

THE ALLIANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. BOHANNAN BLOCK, Lincoln, - - - Nebraska.

J. BURROWS, : : : Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

EDITORIAL.

The U. P. Railroad Petition. We publish this week the form of a petition to congress against the extension of the U. P. debt. It is likely that the bill for the extension of this debt, may soon be acted upon. It is therefore important that these petitions be filled out and sent in at once. Cut out this form and paste it on a sheet of foolscap, and get it filled with names and forward to this office at ONCE, and we will place them where they will do the most good.

If action on the bill is delayed we may send out regular forms—but DO NOT WAIT.

No Ruins!

"You have no ruins," once complained an English traveler to an American friend. He should have seen Railroad Commissioners Benton, Steen and Cowdry two days after their attempt to raise the price of corn by a ten per cent reduction in corn rates. No ruins! We should smile.

A Supposed Reduction of Rates.

Gov. Thayer and a portion of the State Board of Transportation have been in a race to see which could first secure from the roads a reduction of the corn rate. Our readers are well posted as to the humiliating attitude taken by the governor in his appeal to Mr. Holdredge and the Western Freight Association. But it availed him nothing. A portion of the board went to Chicago and interviewed the railroad men, and secured a reduction on the corn rate of 10 per cent. They have got the governor's scalp—stolen his thunder. But the capture is infinitesimally small. It will not raise the price of corn, and will afford no relief to the farmers of the state. Gov. Thayer himself admits this, in an interview with a Bee reporter last Friday. His proposition of 5 cents per 100 would not have been much better.

We thought we knew something about railroad men; but the paternal and tender solicitude of the western freight agents for the welfare of Nebraska farmers is a surprise to us. They assume the benevolent attitude of our guardians, and are actually holding up rates for fear the price of corn will be further depressed. In the face of this tender revelation the Alliance can disband, and we need have no further apprehension that we will not be well taken care of in the matter of rates. The following is the preamble and resolution reducing the rate, which was passed by the interested lines. The italics are ours:

Whereas, A careful consideration of the situation shows that the market price of corn has been seriously depressed by the deliveries of the past few months from the large crop of 1889, much of which is still to come forward, and that any stimulation of the movement would probably result in a further depression of the price; and

Whereas, The duty of the roads to the public along their lines would require them to oppose any measure the tendency of which will be to further depress the market price of corn; and

Whereas, A reduction of the rates is now requested upon a falling market, and in the presence of a visible supply largely in excess of immediate demands, which requires the roads to believe to be in opposition to the true interest of the producers, but under circumstances which relieve the carriers from responsibility for results, and which lead them to accept the situation in the hope that the arrangement may to some extent benefit the farmers of Nebraska;

Resolved, That the Nebraska roads will unite in a reduction of the tariff rates on corn from points in Nebraska to Chicago of 10 per cent from the present figures, subject to a minimum of 20 cents and a maximum of 25 cents per hundred, with the establishment of 111 cents at other points, which is adjusting the tariffs, rates to be made even cents and half cents, the new tariffs to become operative February 15.

These gentlemen acknowledge a "duty to the public along their lines," and that duty impels them to hold up rates. An amazing conception of duty, certainly. The difficulty with these fellows has always been that they were managing every business in the community, instead of attending solely to the business of transportation. When offered freight, instead of taking it at a fair price for carriage, they ask, "What is it worth, and what are you going to do with it?" and adjust rates accordingly. They have carried out this principle until it has led them to invade every store and factory and workshop in the land, and inspect the books and private business of every man. The banded farmers of this country will demand that this shall cease, and they will finally enforce this demand by giving the government full control of this transportation business.

The Chicago Herald says Commissioner Steen, Benton and Cowdry were at Chicago "on a fool's errand." It accepts the railroad view that lower rates would increase shipments and depress prices, and then adds: "Not only so, but the statistics for a number of years past show that as fast as the railroads reduce corn rates the ocean carriers increase them." So we are literally "between the devil and the deep sea." Only the Herald forgets that very little of the corn that leaves Nebraska is actually exported.

Who Are Producers?

The editor of the Wahoo Wasp seems to have peculiar views as to who are producers. One of his correspondents signs himself "One of the Producing Class." The editor denies that the gentleman belongs to that class, but says he "belongs to the class of the artisan." We would say to the editor of the Wasp that any person who creates wealth by labor belongs to the producing class. This class is not by any means confined to those who produce wealth from the soil.

AN APPEAL

To All Officers of Alliances, and all Friends of This Paper.

By a formal resolution of the State Meeting at Grand Island THE ALLIANCE was made the official organ of the Nebraska State Alliance. But this resolution, while it gave the paper the approval and moral support of the State Alliance, carried with it no patronage except such as the members of the Alliance voluntarily give it. It was not even ordered that at least one copy of the state organ should be sent to each Alliance. While such an order would undoubtedly have been adopted had it been proposed, the editors of the paper preferred that it should depend for its support upon the good will, confidence and voluntary aid of the Alliance men of the state. We intend to make the paper fully worthy of such confidence and support. We have no complaint to make of the past. We believe the paper has gained patronage quite as rapidly as new papers ever do. But to put it on the plane of excellence we think it should reach we need much more support. Independent of the intellectual ability to make an able paper, the elements of its cost are staple articles. These are white paper and labor, and call for the cash weekly as imperatively as do flour, fuel, or any other staple articles of living. This is in addition to the plant or material which every well-regulated office must have. The material of THE ALLIANCE was entirely inadequate when we took the office, and we have been constantly adding to it as we have been able to do so without debt. For ourselves we have asked and taken nothing, being satisfied in the start if we could pay weekly bills for labor and stock, and looking forward to the time when a large list would enable us to secure paying advertising. But the needs for this added material come faster than the means to secure it. We are now greatly embarrassed by the need for a press. We are paying out monthly twice as much for press work as it would cost if we had a press of our own. Besides, we would derive a revenue from a press in addition to our own press work. A press and engine will cost us at least \$8,000. We have not this money. But if each one of our present subscribers will send us one or two additional names at once, we could buy the press, and place THE ALLIANCE on a sure foundation. Gentlemen, will you do it? Give us one day, or part of one day, to safely and surely establish this paper. Every member of the Alliance ought to take the state organ. It is your paper—it is devoted to the Alliance, and to your interests. Its columns are open to you, and it will never desert you so long as its present managers are at the helm. Devotion to our Society, as well as to your own interests, ought to impel you to give us your best support.

We hope every member of the Alliance will consider this a personal appeal to himself, and will consider that his personal interests demand that he should comply with our request.

There are many who are and have been acting upon the above principle. To them we are indebted for the list we now have, and we give them our sincere thanks. But if all would aid us in this way how much greater the result would be.

We hope our friends will remember that when they induce a neighbor to take an honest, fearless, outspoken Alliance paper, in the place of the partisan sheets which truckle to the money power, and are printed and controlled by a monopoly associated press, they are doing grand work for a grand cause.

"The Cranks Always Win."

The cranks are those who do not accept the existing order of things, and propose to change them. The existing order of things is always accepted by the majority, therefore the cranks are always in the minority. They are always progressive thinkers and always in advance of their time, and they always win. Called fanatics and fools at first, they are sometimes persecuted and abused. But their reforms are generally righteous, and time, reason and argument bring men to their side. Abused and ridiculed, then tolerated, then respectfully given a hearing, then supported. This has been the gauntlet that all great reformers and reformers have run, from Galileo to John Brown. Boston is a nice puritanical town, claiming to be the Athens of America. But within the memory of all middle-aged Americans Wendell Phillips, one of the finest orators America has produced, was mobbed in its streets for preaching the universal brotherhood of man, and, a notable fact, every preacher in Boston who alluded to it denounced Wendell Phillips. John Burns was taken from thence into slavery under the sacredegis of the American flag.

Our memory goes still further back, when in a little country town in western New York an abolitionist could get no room in which to speak, and was met with gibes and jeers when denouncing the enormities of chattel slavery from a dry goods box in the street. In that little town the leading deacon in the leading church had a distillery down the lane. While he was invoking the Divine Spirit to save men's souls the demon spirit that cursed their bodies and souls was always trickling from his still. The abolition cranks set the ball in motion that removed the disgrace of slavery from the land. We lift our hats to them with respect and veneration. The temperance cranks have removed the decanters from the side-boards of respectable citizens, and have made it impossible for men in this region to be at the same time deacons and drinkers.

The cranks are the real stayers. Actuated by high moral impulses, they work for the hereafter. Rarely seeing the fruits or receiving the rewards

of their own labors, they believe in the triumph of the right and the appreciation of the future. The puerile motives and the unprincipled vacillations of the politician are unknown to them. Devoted to truth and principle, they are steadfast in their faith, and become martyrs when occasion requires.

Lift up your hearts! O ye workers! Some day the world will wonder that men were allowed to coin gold out of the blood of their fellow-men—will wonder that men could take the shoes from the feet of the children and the dress from the backs of the wives of their brothers for the drink that made them brutish. The day will come when the money cranks will be respected and admired. The day will come when the railroad reformers will be known to be in advance of their times. Remember, brothers, "the cranks always win."

"A Fair Field and No Favors."

Says a correspondent in the New York Gazette and Farmers' Journal: "All the farmer needs is a fair field and no favors."

He has at this writing no fair field and no favors. Mr. Quay is in the saddle. Behind him, in the speaker's chair, is an autocrat who is prepared at any cost to carry out the behests of the national committee. It is safe to say that no Pennsylvanian, and no man representing the New England manufacturers, will consent to the tariff reform demanded by the west, and which will afford relief to our over-burdened farmers. Gloomy indeed is the present outlook. Four years must elapse, apparently—we must go through another congressional and presidential election—before we can reach anything like the tariff reduction demanded by the resolution of our State Alliance. Four years! With the margin of profit entirely destroyed by low prices caused by either excessive tariff taxation, contraction of the currency, or high freight rates, how many farmers can carry their burden of debt and retain possession of their farms four years longer? It is evident they cannot wait four years for relief. Relief must come in less time than that, and from some other quarter, or universal bankruptcy will result.

There is another most deplorable aspect of the case. Americanized farmers—men who have learned to prize some of the better things of life, who demand civilized homes containing some semblance of culture and art and beauty, who value education and see in the college and university possibilities of a higher life for their children, which was denied to them—these men will not go backward. Rather than resign these possibilities which have dawned before them they will abandon the farm and seek in other walks the opportunities for culture which it will fail to give. In this case their places will be taken by a lower class of men—by a class of un-Americanized farmers, tenant farmers who will become mere serfs, and who will raise their children always under the shadow of dependence and humiliation. This will be an inconceivable blow to our free institutions, for an industrious, FREE AND INDEPENDENT agricultural population is the only sound basis of a pure republican government, and an enduring civilization.

While relief must be sought in some other quarter than the present congress, and while it may be slow in coming, we say to all owners of farms, hold your lands. Economize, get out of debt, stand firm under the fearful burden of interest as soon as possible, but hold your lands. The farmer can endure hard times without failure better than any other man. The darkest hour is always just before the break of day. The day will surely come, if we are true to ourselves, when a "fair field" will be ours.

The Silver Question.

We publish this week in a Supplement the Memorial Address of the Special Committee appointed by the National Silver Convention held at St. Louis in November last. The money question in its different aspects is in our opinion the most important question before the people of this country. The demonetization of silver and the limitation of its coinage were measures solely in the interest of the fixed income or moneyed classes, and opposed to the interests of all other classes, including all producers of all kinds. These measures have contributed largely to the shrinkage of values and the lowering of prices—to the stagnation of business and the lowered wages or non-employment of labor, which cause the present and all other periods of depression. We publish this address, at a large expense, for the information and education of our readers and the members of the Alliance on this money question. The silver question is an important branch of the money question. Before we can use our influence intelligently through the agency of the ballot we must study these questions in all their bearings, and must ourselves make up our own minds as to what we actually want. If we have no policy or opinions ourselves, we will have no influence upon the policy or opinions of others. So we must educate and inform ourselves. The great mass of voters have been too long taking their policies and opinions at second hand from interested politicians.

Free Trade With Canada.

Hon. Ben Butterworth is a distinguished light of the republican-high-tariff-protection-to-infant-industries party, as Sam Randall is of the democratic-free-trade-high-tariff-protection-to-your-particular-district party. Mr. Butterworth has the monumental gall to demand free trade with Canada. This proposition from such a source will send a shiver down the spine of the New England manufacturers and the Chicago lumber barons. That our farmers along the border should be allowed to swap their pork for boards in the Canada lumber camps would be a demoralizing infraction of tariff doctrine. But why shouldn't they? Can anybody tell? And why shouldn't all the products of Canada and the U. S. be swapped without changing an admittance fee to either? If the Michigan farmer wants to trade with the Indiana, Wisconsin or Minnesota farmer, he does so without let or hindrance; but if he wants to trade with the Canada farmer he or somebody has to pay for the privilege, and the pay is added to the price of somebody's goods. Now

"A Fool's Paradise."

The Chicago Tribune criticizes Mr. Bellamy's book, and calls it "a Fool's Paradise." It alludes to what Prof. Harris called "Mr. Bellamy's fundamental mistake of making the state and not the individual the unit of society." In relation to this point it quotes Prof. Harris as follows: "The age in which we now live is proclaimed to be an age of individualism and personal freedom. We have demanded that each citizen shall have his chance for a career, and that each shall be allowed to shape for himself the niche that he will fill. We have insisted that the state shall be declared a free man and permitted to choose his vocation, make contracts with employers, or work for himself if he prefers—or refrain from work altogether, provided that he can render an equivalent for what he receives from his fellowmen. The highest individualism is the ideal of our civilization."

Now it occurs to us that the tendency of the present time is towards centralization and opposed to individualism. In the first place associations, either voluntary or created by the state, are exercising state functions, and are concentrating wealth and political power in their hands. As far as the individual is concerned this centralization might just as well be by the state as by corporations. In fact it might better be by the state, because officers of the state are more directly responsible to the people, and use as a consequence more conscience and less tyranny in their dealings with the people. But there is no doubt whatever that individualism is disappearing in the maelstrom of combination. Industrially, politically, socially, the individual units of society are being absorbed and amalgamated in the company, the political ring, the social set. In our factories persons are becoming simply automatic machines. In our politics the committee has centralized its functions in one head which is inspired at the national center. The demoralization resulting from this could not possibly be equalled by the results of Mr. Bellamy's industrial army. In industrial pursuits ingenuity is suppressed and endeavor limited to a single narrow channel. Each person does only one thing, that forming only a single limited part of any finished product. Politically, what thousands have lost their individuality and surrendered their consciences to the political boss, and are marched to the polls like cattle, or led up in "blocks of five." "A fool's paradise," in which the state is substituted for the individual, may not be better, but it could hardly be worse. There is no doubt whatever, illogical as it may seem, that the tendency of the present order of things to destroy individualism—to neutralize individual effort and absorb individual reward—is driving thousands to seek a remedy in some of the various forms of socialism.

In asserting that individualism is entirely destroyed by Mr. Bellamy's plan his critics forget the great relief he proposes for the workers through the thorough organization of his industrial army. With the early part of life devoted to education and intellectual drill, with only five or six hours of labor each day needed to luxuriously supply all the needs of existence, with a full release from labor at forty-five if one so chooses, would not men have a hundred fold more of opportunity to develop and exercise their individual tastes and ambitions than in our present slavish condition?

Mr. H. W. Yates Ignorant or Wicked—Which?

In his reply to Bro. Kellogg's question in the Bee of Jan. 11, Mr. H. W. Yates, national banker, says: "By a decision of the national supreme court, delivered many years ago, the stockholders of national banks are to have their government bonds the same as any other property."

Mr. Yates' information as to facts seems to be about on a par with his knowledge of general financial principles. United States bonds are not taxable by law, no matter in whose possession they may be. The circulation of national banks is taxed at one per cent. The stock of stockholders of national banks is taxable the same as any other property. There is no similarity between taxing stocks and taxing bonds. The stock of a bank is a fixed quantity. Its circulation, for which bonds are deposited, may vary from day to day.

"An example will better illustrate these operations. In January and February, 1875, a certain bank reduced its circulation from \$308,490 to \$45,000 by deposits of legal tender notes. Between September 24, 1874, and May 20, 1875, and before that deposit was exhausted it increased its circulation to \$450,000. Between August 14 and September 10, 1877, it again reduced its circulation to \$45,000. On September 17, nine days after completing the deposits for its reduction, it again began to take out additional circulation, although \$45,000 of prior deposits remained in the treasury, and by the 30th of that month its circulation had again been increased to \$450,000. July 25, 1878, it for the third time reduced its circulation to \$45,000, and in August and September, 1879, again increased it to \$450,000.

The above illustrates our point, as well as the mischievous facility with which a national bank can expand and contract the currency at will. We'll lend Mr. Yates a financial catechism, if he wishes.

The Long and Short Haul Clause.

The Lincoln Journal of the 13th, with the accustomed gall of a railroad mouthpiece, warns the citizens of Nebraska against any attempt to save the 4th section of the interstate commerce law from repeal. It wants the long and short haul clause abrogated so as to restore to its pet the power to tax localities to suit their will, to destroy interior distributing centers and prevent interior wholesaling and manufacturing, and continue the injurious system of the concentration of all business and population in a few great centers, at the expense of the balance of the country. We have no space this week for this subject, but will consider it next week.

Mormonism Downed.

In the late election at Salt Lake City the Mormons have been beaten for the first time. We trust this is the beginning of the end. If popular government is to give us Mormonism, lottery gambling, railroad domination, and the supremacy of trusts, we may will doubt the farmer wants to trade with the Indiana, Wisconsin or Minnesota farmer, he does so without let or hindrance; but if he wants to trade with the Canada farmer he or somebody has to pay for the privilege, and the pay is added to the price of somebody's goods. Now

Still Another Paper.

We have received the first number of Our Own Opinion, published at Hastings. It is bright, fearless and outspoken, and will do good work in a good cause. We wish it grand success.

the figures show that the U. S. people and the Canada people pay just about an equal amount of this added price, so this is a stand-off. But the people of both sides pay the expense of maintaining a line of custom houses and an army of custom officers, and this expense is a dead loss to all parties, and a gain to nobody except the politicians who sell the offices for votes and the bummers and leeches they put into them.

If trade with Canada was free would it not still be voluntary and for profit the same as now? And if it was not profitable it would not take place, would it? With no embargo on emigration, and laborers at liberty to walk over the border any hour they please, does any one suppose that labor conditions do not adjust themselves naturally for the best interests of the laborer?

Some people think the annexation of Canada is desirable. We do not think so. Nations become amalgamated and their people homogenous through favorable trade conditions. Remove the barriers between Canada and the U. S.—charge the people of neither side an admission fee on their goods into the territory of the other—and at the same time admit commissioners from Canada into our congress and from the U. S. into their parliament, with a voice and vote upon international questions, and the amalgamation of the countries would be effected, and home rule, home taxation and the management of their home-debt left undisturbed to each. All questions would then be adjusted as they arose, and the two countries would go forward to an era of prosperity and progress only equalled by that of the states, which has been caused by the same trade relations.

But no! This policy, if carried out, would be such an eye-opener to the American people as to endanger the whole protection theory, and the millionaires who are nursing our infant industries, and the Chicago lumber barons, who take the boards for every prairie shanty \$2 to \$3 per thousand, will oppose it to the extent of their power.

"Confirmation Strong as Proofs of Holy Writ."

We have been criticised somewhat severely for our statement that the action of Governor Thayer and certain members of the Board of transportation was caused solely by a desire to make political capital instead of anxiety for the welfare of the people. The following dispatches sent from Chicago by Wm. H. Poore to the Kearney Enterprise, fully confirm every word we have said about the matter. A ten per cent reduction in rates is followed by a 14 cent fall per bu. in corn, brought about by the railroad elevator men and corn operators, as shown by a Chicago correspondent in this paper. The following are the dispatches:

"Let me quote the remarks made by one of the Nebraska commissioners to a prominent newspaper manager in this city. He said: 'We know there has been an over-production of corn in our state, but at the same time Governor Thayer's action in writing to the transportation board is a very wise one. It is a desire to secure the anti-monopoly vote of the state, has aroused a storm in Nebraska before which no politician or party dares to stand. We know that the demand we make is not absolutely fair to the railroad companies, but the first demand of 30 per cent reduction, but at the same time, if we fail to carry out the wishes of our constituents they will take the matter into their own hands at the next election and work even greater injustice to the companies than will result in securing a reduction at the present time; and if we were to allow the people's demand to be pigeon-holed we might as well retire from public life now.'"

How Nebraska Congressmen Vote.

Members of the house of representatives made the Sargeant-at-Arms their private banker. They authorized him to draw their salaries, and checked against his office just as they would a bank. His clerk absconded with \$75,000 of the members' money. The government had nothing whatever to do with this matter any more than it would a loss from any private bank; and the attempt to saddle the loss upon the people by a vote of the house was a contemptible outrage. But one hundred and twenty-six members voted for it, and among them were Messrs. Connel, Laws and Dorsey of Nebraska. We shall try to keep our readers posted as to the votes of our members on these little steals.

Another Canaan Opened.

The President's proclamation opening the Sioux reservation has been issued, and settlers are rushing into the promised land by thousands. The provisions of the homestead law are applied, in addition to the payment of \$1.25 per acre. Lands unsold at the end of three years will go on the market at 75 cts. and at the end of five years at 25c per acre. There are between nine and ten million acres. The land offices are at Pierre and Chamberlain.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, the leading republican organ of the West, does not hold very different views from his party associates, but he is not afraid to express them. In a letter written for publication he says: "Where, then, is the remedy from THE HEAVY BURDEN OF A 50 PER CENT TAX ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE, BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC? There is only one element or class able to remove it, and that Samson is sleeping in the lap of Delilah and will not be awakened. I, of course, mean the farmers. THE PLUNDERED, UNPROTECTED, TWENTY-FIVE MILLION OF GEESE-LIKE FARMERS WHO PERMIT THEMSELVES TO BE PLUCKED BY A HUNDRED THOUSAND 'PROTECTED' MONOPOLY LISTS. So long as the simple-minded bucolic class do not 'kick' off the burdens laid upon them, Congress will not disturb the war taxes and the man-

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S., in Congress assembled:

We your petitioners, members of the Farmers' Alliance and citizens of the State of Nebraska, respectfully represent—

That all the bills now before your honorable bodies proposing to fund the indebtedness of the Union Pacific to the U. S., and extend the same, deprive the United States of its present ample security for the ultimate repayment of this debt, and confer an immense additional subsidy upon a corporation that has repeatedly wronged the government, and continually and grievously oppresses the communities through which its road passes.

Under Section 10, U. S. Revised Statutes, act of 1873, it is the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to enforce laws which the management has repeatedly violated. We, your petitioners, therefore respectfully request the enforcement of those laws with their penalties, and that your honorable body will not extend the time for the payment of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad to the government.

NAMES. NAMES.

BUTLER CO. FARMERS PROTEST

The State Board of Transportation De-nounced In Scathing Terms Over Their Action in the Reduction of Freight Rates.

The following resolutions were adopted at a public meeting of farmers and others held at Ulysses, Feb. 8. It will be observed that the positions taken by these resolutions, as well as those of the Wahab Alliance, are in exact accord with the editorial utterances of THE ALLIANCE on the rate question. There is no mistaking the ring of these declarations:

WHEREAS, The through rates of transportation from Nebraska to Chicago are from four to six cents per hundred higher than prior to the passage of the interstate commerce law; and

WHEREAS, the farmers of Nebraska are now paying two cents per hundred more on corn to Chicago, a distance of 451 miles, than is charged on eastern lines from Chicago to New York, a distance nearly twice as great; and

WHEREAS, The local freight rates are from 50 to 350 per cent higher in Nebraska than in Iowa; therefore be it

Resolved, By the farmers and citizens of Ulysses township, in mass meeting, that the present high freight rates are a travesty on justice and merit the condemnation of every fair minded man; and be it

Resolved, That the state board of transportation in its recent compromise with the railroad magnates in conference at Chicago, on a basis of 10 per cent per 100 on through transportation, which is equivalent to the mere pittance of one cent and a fraction per bushel on corn from Nebraska to Chicago, knowingly did an unsatisfactory act; and be it

Resolved, That this meeting endorses the views of Attorney General Leese in holding that nothing less than a reduction of at least 10 cents per 100 bushels have been accepted, and that unless it is peaceably granted a war on local rates, vigorously prosecuted by the state board of transportation, should be the alternative until just and equitable through rates are established; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby give notice that no man will receive our support for state or legislative office who does not pledge himself to use his best efforts to secure reasonable and just local and through freight rates, and whose past record proves him to be earnest and fearless in the right and strong enough to carry out such pledge.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the governor and state board of transportation, and to each of the Butler County papers, THE ALLIANCE and the Lincoln Call for publication. H. R. CRAIG, President.

W. H. STONE, Secretary.

C. H. CHALLIS, J. F. BURGE, W. H. H. STARBUCK, D. A. WYNGAR, JAMES DAVIS, Committee on resolutions.

Opposed to the Repeal of the Short-Haul Clause.

On Tuesday last the President, Secretary and members of the Executive Board of the Nebraska State Alliance wired a message to the U. S. Senate protesting against the repeal or modification of Sec. 4 of the interstate commerce law, or what is known as the long and short haul clause. It is said that parties in Washington had been stating in the interest of Senator Pad-dock's resolution that the Neb. Alliance favored the repeal, hence the above dispatch. Only the railroads, and papers and politicians in their interest, have demanded this repeal. As it now stands such action would emasculate the law. There is no doubt the law should be amended. The commission should not only be given power, but should be made mandatory upon it to fix rates upon the interstate roads, to base them upon the principle of a fair compensation for service rendered and actual capital invested, instead of the arbitrary principle of what the traffic will bear.

Bank-Wrecking and Greed.

Society bestowing upon the possessor of wealth the highest social honors regardless of the means by which the wealth was obtained, is the fertile cause of the crime which greed causes. The following just comments upon the recent bank-wrecking episode in New York City is clipped from the Standard of Feb. 5:

The wrecking of the Sixth national bank by a gang of conspirators, whom everybody professes to regard now as disreputable, but who certainly had access to men in prominent business, and some sort of financial standing, indicates the singular condition into which "business" has fallen in this metropolis. The truth seems to be that the conditions so large an element in most business operations that success seems to justify any means resorted to to attain it, and that therefore all moral standards in relation to business are gradually fading away. If the cashier of the Sixth national bank had not exposed the operations of the men who had planned to buy the stock of the majority stockholders with funds rightly the property of which belonged to the minority, the conspirators might have put through the scheme. Had they done so and brought enough business to the bank to make it successful they would have become excellent financiers, and their names would have figured inside of ten years on the lists of directors of numerous companies. They were found out, and public sentiment says they ought to be sent to jail for it. The mad race for wealth in this gambling modern society, and which is increasing in velocity from day to day, cannot fail to utterly destroy all moral sense in the business community, and we doubt if it can be checked by anything short of the radical measure that alone can remove the fear of want, which is the mother of avarice and greed.

Not Any in Mine.

A farmer correspondent of the St. Paul Press scores Gov. Thayer for his insipid supplication to the railroads. He says:

"I, as a farmer, of the great state of Nebraska, feel that such a supplication, emanating from the governor of our great state is an insult to every farmer within her borders. Are we so weak that we have not self-respect for our manhood? Are we crying supplicants at the feet of these money-grubbers? We are not. We will not supplicate. We have the remedy and we are going to apply it. Now, come, governor, be a man. Never again supplicate in our behalf. All we want is equal justice. That we are going to have, and, too, without supplication. Every reform that has been presented to the people for the past twenty-five years has been slapped in the face with the bloody shirt. The same old story is being told over and over again, and the people are getting more and more disgusted with the politicians. The red flag has in the Spanish bull fight—while the bunco has the flag in the bull's face—he piles the dagger to his heart—and this is not a case to be a statesmanship."