty-six states and a majority of fourteen in the senate. Yet these twenty-six states would have only 162 members of the house, while the other nineteen states would have 192 members. It is of course not likely that sectional lines will prevail to any such extent as is presumed in this illustration. Our object is simply to show that

we have nothing to fear from the U. S. senate.

The only difficulties in the way lie in the first term of senators, and their election by state legislatures. To overcome the former will simply require patience and perseverance. One third of the senate goes out every two years and the whole body is changed in six years. If the reform movement continues to spread and increase in power as it has in the past two years, the senate will be wrested from the control of plutocrats in 1894, or 1896 at the farthest.

The second difficulty can only be removed by an amendment to the constitution making senators elective by popular vote. This will take some time to secure. Meanwhile the people must choose legislatures such as Kansas choose last year, and put the right kind of men into the senate as Peffer was put there.

It might even be urged in favor of the present method that it is easier for the people to elect senators under the present than it would be under the proposed plan of election by the people. While the independents did not elect their state ticket in Kansas, South Dakota, or Nebraska in 1890, they elected a senator in the two first named states and could have elected one in this state had there been a vacancy.

The people should cease to suspect, fear, and abuse the U. S. Senate. Instead they should set to work to capture it and make it the citadel of popular rights.

STILL ANOTHER.

One by one the roses fall. So do the republican politicians. Everybody who was in Lincoln four years ago will remember the great young man from Hastings who represented himself in the Nebraska senate, and who on one memorable occasion was brought in by special engine from Hastings whither he had fled when the prohibition amendment was to be voted on.

Now comes a special telegram with the following-slug head in large type: "From Statesman to Jail Bird—The career of ex-Senator Taggart is Run—Under Arrest at Cheyenne, Wyo., for Aiding a Noted Criminal to Escape—He Confesses His Crime." Alas! Alas! Occasionally a man falls down who has never been a calamity howler. How can it be so?

THE CALL'S COMPLIMENTS.

The Evening Call says that Thornton and Plittie "will find a very limited field for a blight and mildew organ in Lincoln." The Call doesn't need to worry about our "field of journalism." We believe there is a good field for a paper that has principles backed by men who have the manhood to stand by these principles, and vigorously advocate what they believe to be right. That kind of a field is not the one the Call is filling. We propose to carve out success by our merits. If we can't win support by making THE SUN worthy of support, we will never resort to the turns and twists and flops and pulls by which the Call has managed to keep its head above water.

Why, only a year and a half ago the Call was "almost independent" in order to gull a lot of farmer legislators into giving it their legislative subscriptions. Instead of being a "blight and mildew organ" THE DAILY SUN is here to shine, and to prevent the blight of moral and political crookedness, and the mildew of despair from settling on anything that comes within reach of its rays.

We are here to do just what the Call was established to do, i. e., to advocate honest politics and reform. The Call has gone out of that business and left a field open for us which we propose to occupy.

MORE THAN "PROBABLE."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Recent events in congress and country have been contributing to make the new party a great power in the future of this country. It may become an important factor in the election for president. The McKinley tariff bill, the trifling of congress on the free coinage of silver, the recent letter of ex-President Cleveland on that subject, the known hostility of the Harrison administration to the interest of the people, the convention of bankers and financiers, the open hostilities of Wall street, the combined opposition of the leading papers of both parties in the east, the act of congress making specified contracts in gold, the persistent efforts on the part of the government officials to degrade silver to a commodity and drive it from circulation, are all contributing to make a third party highly probable."

Why, bless your soul, Mr. Enquirer, the third party is a great deal more than a probability. It is a live, kicking, surging reality. It is a mighty organized force. It is an army of reform marching on toward Washington as Sherman with his legions marched to the sea.

Yes, recent events have contributed to make the new party a power, and to open the eyes of millions of honest patriotic citizens. But it is not recent events alone that have contributed to this result. These recent events of which the Enquirer speaks are only the continuation of a whole line of events extending back over thirty years past. These events have evinced one general purpose: To advance the interests of capitalist and bond holder at the expense of the wealth producer. How well this purpose has been accomplished, the immense fortunes on the one hand, and the mortgaged homes on the other attest.

But the people are aroused at last. They have broken the fetters of prejudice and resolved themselves into free American citizens. The producers of the country have got together at last and struck hands in the noble cause of industrial freedom. And they are going to stand together, and vote together, and together they will rescue and rule this land.

ONE of the best and most enterprising little papers in the state is the Gibbon Reporter.

THE Call is trying to establish an intelligence office in connection with its paper. No one can deny the need of it.

AT Kearney W. L. Greene addressed the old soldiers on Decoration day in one of the grandest addresses he has ever delivered.

BLAINE: Well, boss, I'm going to quit tonight.

HARRISON: All right, Jim, here's your money.

THE Clay county Register, published by E. M. Burr of Edgar, is doing excellent work for the independent cause in that neck of the woods.

HON. A. J. SHAFER of Holdrege, one of the leading independents of Phelps county, delivered the address to the old soldiers on Memorial day.

THE SUN and the people's party are happy. The party has a daily and the daily has a party. They propose to be mutually helpful.

U. S. HALL of Missouri, who tried so hard to get up a great anti-subtreasury movement last year, has been rewarded with a democratic nomination for congress.

THE World-Herald considers General Cole's published statement much less of an explanation than a confession, and adds that it is one of those explanations that do not explain.

A few choice, well selected funerals would be a great boon to this city.—Omaha Bee.

They will occur as soon as the remains arrive from Minneapolis. Full particulars will be published later.

THIS morning's Journal intimates that if a dark horse becomes a necessity Sherman is the man. THE SUN only wishes that the Journal could have full sway at Minneapolis. The joy of independents would be complete if Sherman were the republican nominee.

ACCORDING to the telegrams there is hot work going on at Minneapolis. It is stated that when the Harrison leaders stepped out of their caucus room "the line of battle was drawn," and it is further announced that they will "stand to their guns to the last." Somebody is going to get hurt.

AFTER our repeated request, the Journal has at last announced the transfer of THE SUN to the Alliance Publishing Company. The morning daily was very sour when THE SUN was started as a reform paper, but now that it is both for reform and for the people's party, the Journal's cup of sorrow is full.

SEVERAL columns of Saturday's Bee are devoted to interviews of leading republicans, who advise the Nebraska delegates to stick close to their instructions for Harrison. This is not wonderful, but when you read further on and find that they also say, and impress upon them, to stand by their instructions for Rosewater for national committeeman, you begin to see the lactical fluid in the Bee's cocoon.

No man with a tendency toward heart disease should attend the Minneapolis convention.—Bee

Yes, but how about the danger of mouth disease? That is the prevailing malady in Minneapolis now, and a man of Mr. Rosewater's temperament is peculiarly liable to be attacked. Having had it several times he evidently has a weakness in that direction. Better be careful.

THE railroad magnates who are now travelling comfortably toward Minneapolis in their private cars, will lay their heads together and see what they can do for an oppressed and debt-ridden people. They may pass a resolution of sympathy with the laboring class. What a comfort that would be to the poor! They may declare that the mortgage is a good thing. What wide spread joy would such an announcement bring! There is no telling what great things these great men may do for the people.

BENTON, Illinois, now has a tragedy worse than the recent murder in Lincoln, but growing out of the same cause. One man has murdered his wife and her paramour and then killed himself. The frequent recurrence of this thing should rouse the people to a more active opposition to the social evil, which is the cause of such a large proportion of our crimes and tragedies. Public sentiment is entirely too lax in regard to this source of many evils. Severe penalties for the social evil, and a vigorous enforcement of the law would save many a young fellow from going to the bad, and save the county the expense and disgrace of many a murder trial. Let the people be aroused.

JUST now all eyes are upon Minneapolis; but wait until that pudding is served up and then we shall see what we have at home. J. C. F. McKesson will be put on the table as a relish, so to speak, after the nature of catsup. R. E. Moore will be served as the long green cucumber pickle—very long and equally sour. A. S. Cornish will fill the bill as an olive, preserved in oil: while Bud Lindsey will constitute the drink of the occasion, both hot and cold. Judge Field will constitute the substantial part of the feast, and will be baked, fried, boiled and stuffed. For pie everyone will be offered the choice of Oakley, Gillilan and Selleck. Bushnell, Joe McGraw, and John Curry will be the nuts. There will be no fruit.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Government ownership of railroads and coal mines is usually urged for economic reasons only. But there is another powerful reason and that is the preservation of human life. Scarcely a day passes that some frightful railway accident, or mine explosion does not occur resulting in many deaths. Usually the men whose lives are thus sacrificed are the workers, the builders of the nation's prosperity. Generally they are men with wives and children. It will be said to the disgrace of our civilization that no adequate measures of protection against such disasters have ever been enacted and enforced, and no adequate provisions have been made by which those who are robbed of husbands and fathers can secure damages.

Under private ownership, this state of things will continue indefinitely. The corporations which own these great monopolies are too powerful to be controlled by the ordinary machinery of government. On the contrary they, to a great extent, control the government. Of course under government ownership some accidents would occur. But it is reasonable to suppose that a large proportion of those which now occur would be prevented. Regard for the preservation of human life would be one of the chief factors in shaping the management of a railroad instead of a mere incident of business as now. Then the government would be held responsible for the results of all accidents. The men crippled in the service and the wives and children of those killed would receive pensions from the public treasury, just as they ought to receive from the private corporations now.

Statistics show that in the United States annually about 2500 are killed and ten times that number injured in railway accidents. We believe that three-fourths of these casualties would be prevented under a system of government ownership.

ABOUT FUSION.

Speaking of the oft repeated rumors of an Alliance-democratic fusion in Kansas, the World-Herald says:

"The result of the convention held by the people's party on Saturday in Kansas confirms the World-Herald in its opinion that the attempt to fuse will prove a failure. The new party is anxious to test its strength, and feels such confidence in the outcome that it may well be excused for its aversion to all entangling alliances. Undoubtedly there are politicians in the independent party in Kansas as well as in Nebraska, who long for fusion because they believe it will insure them a better chance of securing office, but the rank and file, who are fighting for principle, and who care more for that than the immediate victory, are opposed to any treaty which might give them temporary possession of the offices without securing them permanent success. They are wise, and their policy is undoubtedly better for either party than the schemes of the ambitious politicians."

We heartily agree with the World-Herald in this opinion. A fusion between two parties is a virtual admission that there is no reason for the existence of both. If the two parties have the same principles in the main they should unite into one. If they have different principles, and unite simply to capture the offices, they are placing office above principle, and have no rightful claim to be called reformers. Three great political parties will not exist for any length of time in this country. In a few years only two or the great parties of to-day will remain. If the people's party "keeps in the middle of the road" it will be one of the two, and it matters very little which of the old parties is the other one.

POWDERLY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Mr. T. V. Powderly in one of his grand letters, published in the K. of L. Journal, answers a number of questions in a very clear and vigorous manner. He fully approves of the St. Louis platform, and declares his complete allegiance to the people's party. Then he takes up the question of his candidacy for president or vice-president, and replies to it as follows:

In response to that inquiry, I beg leave to say that I have placed myself in the hands of my friends, and if any one of them is indiscreet enough to mention my name as a candidate for office of any kind I will scratch him off my list of friends. I know that friendship prompted the inquiry, but there must be no mistake made in the nominations at Omaha. That man who will heal conflicting elements, who will represent the greatest number of reformers, who will draw the fire of the enemy, who will rally the masses and who can withstand the ordeal and trials of the campaign, is the man to nominate for the presidency, and that man is not Powderly. I am not and will not be a candidate for president, vice-president or for any other office.

This, we have no doubt, expresses not only Mr. Powderly's honest opinion, but his sincere wish. He undoubtedly means what he says, and if nominated will decline. It will be well for the members of the new party to look at this as a common-sense light, and turn their attention elsewhere in search of a leader. Meanwhile no one can think less of Mr. Powderly for his noble and unselfish devotion to the cause of industrial freedom.

NO PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

If there are any of those grand old reformers who helped nominate Lincoln in 1860, left in the republican party, they must be sickened by the stupendous farce now being enacted at Minneapolis. The papers are filled with accounts of a great contest now going on in that convention between the friends of Harrison and Blaine. But there is no principle, no issue involved in this contest. Mr. Harrison's enemies do not and cannot charge corruption or inefficiency against him. They cannot say he differs from Blaine on any important issue. The fact is that each favorite candidate stands as close to the money power as he can, and that any move toward the side of the people would blast the hopes of either.

It is simply a fight between Harrison's

army of federal office holders on the one hand, and a combination of the very worst and most corrupt political bosses on the other. If Blaine secures the nomination, he will owe it to Boss Platte of New York, Boss Quay of Pennsylvania, Boss Clarkson of Iowa, Blocks of Five Dudley of Indiana, and others of the same stripe.

Then look at the methods that are employed. Think of a crowd of men parading the streets shouting till they are worn out: "Tin, tin, American tin; Ben goes out and Jim goes in." What kind of intelligence do men possess that can be swayed by such methods? Then think of this scheme proposed in the interest of Mr. Blaine: When the roll call is started, the negro delegations from Alabama and Arkansas are to set up the cry of "Blaine" and stamped the convention! Yet this is the "grand old party," the party of superior intelligence, the party of great moral ideas!

Verily it is enough to make men and gods weep to see the utter degradation of a once grand and noble organization.

WHOM SHALL WE NOMINATE?

So far as received up to date the vote for candidates for President on the People's ticket stands as follows:

Gen. James B. Weaver	50
T. V. Powderly	48
Judge Walter Q. Gresham	6
Col. L. L. Polk	6
Ignatius Donnelly	4
Senator W. A. Peffer	2
Robert L. Bacon	1
Watson of Georgia	1
John H. Powers	2
Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio	1
Col. Norwin of Chicago	1
Breck Pomeroy	1
Col. L. L. Polk is almost the unanimous choice for Vice-President.	

We will keep this column open until the issue of June 30, and invite every Alliance, K. of L. assembly, and independent club that has not voted to do so, and send in the result. Be sure and give the number of votes. Don't say the vote is unanimous for a certain candidate. We can't tabulate unanimity.

We regret that our space is not sufficient for the large number of comments that accompany reports that come in.

J. W. Thornton of Blaine Alliance, near Hastings reports a unanimous vote for Weaver and Polk, but does not give the number of votes.

Fred Liljeborg of Wayne, reports 10 votes for Powderly and 1 for Weaver in K. of L. assembly at that place.

Jas. McLier reports that Taylor Alliance, Washington, Neb., voted unanimously for Weaver and Polk, no number given.

J. W. Hespy of Graculus Alliance, No. 569 reports a unanimous vote for Powderly and Polk.

E. F. Simpson reports that Oak Creek Alliance, No. 1186, Blue Hill, Neb., voted unanimously for Weaver and Polk.

THE N. I. P. A. MEETING.

The Secretary of the Nebraska Independent Press Association is arranging to have an interesting programme of speeches, papers, etc. Every reform editor in the state should be there. The meeting will be held at the Palmer House, Grand Island, June 17, at 10:30 a. m.

A BOHEMIAN PAPER.

The Pritul Lidu, edited by J. A. Hospodsky, of Wahoo, Neb., is a first class independent paper published in the Bohemian language. It ought to have a large support from our people of that nationality. Readers of this paper are requested to bring it to the notice of their Bohemian friends.

THE World-Herald's remark, "fusion a fallacy," forcibly reminds one of the remark made by the boy who had charmed a rabbit several hours and failed to catch it: "Rabbit's dry meat anyhow."

THE World-Herald argues against the "schemes of fusion being discussed by the politicians of both the independent and democratic parties." We are aware that some democratic politicians have been urging fusion, but we have yet to see the first independent politician that wants to fuse. The World-Herald shouldn't whip democrats over independent shoulders.

THE Beatrice Chautauqua people are showing the right kind of enterprise. They are going to have an "Alliance day" July 6, and have engaged Col. L. L. Polk, J. H. Davis of Texas, and Mrs. Mary E. Lease, as speakers. The Chautauqua begins June 30, and lasts till July 16. The best speakers and instructors in every department have been engaged. Send to W. D. Nichols, Beatrice, for programme.

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW on the way to Chicago to attend an important railroad meeting, says he will be only a railroad man until he reaches Minneapolis, where he will develop into a politician. Chauncey is not the only railroad man who will make that kind of development at Minneapolis. Nebraska could show some fine specimens of railroad men developed into politicians and vice versa. In a show of that kind Nebraska would take first rank.

Now it comes out that Blaine wanted Harrison to give him credit for the successful manipulation of the Chilean matter and the Bering sea controversy, and that Harrison refused to give him such credit. Had Harrison been willing to do this, Blaine would have refused absolutely to be a candidate for the presidency. There can be no escape from the fact that there is a serious breach between the two leading republican candidates. Let them fight. The independents will settle the row in November.

"MCKEIGHAN TAKES THE CAKE."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" sang the poet Keats. It was a thing of beauty that we received from our own Alliance poet, Mrs. J. T. Kellie, a few days ago. It was a cabinet photograph representing a scene in which art, humor and politics are curiously combined. In the center is the picture of a large frosted cake finely ornamented. Above the cake is an excellent portrait of McKelighan surrounded by a wreath of flowers. The words "takes the" are printed one on each side, and the whole combination is supposed to read: "Our McKelighan takes the cake."

The following letter which accompanied the picture will explain itself:

HARTWELL, Neb., June 6, '92.
I enclose you a photo of the cake which was presented to Congressman McKelighan at Holdrege by the ladies of the M. church, and which he in turn gave to me. I had it photographed with Mr. McKelighan's picture and we are selling them at twenty-five cents each to raise campaign funds. I think they are going to take well. As so many of the delegates at Holdrege were anxious to know what I would do with the cake, and all seemed to think that I would do something with it to help the cause, I thought I will notice it in the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.
Respectfully yours,
MRS. J. T. KELLIE.

Certainly we will notice it, and will take orders for it too, and we hope that ten thousand people will show their appreciation of this brave patriotic little woman's efforts by sending for these pictures.

COMMENCEMENT

The day of high school commencement is the red letter day of the people. What so moves the masses as the high school commencement? What calls out the crowd that does, and what creates such interest? What other institution so manifests the people's pride, as does our public school, and what secures such zealous care?

Commencement day is a time of joy to many. Young hearts beat fast with the anticipation of future usefulness and power, and old hearts grow young at the sight of present success. The achievements of "our boy" or "our girl" quicken the pulse of many an old couple, and beget a pride as natural as it is joyful.

Commencement day! Long may the custom live! The public schools are the people's property, and graduation is the privilege of almost all. Let none who can, fall short. Let every child feel that some day he will stand before the footlights, with a great sea of up turned faces before him, with parents and brothers and sisters somewhere in the throng, watching while he receives the diploma which only merit wins.

Let no child who can reach that prize be deprived of the joy of active participation in this occasion. Let the people feel that to begin life without this experience is to miss one of the brightest memories which the mind can have. The joy of the congratulations, the pride of the parents, the ties of class affection, the lustre of light and the profusion of flowers—these are things never to be forgotten.

The Ord Blizzard has been changed to the Ord Journal, and is rapidly coming to the front under the vigorous management of Mr. J. M. Klinker.

WHEN Doctor Mercer presents the city of Omaha with a drinking fountain it is evident that he thinks the people down there ought to take a little water occasionally.

WHAT will worry Mr. Gere most will be the fear that some other fellow will ride on that pass from Minneapolis, and be detected in passing himself as C. H. Gere and thereby get both the assumed Gere and the real Gere black-listed. These are perilous times for the railroad editor.

MR. GERE will not worry long about the lost pass. He will simply draw on one of the R. R. magnates for another; but he don't know just where to duplicate that \$50 on the spur of the moment. It is to be hoped that this rare accident will not drive the Nebraska delegate to questionable methods of chance, in the hope of replenishing his depleted funds.

Questions for Gold Bugs.

Mr. Clark Braden in the last week's Action, Red Cloud, Neb., gets after the "honest money" fellows in the following vigorous manner: "Republican and democratic conventions, republican and democratic papers, republican and democratic voters, politicians and leaders; and the gold bugs and their tools and dupes are howling that 'silver coin is not honest money,' that a dollar of silver coin is only worth 70 cents, as a medium of exchange, 70 cents."

We challenge any and all who make such assertions to answer these questions: Is there in the 3,000,000 square miles of territory of the United States, a city, a town, a village, a region of country, great or small, where silver coin will not be accepted in cash transactions for one hundred cents for every dollar stamped on it? Where it will not be accepted, as gold coin or national bank notes?

Is there a region, large or small, where it is passing at one cent below one hundred cents on the dollar stamped on it? Is there a bank, broker or gold bug in the United States that will exchange silver coin and give one hundred and forty-two cents in silver coin for each dollar of gold coin?

Or give in silver coin one cent more than one hundred cents for each dollar of gold coin?

Now, don't all speak at once.

Mr. Jay Burrows and family returned from Chicago and other eastern points last evening. The trip has not been as beneficial for Mrs. Burrows' health as was anticipated.

Write H. J. Walsh Secretary of the Lincoln Road Grading Co., and secure in return information regarding one of the