

**ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.**  
**NEBRASKA STATE ALLIANCE.**  
President, John H. Powers, Cornell.  
Vice President, James Clark, Washburn.  
Secretary, J. M. Thompson, Lincoln.  
Executive Committee: J. Burrows, Lincoln; B. F. Allen, Washburn; Allen Root, Omaha; L. Henry, Hansen, W. M. Gray, North Platte.

**THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.**  
This department is conducted by the Secretary of the State Alliance to whom all communications in relation to Alliance work, short articles upon various subjects of interest to the Alliance, etc., should be addressed. Write plain and only on one side of the paper. Sign what you choose to your articles but send us your name always.

**Good Words And Something tantial From Bro. Orent.**  
HASSEN, Neb., Dec. 24, 1889.  
EDITOR ALLIANCE.—As it is about time that the farmers and the reading public are making their selections of reading matter for the ensuing year, I would like to ask my brother farmers a question or two, and make a proposition to them. Why is it, brother farmers that most of us will subscribe for and support so many monopoly papers, papers that are owned and managed by corporations and monopolists, who make it their business to give the farmers and laboring men as little attention as possible, but are always working for monopolists? The answer is generally this: We want a good, newsy paper, and the state papers are the best. Now, brother farmers, we have a live little paper that is in its infancy, called THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, published at Lincoln, Nebraska, and managed by good, competent men who are capable of giving us just such a paper as we want, but how can we expect them to do it if we do not support it? It will not be long before our legislature convenes, when we want some paper that will give us information as to how our members and senators are representing us. As it is, we only get part of it, while we want all of their transactions. Now if each Alliance man would send in his dollar and also one new subscriber it would furnish capital enough to give us a state paper second to none in the state. If you cannot get a subscriber besides yourself, send in your dollar and have it sent to a friend in the east or west. Don't have it said that the farmers of Nebraska have a little half starved paper. Let us feed it and see if we can't boost it up ahead of any paper in the state. I know a dollar looks as big as a cart wheel to most of us when corn is only 12 to 14 cents per bushel, but we can raise it and don't miss it after it is sent.

**Letter From L. G. Todd, Money and Coinage.**  
LINCOLN, Dec. 15, 1889.  
EDITOR ALLIANCE.—I think an apology is due for so long neglecting to send you the consideration for value received. I had the honor of an appointment to the silver convention at St. Louis, but being one of the plaintiffs in the Cass county bond contest at Plattsmouth, found it impossible to leave at that time. I should have been highly gratified to have been there.

**Notice of Annual Meeting.**  
To all officers and members of Subordinate Alliances in Nebraska Greeting:  
The annual meeting of the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance will meet at Grand Island, commencing Tuesday, January 7th, 1890.  
The basis of representation as provided in Section 2, Article 1, of constitution, is one delegate for each Subordinate Alliance and one delegate for each twenty members or major fraction thereof.  
The rapid growth of the Alliance in the state the past year, and the vital questions that will come before this meeting, make it one of great importance, and it is therefore expected that every Alliance in Nebraska will be represented.  
Alliances that are in arrears for dues should send in quarterly report before January 1st to entitle them to representation in this meeting. Credentials should be promptly made out and forwarded to the state secretary without delay so that arrangements can be made to provide hotel accommodations for all who attend.  
Reduced rates will be secured on all railroads. In purchasing tickets take receipt of your local agent showing that one full fare has been paid. These certificates when signed by the state secretary will entitle the holder to return at one third fare.  
Delegates present will cast the full vote their Alliance is entitled to; no proxies will be admitted.  
Fraternally,  
J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

**SHERMAN COUNTY ALLIANCE.**  
EDITOR ALLIANCE.—The county meeting of the Farmers' Alliance was held at Loup City on Saturday, Dec. 21, and the following resolutions were adopted:  
1st. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to attend the meeting of the county board of equalization to represent the farmers, and see that the city property bears its proportion of taxes.  
2nd. Resolved, That the same committee be authorized to look after the general interests of the tax payers of Sherman county, and see that the county officials perform their duties according to law, and that said officers be not relieved from their bonds until said duties are performed.  
3rd. Resolved, That an agent be elected to prepare a plan and correspond with the several state agents whereby we may purchase our supplies and sell our products.  
4th. Resolved, That the farmers of Sherman county will not support any newspaper that does not endorse the views of the Farmers' Alliance.  
E. H. DRAPER.

**PERKINS COUNTY ALLIANCE.**  
Pursuant to a call of E. M. Harrison county organizer, the delegates of the different subordinate Alliances met at Grant, Dec. 21st, and organized a county Alliance with the following officers: Chas. Purnell, Pres.; A. H. Patrick, Vice Pres.; G. J. Richmond, Sec'y; W. A. Stone, Treas.; J. L. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms; D. Graves, Doorkeeper; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Lecturer, and D. H. Bowers, Asst. Lecturer; Chas. Harrison, Chaplain; H. C. Binnis, J. Kegris and E. Armstrong were elected executive committee.

**Bond Forgery.**  
Mr. D. C. Powell of Nebraska, writes: I see by a late issue of your paper on the fourth page near the bottom of the column, reference to forged bonds. My understanding is that the law passed by both Houses of Congress and was signed by the Speaker of each House with the word "for" and that the word "after" was inserted before it reached the President, or was inserted while in his hands. Will the Tribune please give through its columns the facts in reference to this forgery regardless of who it hits? Yours in earnest.

**AN INDORESEMENT FOR H. R. EAGLE & CO.**  
Having had many inquiries from members of Alliances, against trusts, but who appear to be doubtful of what we advertise, we thought the following letter would be timely:

**PHILLIPS, NEB., Dec. 9, 1889.**  
H. R. EAGLE & CO., CHICAGO.  
DEAR SIR.—Our Alliance was so well pleased with the Anti-Trust Sugar bought from you that I send you here with an order for 500 lbs Anti-Trust Sugar. Enclosed find draft. Please ship at once and oblige.  
Very respectfully,  
E. H. BALL, Secy. and Agent.

**COUNTY ALLIANCE IN OTTOE.**  
The subordinate Alliances of Ottoe county met at Unadilla on Dec. 21st, and formed a County Alliance. M. D. Campbell was elected president, and J. M. Hull, of Unadilla, secretary.

**W. C. T. U COLUMN.**  
Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. UPTON, of Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union.  
The editor of THE ALLIANCE places the responsibility of this column in the care of the above editor.  
ELI PERKINS ON PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

But about the man who lies about Kansas.  
At Nevada, Mo., they had eight big saloons, 3,000 people, seven policemen, a full poorhouse, and an overflowing jail. "Call this selling 'whisky,'" they said, "they're just pourin' it in over their heads."  
I crossed the line to Pittsburg, Kan., with nothing to do. Not a saloon in town. Not a saloon sign. Everybody temperate. Miners paying for their homes. Real estate advancing, and taxes next to nothing. To govern this 10,000 people, was only one little policeman with nothing to do. Not a pauper in the poorhouse; not one criminal in the jail. Still here the few wicked whisky men who wanted to introduce poison into Pittsburg cried out.  
"They're sellin' more whiskey than ever before!"  
"Everywhere I've been in Kansas—Topeka, Lawrence, Independence, Yates Center, Fredonia, Sedan, Cherryvale, Ellsworth and Emporia, I find no signs of bars and no signs of drinking. The good people all tell me they have practical temperance."  
A whisky-soaked drunk screamed the old saloon yesterday with the Topeka train, about more whisky being drunk in Kansas than ever before. He was a commercial traveler for a cigar house. You never see a whisky commercial traveler in Kansas nowadays. When I got to Topeka, I said:  
"Now show us a saloon—show us a bar, show me some 'whisky drinking.'"  
"I CAN get you a drink."  
"CAN you get me a drink?" I said, "so you CAN get me to steal chickens and horses. Laws against drinking are lived up to as well as laws against stealing."  
"Come up to my room at three o'clock," he said, "and I'll show you some beer."  
Well, I went to his room at three o'clock. When I got there he called a porter, whispered and sent him out. In about twenty minutes the porter returned with a bottle of beer done up in a paper.  
"How much did you pay the porter?" I asked.  
"Twenty-five cents."  
"How much did you give for the beer?"  
"Twenty-five cents more."  
"Fifty cents in all for two small glasses of beer?"  
"Yes."  
"Why that would buy champagne in New York," I said. "Can you afford such prices—fifty cents for one good glass of beer?"  
"Oh, no! I did not buy it to drink, I got it to show you it could be done."  
"When this is a dime measure you've brought me to," I said. "Why, this is not only practical prohibition, but it is high license, too!"  
Mrs. Rastall, president of Kansas W. C. T. U. speaks thus concerning the working of prohibition in that state.  
Arm yourselves with facts to meet the charges already asserted that Kansas is suffering financially because of the prohibitory law and its burdens and the taxes imposed as a result, which are States revenue collected in Kansas last largely increased. Can these things be disproved? Certainly, and from official documents. The state tax in 1888 was 6 1/2 mills; in 1888, 4 1/4 mills. There has been a slight increase in taxes for all purposes, but it is well to bear in mind that the increase in interest-bearing bonds—which has been carried to such excess that legislation was sought to limit the liberty of the people in the respect, and rob them of the right to run into debt. Notwithstanding these municipal bonds, railroad bonds, bridge bonds, school bonds, etc., the total increase in tax rates is but ten cents on \$100, from \$3.60 in 1879 to \$3.70 in 1888. Kansas has grown wealthy under prohibition. Property values have increased under prohibition about eighteen and three-quarter millions annually, while the increase in total increase in population of more than a half million of people, and a total increase in values of nearly \$100,000,000. We have 1,591 more school-houses than we had four years ago, and 1,963 more churches. The school population has increased in four years by the addition of 120,760 children. We have more than doubled the mileage of our railroads within four of the eight years since prohibition was enacted upon the organic law. The amount of United year was only \$183,492, while Nebraska, with less population, paid \$2,248,624.

**Talmage, "Come Off."**  
Some of the readers of THE ALLIANCE will appreciate the following, which we find in the columns of the Minneapolis, Minn., Times:  
It there was ever anything calculated to bring the expression "gall" into range of legitimate and necessary English it must have been the spectacle of Dewitt T. Talmage of Brooklyn, standing on Mars Hill and preaching from the same text used by St. Paul. "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Assuredly, to make "brass" fall short of expressing the Christian world's opinion of Talmage's performance. "Gall" must come to the front and stay there as long as Talmage continues his own press agent, Dr. Talmage says the press has always been kind to him and it were a kindness now to tell him to "come off." Let Mars Hill alone, Mr. Talmage. There are too many sacred and classic memories clinging about the spot for it to be made the stamping place for an evangelistic mountebank. "Sozodent" ads and Talmage are barred from Mars Hill.

**TRUSTS.**  
The capitalist press is at present engaged in passing around the cry that "the trusts are busted;" "the trusts have a black eye" etc. etc.  
A New York judge having handed down a decision that the sugar trust was illegal, of course it was said the trust was "dissolved." But what did happen?  
To begin with, it is understood that a trust is a combination of corporations as a corporation is a combination of individuals. The combination of corporations having been declared illegal the different corporations were merged into one corporation, larger and closer than the trust had been. Probably the lawyers of the trust and their clerks were occupied for as much as a whole half day in fixing the "papers" and getting out a new set of books, and the game goes on as before.  
Great is law, and the fellows who have the most money can buy what they want.  
Say—let us know when the price of sugar suffers a material decline.—Kansas Commonwealth.

**Rather Hard on the Farmers.**  
FROM OHIO'S BANNER REPUBLICAN COUNTY.

A private letter written from the banner republican county of Ohio, that which produced Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, throws a flood of light on the condition of the farmers of that fertile country:  
"The farmers are all distracted hereabouts. They can't sell enough of anything to pay taxes. Cattle have not been so low and so little in demand for forty years. My farm is an elephant on my hands, and a sickly pachyderm at that. Although I have plenty of feed, I sometimes think it would be cheaper to give my cattle away than to winter them, but I shall keep them to increase the compost heap, so dear to the farmer's heart, which will turn my elephant into a garden next summer. If I have good luck I may then be able to sell out, but I shall be glad to sell for a third of what I refused a few years ago. Wherever I go I hear complaints of the scarcity of money among farmers. One farm under splendid cultivation, just two miles from town and only forty rods from the railroad tracks, was recently sold for \$14 an acre, although it was purchased not long ago for \$45 an acre. Where is this to end?"—Great West.

**A Disgrace to Civilization.**  
It is almost incredible that the Spring Valley Coal Company should upon reopening its mines refuse employment to the miners who took food, clothing and medicine to sick and hungry folks during the terrible lockout, and yet such is the news telegraphed from Chicago yesterday.

A more brutal and damnable action can hardly be conceived in a civilized community. It has cowed the relief committees and supplies have ceased. Disease and starvation may stalk unchecked among the helpless women and children.

When spring comes the sick directors of this wealthy corporation can point to the graves of those who perish this winter and say to their slaves, "If you would save your dear ones from this fate take the wages we offer you without murmuring. Then the directors may go back to their homes and thank God that they live in a land of liberty and charity."—New York Herald.

**Power of the Money Trust.**  
Let no one imagine that the fight for a currency to be issued by the Government direct, will be an easy one. This is what the New York Tribune said some years ago, before the first resistance against the money trust was broken.  
"The time is near when they (the banks) will feel themselves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which in an emergency the financial corporations of the East can act together at a single day's notice with such a power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision."  
A "good thing" indeed that has an organization of a few private citizens invested with a greater power than Congress itself. While this indicates the great power of the money trust, it also shows the absolute necessity of organized resistance to this power (the liberties of the people are to be preserved).—Pacific Express.

**W. C. T. U COLUMN.**  
Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. UPTON, of Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union.  
The editor of THE ALLIANCE places the responsibility of this column in the care of the above editor.  
ELI PERKINS ON PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

But about the man who lies about Kansas.  
At Nevada, Mo., they had eight big saloons, 3,000 people, seven policemen, a full poorhouse, and an overflowing jail. "Call this selling 'whisky,'" they said, "they're just pourin' it in over their heads."  
I crossed the line to Pittsburg, Kan., with nothing to do. Not a saloon in town. Not a saloon sign. Everybody temperate. Miners paying for their homes. Real estate advancing, and taxes next to nothing. To govern this 10,000 people, was only one little policeman with nothing to do. Not a pauper in the poorhouse; not one criminal in the jail. Still here the few wicked whisky men who wanted to introduce poison into Pittsburg cried out.  
"They're sellin' more whiskey than ever before!"  
"Everywhere I've been in Kansas—Topeka, Lawrence, Independence, Yates Center, Fredonia, Sedan, Cherryvale, Ellsworth and Emporia, I find no signs of bars and no signs of drinking. The good people all tell me they have practical temperance."  
A whisky-soaked drunk screamed the old saloon yesterday with the Topeka train, about more whisky being drunk in Kansas than ever before. He was a commercial traveler for a cigar house. You never see a whisky commercial traveler in Kansas nowadays. When I got to Topeka, I said:  
"Now show us a saloon—show us a bar, show me some 'whisky drinking.'"  
"I CAN get you a drink."  
"CAN you get me a drink?" I said, "so you CAN get me to steal chickens and horses. Laws against drinking are lived up to as well as laws against stealing."  
"Come up to my room at three o'clock," he said, "and I'll show you some beer."  
Well, I went to his room at three o'clock. When I got there he called a porter, whispered and sent him out. In about twenty minutes the porter returned with a bottle of beer done up in a paper.  
"How much did you pay the porter?" I asked.  
"Twenty-five cents."  
"How much did you give for the beer?"  
"Twenty-five cents more."  
"Fifty cents in all for two small glasses of beer?"  
"Yes."  
"Why that would buy champagne in New York," I said. "Can you afford such prices—fifty cents for one good glass of beer?"  
"Oh, no! I did not buy it to drink, I got it to show you it could be done."  
"When this is a dime measure you've brought me to," I said. "Why, this is not only practical prohibition, but it is high license, too!"  
Mrs. Rastall, president of Kansas W. C. T. U. speaks thus concerning the working of prohibition in that state.  
Arm yourselves with facts to meet the charges already asserted that Kansas is suffering financially because of the prohibitory law and its burdens and the taxes imposed as a result, which are States revenue collected in Kansas last largely increased. Can these things be disproved? Certainly, and from official documents. The state tax in 1888 was 6 1/2 mills; in 1888, 4 1/4 mills. There has been a slight increase in taxes for all purposes, but it is well to bear in mind that the increase in interest-bearing bonds—which has been carried to such excess that legislation was sought to limit the liberty of the people in the respect, and rob them of the right to run into debt. Notwithstanding these municipal bonds, railroad bonds, bridge bonds, school bonds, etc., the total increase in tax rates is but ten cents on \$100, from \$3.60 in 1879 to \$3.70 in 1888. Kansas has grown wealthy under prohibition. Property values have increased under prohibition about eighteen and three-quarter millions annually, while the increase in total increase in population of more than a half million of people, and a total increase in values of nearly \$100,000,000. We have 1,591 more school-houses than we had four years ago, and 1,963 more churches. The school population has increased in four years by the addition of 120,760 children. We have more than doubled the mileage of our railroads within four of the eight years since prohibition was enacted upon the organic law. The amount of United year was only \$183,492, while Nebraska, with less population, paid \$2,248,624.

**Talmage, "Come Off."**  
Some of the readers of THE ALLIANCE will appreciate the following, which we find in the columns of the Minneapolis, Minn., Times:  
It there was ever anything calculated to bring the expression "gall" into range of legitimate and necessary English it must have been the spectacle of Dewitt T. Talmage of Brooklyn, standing on Mars Hill and preaching from the same text used by St. Paul. "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Assuredly, to make "brass" fall short of expressing the Christian world's opinion of Talmage's performance. "Gall" must come to the front and stay there as long as Talmage continues his own press agent, Dr. Talmage says the press has always been kind to him and it were a kindness now to tell him to "come off." Let Mars Hill alone, Mr. Talmage. There are too many sacred and classic memories clinging about the spot for it to be made the stamping place for an evangelistic mountebank. "Sozodent" ads and Talmage are barred from Mars Hill.

**TRUSTS.**  
The capitalist press is at present engaged in passing around the cry that "the trusts are busted;" "the trusts have a black eye" etc. etc.  
A New York judge having handed down a decision that the sugar trust was illegal, of course it was said the trust was "dissolved." But what did happen?  
To begin with, it is understood that a trust is a combination of corporations as a corporation is a combination of individuals. The combination of corporations having been declared illegal the different corporations were merged into one corporation, larger and closer than the trust had been. Probably the lawyers of the trust and their clerks were occupied for as much as a whole half day in fixing the "papers" and getting out a new set of books, and the game goes on as before.  
Great is law, and the fellows who have the most money can buy what they want.  
Say—let us know when the price of sugar suffers a material decline.—Kansas Commonwealth.

**Rather Hard on the Farmers.**  
FROM OHIO'S BANNER REPUBLICAN COUNTY.

A private letter written from the banner republican county of Ohio, that which produced Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, throws a flood of light on the condition of the farmers of that fertile country:  
"The farmers are all distracted hereabouts. They can't sell enough of anything to pay taxes. Cattle have not been so low and so little in demand for forty years. My farm is an elephant on my hands, and a sickly pachyderm at that. Although I have plenty of feed, I sometimes think it would be cheaper to give my cattle away than to winter them, but I shall keep them to increase the compost heap, so dear to the farmer's heart, which will turn my elephant into a garden next summer. If I have good luck I may then be able to sell out, but I shall be glad to sell for a third of what I refused a few years ago. Wherever I go I hear complaints of the scarcity of money among farmers. One farm under splendid cultivation, just two miles from town and only forty rods from the railroad tracks, was recently sold for \$14 an acre, although it was purchased not long ago for \$45 an acre. Where is this to end?"—Great West.

**A Disgrace to Civilization.**  
It is almost incredible that the Spring Valley Coal Company should upon reopening its mines refuse employment to the miners who took food, clothing and medicine to sick and hungry folks during the terrible lockout, and yet such is the news telegraphed from Chicago yesterday.

A more brutal and damnable action can hardly be conceived in a civilized community. It has cowed the relief committees and supplies have ceased. Disease and starvation may stalk unchecked among the helpless women and children.

When spring comes the sick directors of this wealthy corporation can point to the graves of those who perish this winter and say to their slaves, "If you would save your dear ones from this fate take the wages we offer you without murmuring. Then the directors may go back to their homes and thank God that they live in a land of liberty and charity."—New York Herald.

**Power of the Money Trust.**  
Let no one imagine that the fight for a currency to be issued by the Government direct, will be an easy one. This is what the New York Tribune said some years ago, before the first resistance against the money trust was broken.  
"The time is near when they (the banks) will feel themselves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which in an emergency the financial corporations of the East can act together at a single day's notice with such a power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision."  
A "good thing" indeed that has an organization of a few private citizens invested with a greater power than Congress itself. While this indicates the great power of the money trust, it also shows the absolute necessity of organized resistance to this power (the liberties of the people are to be preserved).—Pacific Express.

**W. C. T. U COLUMN.**  
Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. UPTON, of Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union.  
The editor of THE ALLIANCE places the responsibility of this column in the care of the above editor.  
ELI PERKINS ON PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

But about the man who lies about Kansas.  
At Nevada, Mo., they had eight big saloons, 3,000 people, seven policemen, a full poorhouse, and an overflowing jail. "Call this selling 'whisky,'" they said, "they're just pourin' it in over their heads."  
I crossed the line to Pittsburg, Kan., with nothing to do. Not a saloon in town. Not a saloon sign. Everybody temperate. Miners paying for their homes. Real estate advancing, and taxes next to nothing. To govern this 10,000 people, was only one little policeman with nothing to do. Not a pauper in the poorhouse; not one criminal in the jail. Still here the few wicked whisky men who wanted to introduce poison into Pittsburg cried out.  
"They're sellin' more whiskey than ever before!"  
"Everywhere I've been in Kansas—Topeka, Lawrence, Independence, Yates Center, Fredonia, Sedan, Cherryvale, Ellsworth and Emporia, I find no signs of bars and no signs of drinking. The good people all tell me they have practical temperance."  
A whisky-soaked drunk screamed the old saloon yesterday with the Topeka train, about more whisky being drunk in Kansas than ever before. He was a commercial traveler for a cigar house. You never see a whisky commercial traveler in Kansas nowadays. When I got to Topeka, I said:  
"Now show us a saloon—show us a bar, show me some 'whisky drinking.'"  
"I CAN get you a drink."  
"CAN you get me a drink?" I said, "so you CAN get me to steal chickens and horses. Laws against drinking are lived up to as well as laws against stealing."  
"Come up to my room at three o'clock," he said, "and I'll show you some beer."  
Well, I went to his room at three o'clock. When I got there he called a porter, whispered and sent him out. In about twenty minutes the porter returned with a bottle of beer done up in a paper.  
"How much did you pay the porter?" I asked.  
"Twenty-five cents."  
"How much did you give for the beer?"  
"Twenty-five cents more."  
"Fifty cents in all for two small glasses of beer?"  
"Yes."  
"Why that would buy champagne in New York," I said. "Can you afford such prices—fifty cents for one good glass of beer?"  
"Oh, no! I did not buy it to drink, I got it to show you it could be done."  
"When this is a dime measure you've brought me to," I said. "Why, this is not only practical prohibition, but it is high license, too!"  
Mrs. Rastall, president of Kansas W. C. T. U. speaks thus concerning the working of prohibition in that state.  
Arm yourselves with facts to meet the charges already asserted that Kansas is suffering financially because of the prohibitory law and its burdens and the taxes imposed as a result, which are States revenue collected in Kansas last largely increased. Can these things be disproved? Certainly, and from official documents. The state tax in 1888 was 6 1/2 mills; in 1888, 4 1/4 mills. There has been a slight increase in taxes for all purposes, but it is well to bear in mind that the increase in interest-bearing bonds—which has been carried to such excess that legislation was sought to limit the liberty of the people in the respect, and rob them of the right to run into debt. Notwithstanding these municipal bonds, railroad bonds, bridge bonds, school bonds, etc., the total increase in tax rates is but ten cents on \$100, from \$3.60 in 1879 to \$3.70 in 1888. Kansas has grown wealthy under prohibition. Property values have increased under prohibition about eighteen and three-quarter millions annually, while the increase in total increase in population of more than a half million of people, and a total increase in values of nearly \$100,000,000. We have 1,591 more school-houses than we had four years ago, and 1,963 more churches. The school population has increased in four years by the addition of 120,760 children. We have more than doubled the mileage of our railroads within four of the eight years since prohibition was enacted upon the organic law. The amount of United year was only \$183,492, while Nebraska, with less population, paid \$2,248,624.

**Talmage, "Come Off."**  
Some of the readers of THE ALLIANCE will appreciate the following, which we find in the columns of the Minneapolis, Minn., Times:  
It there was ever anything calculated to bring the expression "gall" into range of legitimate and necessary English it must have been the spectacle of Dewitt T. Talmage of Brooklyn, standing on Mars Hill and preaching from the same text used by St. Paul. "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Assuredly, to make "brass" fall short of expressing the Christian world's opinion of Talmage's performance. "Gall" must come to the front and stay there as long as Talmage continues his own press agent, Dr. Talmage says the press has always been kind to him and it were a kindness now to tell him to "come off." Let Mars Hill alone, Mr. Talmage. There are too many sacred and classic memories clinging about the spot for it to be made the stamping place for an evangelistic mountebank. "Sozodent" ads and Talmage are barred from Mars Hill.

**TRUSTS.**  
The capitalist press is at present engaged in passing around the cry that "the trusts are busted;" "the trusts have a black eye" etc. etc.  
A New York judge having handed down a decision that the sugar trust was illegal, of course it was said the trust was "dissolved." But what did happen?  
To begin with, it is understood that a trust is a combination of corporations as a corporation is a combination of individuals. The combination of corporations having been declared illegal the different corporations were merged into one corporation, larger and closer than the trust had been. Probably the lawyers of the trust and their clerks were occupied for as much as a whole half day in fixing the "papers" and getting out a new set of books, and the game goes on as before.  
Great is law, and the fellows who have the most money can buy what they want.  
Say—let us know when the price of sugar suffers a material decline.—Kansas Commonwealth.

**Rather Hard on the Farmers.**  
FROM OHIO'S BANNER REPUBLICAN COUNTY.

A private letter written from the banner republican county of Ohio, that which produced Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, throws a flood of light on the condition of the farmers of that fertile country:  
"The farmers are all distracted hereabouts. They can't sell enough of anything to pay taxes. Cattle have not been so low and so little in demand for forty years. My farm is an elephant on my hands, and a sickly pachyderm at that. Although I have plenty of feed, I sometimes think it would be cheaper to give my cattle away than to winter them, but I shall keep them to increase the compost heap, so dear to the farmer's heart, which will turn my elephant into a garden next summer. If I have good luck I may then be able to sell out, but I shall be glad to sell for a third of what I refused a few years ago. Wherever I go I hear complaints of the scarcity of money among farmers. One farm under splendid cultivation, just two miles from town and only forty rods from the railroad tracks, was recently sold for \$14 an acre, although it was purchased not long ago for \$45 an acre. Where is this to end?"—Great West.

**A Disgrace to Civilization.**  
It is almost incredible that the Spring Valley Coal Company should upon reopening its mines refuse employment to the miners who took food, clothing and medicine to sick and hungry folks during the terrible lockout, and yet such is the news telegraphed from Chicago yesterday.

A more brutal and damnable action can hardly be conceived in a civilized community. It has cowed the relief committees and supplies have ceased. Disease and starvation may stalk unchecked among the helpless women and children.

When spring comes the sick directors of this wealthy corporation can point to the graves of those who perish this winter and say to their slaves, "If you would save your dear ones from this fate take the wages we offer you without murmuring. Then the directors may go back to their homes and thank God that they live in a land of liberty and charity."—New York Herald.

**Power of the Money Trust.**  
Let no one imagine that the fight for a currency to be issued by the Government direct, will be an easy one. This is what the New York Tribune said some years ago, before the first resistance against the money trust was broken.  
"The time is near when they (the banks) will feel themselves compelled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which in an emergency the financial corporations of the East can act together at a single day's notice with such a power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision."  
A "good thing" indeed that has an organization of a few private citizens invested with a greater power than Congress itself. While this indicates the great power of the money trust, it also shows the absolute necessity of organized resistance to this power (the liberties of the people are to be preserved).—Pacific Express.

**The Iowa Steam Feed Cooker.**  
The most practical, most convenient, most economical, and in every way the BEST STEAM FEED COOKER MADE. A glance at the construction of it is enough to convince any man that it is far superior to any other. For descriptive circulars and prices apply to N. F. SPEAR & COMPANY, No. 317 N. 1st St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**W. Jewett Henderson & Co.**  
BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA OF THE MOST POPULAR STRAINS. Pigs furnished in pairs and trimmed in pairs. Prices the very lowest. Personal inspection invited and correspondence solicited.  
3043

**Price List of Oils to Alliances.**  
150 test, medium white coal oil, 11 1/2 cents.  
150 " prime " " " 10 1/2 " "  
175 " stove gasoline " " 11 1/2 " "  
These oils in barrel lots. The best harness oil in either one or five gallon cans, 70 cents per gallon. Pure Neat's foot oil in one to five gallon cans, 60 cents per gallon. In barrel lots, 50 cents per gallon. Axle grease, thirty-six boxes in case, \$1.85.  
ALLEN ROOT, State Agent.

**Wm. Daily & Co.**  
LIVE STOCK  
Commission Merchants  
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses.  
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.  
ROOM 34, EXCHANGE BUILDING, UNION STOCK YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA. REFERENCES: Ask your Bankers. 1811

**J. C. McBRIDE & BELL**  
DEALERS IN  
REAL ESTATE,  
Loan and Insurance  
AGENTS.  
Office, 107 S. 11th St.,  
BASEMENT,  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.  
Agents for M. K. & Trust Co. houses built on ten-year's time. Debt cancelled in case of Death. Anything to trade let us know of it.

**BEATRICE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.**  
GHA'S NEIDHART, Proprietor.  
618 EAST COURT STREET, N. E. OF POST OFFICE.  
Established 1868.  
MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLES, VAULTS, SARCOPHAGI, AND CEMETERY WORK OF ALL KINDS. 3012  
Branch Yards, Brownville and Rock Port, Mo.

**J. M. ROBINSON.**  
KENSAS, ADAMS COUNTY, NEBR.  
Breeder and Shipper of Recorded Poland China Hogs. Choice Boston Stock for sale. Write for wants. (Mention THE ALLIANCE.)

**NOTICE TO MILLERS**  
For Sale or Rent,  
A Roller Flouring mill with water power, one mile from Lincoln.  
A. J. SAWYER

**GREAT WESTERN FEED STEAMER.**  
LARGE FIRE-BOX, 3 FEET LONG TOP AND SIDES ENTIRELY COVERED WITH WATER.  
Great Western Feed Steamer AND TANK HEATER  
Cooks one to three barrels feed at one firing. 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. BOYER & H. M. CO., 3016 Tama, Iowa.

**A NEW PREMIUM.**  
LOOKING BACKWARD.  
We have made arrangements to furnish our patrons with that wonderful book of Edward Bellamy, Looking Backward, as a premium. All who wish this book can get it in this manner at about one-half the retail price. Every person interested in progress and reform, and every student of the social problems which now claim so large a share of public attention, should read this book. The sale it is having is almost unprecedented. Since the phenomenal sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin no book has had so wide a sale.  
We will send THE ALLIANCE one year, and a copy of Looking Backward, post-paid, in paper covers, for \$1.25. Or, we will send the book for two new subscribers at \$1.00. Or, we will send the book post-paid, for 50 cts.

**INSURE YOUR STOCK AGAINST ANY CAUSE.**  
CENTRAL NEBRASKA INSURANCE CO.  
LIVES STOCK INSURANCE CO.  
AUGUSTIN SEVIER, NEBR.

**J. J. THORP & Co.,**  
Manufacturers of  
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Badges and Baggage Checks.  
Every Description. 22 S. 11th St., LINCOLN, NEB.

**PREPARE FOR WINTER!**  
A Complete Assortment of  
**CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS,**  
HATS, TRUNKS, &c., AT  
**Baker Clothing House, 1125 O St.**  
PRICES BED ROCK. GIVE US A CALL.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ALLIANCE!**  
THE FARMERS' OWN PAPER.  
Magnificent Premium Offer!

In order to compensate our friends for their aid in extending the circulation of THE ALLIANCE we make the following UNPRECEDENTEDLY LIBERAL OFFERS OF Premiums:  
**History of the Johnstown Flood.**  
Illustrated. 450 pages. Cloth binding, elegant print. RETAIL PRICE \$1.50. We will send THE ALLIANCE one year and this book, post-paid, for \$1.75. Or, we will send the book for seven new names for one year at one dollar.  
**Magner's Farmers' Encyclopedia.**  
Profusely illustrated. Beautifully bound in muslin and gilt. 630 pages. This is a well-known Standard work. It embraces a full compendium of veterinary knowledge in all branches of farm husbandry, and a vast amount of information which should be in every farmer's family. RETAIL PRICE \$2.75. We will send this book, post-paid, and THE ALLIANCE one year for \$2.90. Or, we will send the book for twelve new names at one dollar.

**Stanley's Wonderful Adventures in Africa.**  
Profusely illustrated. Beautiful muslin and gilt binding. 687 pages. This is a book of absorbing interest, and no one will regret its purchase even at much more than our price. RETAIL PRICE \$2.75. We will send this book, post-paid, and THE ALLIANCE one year for \$2.75. Or, we will send the book for twelve new names at one dollar.  
We are enabled to make these unparalleled offers because of wholesale contracts made with jobbers.  
**Laborand Capital, by Edward Kellogg.**  
This work should be read by every man who is interested in the financial problem. We will send a copy, post-paid, to every subscriber for THE ALLIANCE at \$1.00 per year.  
**Club Terms with the Omaha Weekly Bee:**  
We will send THE ALLIANCE and the Weekly Bee with Premium, one year, for \$2.50. Or, THE ALLIANCE and the Weekly Bee without Premium, one year, for \$1.75.

**SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR OUR LADY FRIENDS.**  
SILK CREPE SHAWL, 33 inches square inside of fringe, which is 3 1/2 inches deep. This is a very beautiful and dainty shawl. Colors, black, cream, pink, cardinal, light blue and lemon. We will send THE ALLIANCE one year and this shawl post-paid for \$3.75. Or, we will send the shawl for fourteen new names at \$1.00 a year.

**CHINA SILK SHAWL.**  
With heavy all-over hand embroidery; size inside of fringe 36 inches square, with 8 knot heavy 6 1/2 inch silk fringe. A very rich and dainty shawl. Colors, old gold, pearl, cream, pink, white, light blue and cardinal. We will send THE ALLIANCE one year and the above shawl post-paid for \$7.25. Or, we will send the shawl for 32 new names at one dollar a year.  
Persons competing for these premiums and failing to obtain enough names to secure them, will receive our regular cash commission, viz: we send five papers one year for \$4.00.  
Our Lady friends can easily obtain these beautiful shawls by spending a portion of their leisure canvassing for THE ALLIANCE. Address,  
**Alliance Publishing Co., Lincoln, Neb.**  
Money sent by bank draft, Express or Post Office order, or Registered