

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE. President, J. Burrows, Filley, Neb. Vice President, H. L. Loucks, Clear Creek, Dakota.

POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., JUNE 18, 1899. I hereby certify that THE ALLIANCE, a weekly newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Post-Master General to be a publication of the mail.

- COUNTY ORGANIZERS. Adams County, A. C. Tompkins, Hansen. Antelope " Jas. A. Butler, Boone. Banner " John A. Hogan, Shelton.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[This department is conducted by the Secretary of the State Alliance to whom all communications in relation to the work should be sent.]

THE BASIS OF UNION.

WRITTEN FOR THE ALLIANCE BY CLARK ORVIS, OF ANTON, N. J.

FIRST—ABOLISH LAND MONOPOLY.

By means of a graduated tax on excessive holdings—sufficiently in city or country—to prevent land being bought for speculation or permanently held for rent.

SECOND—SUPPLY MONEY AT COST.

By amending the law which now requires our government to loan money to bankers on bonds at one per cent so that loans on small landed estates—say to the extent of half their cash value—can be obtained at the same rate.

THIRD—SUPPLY TRANSPORTATION AT COST.

By authorizing our government to gradually purchase the railroads and manage them in the interest of the entire people, as the postoffice is now conducted.

THE ABOVE THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

With efficient police protection, will secure substantial justice to all—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

THESE UNITED MEASURES SURELY UNDERMINE THE FOUNDATION OF PLUTOCRACY.

Class rule and class legislation; because in modern civilization all class privileges and tyrannies are based on land monopoly, money monopoly and transportation monopoly.

THESE MEASURES ARE BOTH CONSERVATIVE AND RADICAL.

They conserve liberty and strike directly at the root of tyranny. They convert wealth from an impartial and universal friend, without confiscation or interference with vested rights.

THEY ENCOURAGE ALL USEFUL PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE.

and discourage monopolist and speculative enterprise. They aid helpful competition and social co-operation, and check destructive competition and social antagonism.

THEY GIVE THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL LIBERTY HE HAS EVER BEEN SEEKING AND DEMANDING.

but has never found. They give the individual full liberty to maintain individualism, and the socialist the same liberty of social co-operation for the test of socialism.

THEY GIVE NATIONAL LIBERTY TO ALL.

and repress only the vicious and tyrannical. Their spirit and tendency is expansive, not repressive—optimistic, not pessimistic.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR, THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, AND OTHER LABOR UNIONS.

and a large majority of the American people, are in favor of these three measures of political economy, and are divided on all other new measures.

THEN, EDUCATION AND UNION ON THIS BASIS.

is the only line of action by which we can soon and peacefully attain the end desired—THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR FROM THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL, which end also involves THE EMANCIPATION OF THE DEBTOR CLASS FROM THE TYRANNY OF THE CREDITOR CLASS.

IT IS ONLY MINOR SIDE ISSUES THAT DELAY THIS UNION.

Some of us want to add to this platform, prohibition; others free trade or tariff reform; others more tariff protection; others exclusion of foreign immigration, &c., thus dividing our forces and neutralizing our strength; and while the power of capital is concentrated and becoming more oppressive every day, we are giving nearly all our strength to agitation and

denunciation, and little to united effective work for emancipation.

Now in the present crisis, let us concentrate all our political strength on these three cardinal measures, and agree to accept the present national status on all other political issues till the primary object is attained.

This attainment would produce such general abundance, prosperity, contentment and social harmony, that possibly none would feel the need of more individual, political or social rights, or of more repressive measures.

The liquor seller might find it more agreeable and profitable to engage in productive industry. The toper might find so much stimulus in the new opportunities to gain wealth, knowledge, and perform honorable use, that he would not feel the need of alcohol to stimulate him to action or drown his sorrows.

Woman's opportunities and useful activities might be so immensely enlarged that she would cease to feel it a duty to engage in political strife to right her wrongs or expand her ample field of action and social use.

The state socialist might find we had got all he had expected from state socialism; and the anarchist more than all the liberty he had dreamed of by the abolition of all government.

And the great capitalist would surely find he had gained a social security and peace that compensated a hundred fold for the frequent doubling of his money and possessions by oppressive rent and interest.

All the friends of justice, liberty, and productive industry, unite on this platform to elect the next congress in 1890. In whatever party we are working, let us seek to nominate representatives pledged to make these three measures first and dominant in congress, and if the party nominations do not succeed, make an independent nomination. Then vote for the man so pledged, by whatever party nominated.

If all the friends of these measures will so unite, we can elect the next congress without forming any new party.

Brothers and fellow citizens! In the name of the Lord, for humanity, let us unite and prove the practical efficiency of these constitutional, conservative, republican and democratic measures—the rational application of Christianity and the Golden Rule. And the God of Justice and Mercy will bless us; and all nations will rise, call us blessed, and sing our praises.

The crisis calls for Union! Union!! Union!!!

L. N. LEONARD DECLINES.

The following letter of L. N. LEONARD should have been inserted last week. Though rather late now, it is too good to lose:

Oak Precinct, Lancaster County, Neb., Oct. 12.—Mr. Wm. Decker—Your favor of Oct. 11 reached me to-day, conveying to me the first information I have had informing me that I had been nominated for the office of registrar of deeds by the union labor convention held in Lincoln October 10. Notwithstanding fully appreciating the unsolicited honor of being named as one of the standard-bearers of a considerable portion of the electors of the county, I most respectfully decline the nomination, for the following reason: I am out of partisan politics until there is a concentration of the reform elements to be found in the prohibition, single tax and other organizations, believing as I do that the perpetuity of our cherished free institutions can only be maintained by the organization of a comprehensive third party embracing all reform elements.

A thoughtful and progressive man, who looks to either of the two dominant parties for the legislation our country so much needs. They were not organized to fit the present commercial and industrial situation of the country, but are repeating ideas that political parties never rise above or go beyond the purpose that brought them out. The democratic party has not originated and carried out a single measure in the past forty years worthy of its great name; the republican party originated and carried out a single measure in the past twenty years worthy of its great name and illustrious founders and early leaders, but both have been controlled and biased by millionaires of the nation, in the interest of trusts and combines, which are more bitter and galling in their nature than many of the burdens inflicted by monarchs upon their subjects.

Respectfully, L. N. LEONARD.

Look Out For a Wreck.

GRANT, NEB., Oct. 31, 1899.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: If gold ever was the right basis for a medium of exchange it must have been when it was first adopted as such in the days of hoe, hand loom and such production, and mule and camel transportation; and it must have been too slow for that plodding age. Of course it is a very healthy basis even now for those who control it, but very unhealthy for the man who has to exchange farm produce for it. It simply means slavery to the masses in this age of the world. It is the duty of every finance reformer to try and demonstrate to those men in the east who are voting themselves out of their homes and into slavery that the remedy for hard times does not lie in tariff reform nor western emigration; that it is their interest to vote to remain where they are, for the skirmish line of emigration has gone far in advance of the rain belt and region for profitable farming. The chattel and real estate mortgage records will abundantly prove the truth of these statements. How much more just and reasonable it would be for the government to loan those pioneers money at a rate of interest and on such time as would permit them to provide for themselves a comfortable home, than to let it to banks or give insolvent railroads a further extension of fifty or a hundred years in which to plunder our people. Our finance and transportation system is bringing the producers of this country down to a level with those of the old world at the rate of a lightning express on a down grade with a full head of steam and brakes off. Look out for a wreck.

Yours truly, J. B. OSLER.

Saunders Co. Alliance Meeting.

The Saunders County Farmers' Alliance will meet at Ithaca on Nov. 16. Delegates will hold a secret session at 2 p. m., with a mass meeting in the evening. President Burrows, of the National Alliance, will be present and deliver an address. Every farmer in the county should attend.

Cooley Causes a Commotion!

A Breezy Letter from the Inter-State Chairman.

OBJECT LESSONS AS TEACHERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Chairman Abbott, of the Western States Passenger Association, to-day sent out a circular letter to members of his association containing the following from Judge Cooley, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission:

"Object lessons are apt to be the most impressive teachers, and what is taught thereby is most certain to be remembered and acted upon. I desire to call your attention, and through you the attention of your associates, to the question whether the railroads of the country are not giving the public an object lesson which is certain to impress the public mind that regular passenger rates are altogether too high.

In imposing such rates it is of course assumed that the rates are prescribed as a reasonable compensation for the service actually performed for those who are to pay them. But has not the public abundant reason for believing that the extraordinary manner in which the privilege to give excursion rates is abused is a much greater wrong to those who pay the customary rates than is even the proper free transportation. That privilege must be exercised as the law contemplates without wronging any one, because it would tend to create a business for special occasions that would not otherwise exist, and the cost of which would be more than met by the returns. But that it is improperly exercised when the excursion rates only tend to cut the regular rates is unquestionable. Moreover, you cannot fail to know that excursion tickets in great quantities are issued with an understanding, expressed or implied, that the condition of issue shall not be enforced, and that they, or at least the return part thereof, may be used instead of regular tickets, the consequence being that upon the same trains there are persons at all times to be found, some of whom have paid for their passage twice or more than twice as much as others, though neither in law or morals is there reason for any difference. The public sees that, as incidental to this method of conducting the business of transporting persons by rail, the carriers furnish support and the opportunity for large profits to a considerable number of persons in all sections of the country, who are not to be excused for their share in the business known as that of ticket broker or scalper. Sometimes these persons are made use of directly as a means of cutting rates, more often indirectly, whereby the same end is accomplished, but whether used directly or indirectly, the effect upon the traveling public is the same—the cost of supporting them and their business falls upon the public, and their profits tend to keep rates excessive.

In view of these facts the following questions naturally arise:

1. When the railroad companies thus distinctly give the public to understand that their regular rates are more than a fair remuneration for the services performed for those who pay them, why should not the fact be stated with equal distinctness by the commission in its official communications?

2. If persons charged with the duty of enforcing the regular rates should complain of them as excessive, and bring out the facts above stated as proof, how would the railroad companies undertake to show that complaint to be not well taken?

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS M. COOLEY, Chairman.

The above remarkable letter has called out more comment than any yet issued by Chairman Cooley in his official capacity. In the main the comments are to the effect that the commission is right in stirring up the unmitigated evil referred to in Judge Cooley's letter. If the subject of a continued slight on the commission, and of which Chairman Cooley has often spoken in vain. Adverse comments are as thick as the favorable ones, some especially savage outbursts being heard in regard to the commission attending to its own purposely delayed business. The letter has, however, made a profound impression, and is more than likely, if threats are to be believed, to lead to an outbreak which will end in a determined effort on the part of the roads to prove the unconstitutionality of the inter-state commerce act.

The Earth Belongs to the Living.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., editor of the National Baptist, has an article in the last Independent, entitled, "The Dead Hand." The subject of the article is the right of a man to so bequeath his property as to virtually control it after he is dead. Dr. Wayland holds that it is unjust to permit such bequests to stand. He says:

I apprehend there is no right of absolute ownership. Each generation receives a great deal from the generation which precedes it; its possessions are a trust under the will of the past generation to be transmitted to the generation following. Each generation is but a life tenant. It has no fee simple.

And much of the value of the property held by the generation of to-day is really given by the generation which is to come. The railroad of to-day is valuable largely because fifty years from to-day men will use it and will pay for the use of it. The bond due in 1936 owes half its value to the fact that the next generation will pay all coupons. We benefit the last generation of conscientious benefactors) before we were. The amount of gratitude due from each generation to the following, the sum of the debt we owe to posterity, has never been adequately considered.

Still more, suppose that a founder of the last century left for posterity a certain purpose. That land derives all its present value from the labor of the men of to-day. Without this labor it would be valueless. Again, in an eminent degree all its increase in value comes from the labor of to-day. The land which went begging at \$2 an acre is now a bargain at \$5,000. Who created this increase?

The writer also quotes Thomas Jefferson's letter to Thomas Earle of Worcester, Mass., which was dated from Monticello, Va., Sept. 24, 1823, and reads as follows:

That our Creator made the earth for the use of the living, and not of the dead; that those who exist now can have no use nor rights in it; that one

generation of men cannot foreclose or burden its use to another, which comes to it in their own right and by the same divine beneficence; that a preceding generation cannot bind a succeeding one by its laws or contracts, these deriving their obligation from the will of existing majority; and that majority being removed by death, another comes in its place, with a will equally free to make its own laws and contracts—these are axioms so self-evident that no explanation can make them plainer; for he is not to be reasoned with who says that non-existence can control existence, or that nothing can move something. They are axioms, also, pregnant with salutary consequences. The laws of civil society, indeed, give the property of the parent to his family on his death, and in most civilized countries, permit him to give it by testament to whomever he pleases. And it is also found more convenient to suffer the laws to stand on our implied assent as if positively re-enacted, until the existing majority positively repeals them; but this does not lessen the right of that majority to repeal, whenever a change of circumstances or of will calls for it; habit alone confounds civil practice with natural right.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. UFFORD, of Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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

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Only a little boy, my friends. But I'll do the best I can: For by and by, in the coming years, I mean to be a man.

Not something that seems a cat and hat, Kid leaves and curls his hair, Who's only ambition seems to be To dress with the nicest care.

Not something that carries between his lips A cigar or pipe of clay, And keeps the article in full blast A dozen times a day.

Not something that digs and delves so hard, But is as poor as poverty still, While a goodly part of his hard-earned cash Goes into the rum-seller's till—

But a man, an honest, well-souled man, Brave-hearted, kind and true; Who is always found in the foremost ranks, Whenever there's work to do.

Now boys, be wise! Join hands with me! There is work enough for us all: For by and by in the strife we shall fill The places of those who fall.

'Tis easy to keep in the path of right, But 'twere well to help us along; If we follow the guide He has left for us, We shall never need to go wrong.

And let us resolve in childhood's years To be faithful in all things, and then We may each fill an honored station in life, If we should live to be men.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Sec'y's OFFICE, MOULTON, APPANOOSE COUNTY, IOWA, Oct. 30, 1899.

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AUGUST POST, Sec'y.

Hear Senator Morton explain how the people make the laws:

There is gathered around the capital of this nation a gang of miserable stock-jobbers with no more conscience than pirates, inspired solely by a greed for gain, and they thunders successfully at these doors until they drove this government into the most preposterous acts of bad faith and legalized robbery that ever disgraced a free nation since the dawn of history.

Hear Senator Allen G. Thurman describe how the people do it:

"I have been nearly nine years in the senate of the United States, and if there has been any financial legislation here for the benefit of the low, the orphan, and the laboring classes, I have been too obtuse to discover it."

The Right to School Houses.

BEAVER CITY, Oct. 28, 1899.

MR. J. M. THOMPSON: Will the law upheld by the Alliance in closing and locking school house doors against any taxpayer not belonging to the Alliance, while holding its meetings, with the consent of the district and school board to use the house for that purpose.

ANSWER. C. A. F.

It will. The school board has as full control of the school house as the sheriff of the jail, the judge of the court room, or the treasurer of the treasurer's office. The individual taxpayer has nothing to say about it except by his ballot on election day.—ED. ALLIANCE.

THE SPECIE BASIS.

A man at El Paso, Texas, went into a saloon to get a drink. He laid down an American silver dollar to pay for it, and received a Mexican dollar in change. The next day he crossed into Mexico and laid his Mexican dollar on the bar, and received a fifteen cent drink and an American dollar. He wants to know now who paid for the drinks. And the biggest half of Chicago and all of Omaha are just crazy to drop on a fac simile of this process. Here's "intrinsic value" for you.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Judge Guthrie, at Topeka, Oct. 17, empaneled a grand jury, and in charging them to make speedy inquiry as to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, he took occasion to emphatically inculcate the law. In the course of his remarks he said: "For nearly five years there has not been a saloon or any place where intoxicating liquors were openly sold or given away in this county. The law on this subject has been strictly obeyed in this city as the statute providing for the punishment of murder, robbery, or larceny. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested here in this city by strangers on the conviction that public sentiment favored an honest, fair enforcement of the law prohibiting the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, and it is believed that these conditions have induced thousands of families to change their homes from sister states to this city and state so that they might, with their children, escape the evil effects of the saloon. And these conditions and environments are inducing the friends and patrons of learning to establish with magnificent endowments colleges and schools in this and other cities of the state, and parents are sending their children from distant states to the nearest fair educational, with the expectation and hope that their children may enjoy the benefits of society, unpolluted with the baneful saloon."

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Cooks one to three barrels feed at one filling. Fire box surrounded with water on top and sides. Any kind of fuel. Easily managed and cleaned as a box stove. Send for Circulars. Agents wanted. BOVEE H. M. CO., 331 1/2

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