W. F. WRIGHT, 2d Ass't Lecturer, Bethany B. F. ALLEN, Chairman, Ex. Com., Wabash

In the beauty of the itilies Christ was born across the sea. With a glory in his besom That transfigures you and me. As he strove to make men holy Let us strive to make them free, Since God is marching on. -Julia Ward Rowe.

This department will be under the direction of J. M. Thompson, state secretary. Short tems from Alliances on matters of general interest, questions when disputes have arisen, and any news bearing upon the great work of our organization will be welcomed by the editor. Write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and address "All ance Department" ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT, Lincoln, Neb.

We would be glad to get items from every county in the state on condition of the Alli-ance work.

Let It Go.

When a fierce editor, boiling with fury, Paints you with hot editorial tar. Don't start a libel suit, don't hire a jury, Don't seek redress from the bench or the bar Lies sometimes vanish, facts always grow Smooth it over and let it go.

When you consent to be placed on a ticket, When you have made up your mind to run, Speak at your best-the political thicket Tears off your clothes but makes lots of fun If you are miaus a vote or so. Smooth it over and let it go.

Efforts and hopes may be lighter or graver, Either in politics, business or fame; Phings may go crooked and friendships waver.

Nevertheless the rule is the same; Facts will be facts: when you find it so Smooth it over and let it go. -From Poems of the Cyclone State.

Resolutions of Condolence.

ELWOOD, Neb , Dec. 14, 1892. The following resolutions were adopted by the county alliance of Gosper county at its last session, held in Elwood, Saturday Dec. 10, 1892.

Whereas: It hath pleased Him who holds the destiny of nations and the lives of men it his hand to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow crtizen, W. H. Stone; therefore, · Resolved. That in the death of brother Stone the county alliance has lost a faithful and efficient servant, the people an earnest champion of their political rights, and the state a loyal and emi-

Resolved, That the sympathy of this county alliance be extended to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and that these resolutions be county alliance, a copy be furnished the widow of the deceased, and copies be sent to the independent citizens of Elwood, the Independent Herald of Bertrand and the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT at Lincoln for publication.

S. B. YEOMAN,

They Will Take the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15 .- In the cuse this morning Mr. Springer, demat, from Illinois, chairman of comlittee on ways and means, reported a concurrent resolution for a holiday rest from December 22, 1892, to January 4, 1893. The resolution was passed.

SCHEMERS KNOCKED OUT.

Republican Vampires Shaken Off-Supreme Court a Unit for Justice.

Tuesday at 3 o'clock the justices took the bench. In the case of Christy against Johnson said Chief Justice Maxwell; "The writ is denied and the be entered in the case of Elder and McVey." The republican conspirators to plead their case. In the Boyd county contest the court

has given the plaintiff, Norton, untill December 30th, to file amended petition with leave to offer his certificates of mination by the republicans of Knox

A Great Horse Sale.

Our readers should notice that the great horse sale advertised to take place at Yutan, Neb., December 7th, was on account of the storm postponed

none in the state.

A number of the choicest imported and standa d bred animals of all ages hitherto labored to establish. Is finanand both sexes will be offered without cial science assuming a new aspect and serve, and the terms-which are very beral-give men of moderate means a lendid opportunity to secure choice

Alliances and farmers' companies should attend this sale or have their representatives present We have personally known Mr. Shulz for some without any metallic base? time and believe he will be found

thoroughly reliable. See advertisement for particulars.

It is said that Christian missionries in foreign countries have more trouble to convert the Mohammedans than any other class of people. Pagans are much more easily reached. Even the followers of Confucius and Brahma occasionally yield some of their number to the appeals of the Catholic or Protestant missionaries, ut the disciples of the prophet are as pervious as stone.

In Bohemiz.

In Bohemia there are 160 societies and clubs which have for their object he advancement of the cause of n. A great deal is done in this cure for the women of Bomia be employment and greater independence.

Opinions of Great Men Concerning the Nature and Uses of Our Money.

Letter of Hon, W. H. Dech Published in the World-Herald Sunday December 18th.

ITHACA, Neb., Dec. 15 -On the subject of money, Webster the statesman says: "It is almost universally true that that which is counted as a knowledge of money, in reality is ignorance of the grossest character; out of that ignorance I have spoken that of which

I am now ashamed and greatly grieved. The truth of the above forces itself upon the mind of eyery man and woman who honestly and intelligently investigates this great problem and factor in civilization.

Yet why all this ignorance? Mainly from two causes. First, a selfish government class finds it to their individual benefit to keep the masses in ignorance; and secondly, the masses are so occupied in the struggle for a subsistence that they do not find time or opportunity to investigate this very broad but not deep question.

This nation, as are other nations, is infested with a species of "intellectual dudes," who sneer at the reasonings and propositions set forth by the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic or common day laborer. By one single attribute ration to generation, which will serve that they possess in overabundance, viz gall; they browbeat and belittle, in the eyes of the masses whom they have in mental and physical serfdom the men who would destroy this juggernaut of a barbaric past and give to humanity a civilization that would outrival the dreams of the most stanguine reform-

The object of this article is intended to prove the dishonesty of one class and the gross ignerance of the other, who jointly denounce the advocates of finance reform as fools, knaves, anarchists, and visionary theorists, and by voice, pen and ballot continue us on the highway of a gilded savagery. For this purposel will quote the opinions of some upon its absolute quantity but on its of the men who are justly looked upon by the truly intelligent world as author-

mankind have been brought about by cline in prices from 1877 to 1878, upon the contraction and expansion of the our products sold to foreign nations. circulating medium of society. The decline of the gold mines of Spain and Greece, and the discovery of America, by which the annual supply of the preglobe was tripled; before a century had elapsed the price of every species of produce was quadrupled, the weight of debt and taxation insensibly wore off, the relations of society were changed, the weight of feudalism cast off, the rights of man nearer established.

Ricardo, economist, banker and mem ber of the English parliament, who lived in the early part of the present century, says:

"By limiting the quantity of money it can be raised to any conceivable

The great Scotch economist and scientist, Prof. McCulloch, says:

"Thus it appears that whatever may be the material of the money of a says: case is dismissed. The same order will country, whether it consists of gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, cowries, or now have to go before the legislature paper, and however destitute it may be sufficiently limiting its quantity, to sion, and when this danger is appreraise its value in exchange to any conceivable value."

> Victor Bonnet, an eminent French fore quoted, says: economist, commenting upon the French nation paying its enormous indemnity debt, says:

Who would have dared to believe that in the midst of the greatest calamities which ever befel a nation with an enormous ransom to pay a foreign country, and with great domestic losses and will be held on January 12th, 1893. to repair, a credit circulation (all money Mr. Jas. Shulz, the proprietor, is a is no more) could be maintained withbreeder of many years experience and out depreciation. Such a phenomena has built up a stud of Percheron and has never been witnessed before in the French coach horses that is excelled by world. It apparently reverses the economical and financial principles which the authorities on the subject have proving that we have been all wrong in fraring irredeemable paper money? Are we to learn that ideas have made progress and that we are on the eve of realizing that famous wagon way through the air spoken of by Adam Smith and Ricardo-a paper currency

> William Stanley Jevons, professor of political enonomy and logic in Owen university, England, says:

I cannot but agree with Mr. McCulloch that putting out of sight individual hardships, if such exist, a fall in the value of gold (increasing volume of money) must have, and as I should say, has already a most powerful beneficial fore all who are making and acquiring to pay government their taxes." wealth, somewhat at the expense of community to new exertions and is to happiness control. some extent, like a discharge of his debts is to the bankrupt, and insolvent economy in the University of Oxford, ong struggling against his burdens"

good policy of the government consists tain definite want for notes to use ne

on the increasing hand."

Prof. Perry says: into existence.

Money is a form of capital which stimula es and facilitates all the processes of production without exception. Francis A. Walker of Yale college, professor of political economy and hisory rays:

'It does not need to be said that Mr. Hume had in view an increase of money not so great as to be wilder the producer and the trader through a fiercely rapid rise in prices, or to render sober business calculations impossible. The public indebtedness of the civilized world | says: is between twenty-five and thirty thousand millions American money. The volume of private debts, including the capitalized value of fixed charges, loans annuities, etc., is vastly greater. Nearly the whole of this vast sody of obligations is payable principal and interest formed to establish a medium of trade in money. The question whether the supply of money shall increase or decrease is then the question whether the burden of those more or less permanent charges shall be deminished or en-

hanced. It is the fact of a large body of indebtedness (some hundreds of thousands of millions) which gives its chief importance to the current production of the precious metals. That gold and silver should be yielded in exactly the amount from time to time, from gene. to keep the value of money uniform is

not to be expected." So early as 1557 we find Bodin saying "For men have so obscured the facts been able to held to a very great extent about money that the great part of the people do not see them at all. The moneyers do as the doctors do, who talk Latin before women, and use Greek characters, Arab words and Latin abbreviations fearing that if the people understood their recipes they would not have very much opinion of them."

John Stuart Mill says: "If the whole money of the world in circulation was doubled, prices would double; if it was only increased onefeurth prices would rise one-fourth.' Ricardo says: 'That commodities would rise and fall in proportion to the increase or diminution of money. I assume as a fact," continues Ricardo, is incontrovertible. "that value of money does not wholly depend quantity relative to the payments it has to accomplish."

In proof of Ricardo's proposition I quote from the Boston Herald, a hard Sir Archibald Allison says: "The money paper, in an article published two greatest events in the history of January 5, 1879, under the title of "Out

The net decline in the six staples. fall of the Roman empire caused by the that is, cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, living animals, leaf tobacco and illuminsting oils, reaches the tremendous total of \$73,575,980. Many conclusions of the highest impertance are deducible cious metals of money for the use of the from these figures. Again they prove that money has acquired a vast increase in purchasing power among the leading articles of consumption."

(Tais was when John Sherman was running the money mill in the interest of the money gamblers of the world."

Mr. Ricardo, whom I have several times quoted, says: "The introduction of the precious metals for the purpose of money may with truth be considered as one of the most important steps toward the improvement of commerce and the arts of civilized life. But it is not less true that with the advance of knowledge and science we discover that it would be another improvement to banish them again from the employment to which, during a less enlighted period they have been so advantageously applied."

Sir John Lubbock, an eminent London banker, in his publication on money

'It may be doubted whether any system of convertible paper currency can be devised consistent with profit to the issuers, which is not exposed in of intrinsic value, it is yet possible, by extreme cases to the danger of suspenhended all attempts fail to estimate the injury which the country suffers."

William S. Jevons, whom I have be-

"There is plenty of evidence to prove that inconvertible paper money, if carefully limited in quantity, can retain its full value. But there is abundance of evidence to prove that the value of gold has undergone extensive changes. Between 1789 and 1809 it fell 46 per cent: from 1809 to 1849 it rose in value 145

per cent " The following quotation is from the testimony of Mr. John Twills, a London banker, before the secret committee on the Bank of England failure in 1847. He said in answer to questions as follows:

"What do you consider the advantage of an inconvertible note over converti-

ble note?" Answer-It would prevent a drain of bulllion when it is required for foreign trade, and would give us what is so essential, a domestic currency, which a township and have only 8 supervisors is not influenced by any foreign trans- Holt and Knox counties have twice too actions whatever. If France or America many, they had better consolidate town-ca want gold it ought not to interfere ships. That might disappoint some of with our domestic currency. merchants and our trade ought not to matter. suffer because America wants gold.

"Do you think that that currency would run the risk of ever being depreciated in value-that is to say, that inconvertible £5 notes would not exchange for five sovereigns?"

"I do not know as compared with effect. It loosens the country from old sovereigns; that, I think, is of no conbonds of debt and habit as nothing else sequence in the world. We want it could. It throws increased reward be for internal commerce and we want it

What a nation wants is money to exthose who are enjoying acquired wealth change commodities, pay debt and (These always in minority.) It excites taxes and not tokens payable in money the active and skillful classes of the which the gamblers on humanity's Bonamy Price, professor of political

England, says: "Experience has proved Hume, the English essayist and his- that it (unconvertible paper money) rian, says:
"In regard to increase of money the value. * * The public has a ceironly in keeping it, if possible, still in-daily operation of buying and selling, creasing, because by that means it It is plain that the probibition to pay

keeps alive a spirit of industry in the the notes can make no difference in the nation, and increases the stock of labor extent of the use that exists for them. in which consists all real power and So far as this reaches it is immaterial riches. A nation whose money de-creases is actually at that time weaker and more miserable than another nation money has a further superiority of which possesses no more money but is great importance over specie, its comparative cheapness combined with equal efficiency, 20 shillings' worth of The fact that such a medium is in English wealth must have been given universal circulation, and that the to the foreign mines to procure a holders are ready and willing to ex-change it against any sort of services sixpence. This gain to England, this adapted to gratify their desire, exerci-saving on the indispensable tool of exses a kind of crea ive power and brings | change extends to every bank note in a thousand productions to market circulation. How vast a capital is thus which would otherwise never have come rescued and kept for the maintenance of English industry, whilst the supply of the filling tools is complete, is obvi-ous. * * * Who ought to be the issuer of the paper circulation of a country, the government or the banks? The profits from so nalional an operation ought fitly to be reaped by the

people." Lord Bacon said: "Usury bringeth the treasures of a nation into a few hands. Benjamin Franklin, so much lauded

on all other matters of statesmanship Paper money well founded, has a great advantage over gold and silver, being light and convenient for handling and not likely to have its volume reduced by demands for exportation. On the whole, no method has hitherto been

equal in all of its advantages to bills of

credit made a full legal tender." John C. Calhoun says: "I undertake to affirm without the least fear of that I can be answered that a paper currency issued by the government with the simple promise to receive it for all of the dues, leaving its creditors to take it or gold or silver at their option, would be to the extent it could circulate form a perfect paper circulation which could not be abused by the government; that it would be as uniform in its value as the metals themselves.'

Thomas Jefferson said: "Treasury bills bottomed on taxes bearing interest or not thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, where it belonge."

The great Spinoza said: For myself I am certain that the good of human life cannot be in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike and where one man's wealth promotes his neigh-W. H. DECH.

Lettor From Boyd County.

ALFORD, Neb., Dec. 12, 8892. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT;

Our party did not accomplish all I had hoped it would in our state in the late election, but I take notice that our vote increased 3 per cent over the relative size of the party two years ago. We have not yet a majority over republicans and democrats, but we are gaining. It cost the corporations a good deal of money to win, and our cam paign cost comparatively little. Let us keep on bleeding them and they will conclude they can not afford such annual expense, and will let justice be

You probably would like to know the political status of this new county of Boyd. The independents have a plurality. Deducting the 350 votes com-monly believed to have been stuffed in at Butte City for the republican ticket, there was a majority of 100 for Weaver. As democrats may have voted for the Weaver electors, the vote on governor is probably a truer indication of the strength of the parties. Van Wyck got 310 as against 428 for Crousse and Morten both. We must have a plurality on these figures. But our vote must be larger than reported. Some blotted independent ballots must have been rejected and other ballots substituted, And right here I want to say that it is impossible to mark ballots with ink and avoid blots; for most men will not use a blotter, but fold the ballot up hastily and make a blot at almost every fold. The marking should be with indelible

pencil. Interest in the alliance is likely to increase owing to the general dissatisfaction at our county officials. Useless Mrs. Z. S. BRANSON, Waverly, Neb. expense is being piled upon the county, and township organizations was refused to be put to a vote although a legal petition for it was handed in. An injunction against it was granted by the county judge in the absence of the district judge, and when the district judge dissolved the injunction it was too late to put the question on the ballots for they were already printed. It was not too late for Chester Norton of Knox county to get his name on the ballots: the clerk was mandamused to write it on. But it was too late for the clerk to write the form for a vote on the other supervisor system no place had been left for it, and it would not do to put it in the six inch space at the bottom. He was perfectly honorable about it: he would have obliged the people if he could, but he could not you know. We farmers and homesteaders are the victims of adverse circumstances. We may yet try the power of the daw to unish those who obstruct the law. Capital \$250,000 We want township organization here, but we do no mean to overdo the thing. We mean to make each polling precinct That might disappoint some of Our the little office-seekers but it is no

We may not have a delegate to the State Alliance. There is much work yet for the State Alliance to do. The lecturers must be kept in the field; they are doing the chief part of enlightening the public about the new party principles. Long live the alliance. Our farmers are so poor they do not like to pay dues, and they stay out of membership, I think for the coming year it would be well to let them belong free; and hope the State Alliance will so per-N. H. B.

Special.

I will sell either of my fine 2-year-old boars. Paddy's Chip is one of the finest, if not the finest show hog in the west. Free Trade's Best is sired by that great show hog Free Trade, that was sold for \$800. Price on either one L. H. SUTER, Neligh, Neb.

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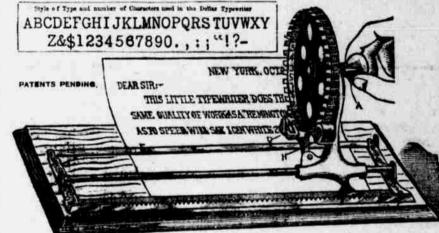
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