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NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

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J. Burrows, chairman; B. F. Allen, Wabash; J. W. Williams, Filley; Albert Dickerson, Litchfield; Frank H. Young, Custer.

POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1889. 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 entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALBERT WATKINS, Postmaster.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Figures For Thayer.

EDITORS OF THE ALLIANCE:—The rate on corn from Shelton to Chicago is 26 cts. per hundred. From Shelton to Omaha 107 miles over the U. P. R. R. it is 10 cts. per hundred. It is 500 miles from Omaha to Chicago. If the Trunk lines running from Omaha to Chicago charged as high rates for the 500 miles as the U. P. does for the 107 miles the rate from Omaha to Chicago instead of 26cts. per hundred would be 39cts. per hundred, and corn would be worth less than nothing for shipping purposes here at Shelton.

If the U. P. R. R. and Gov. Thayer's control of its rates extended to Chicago, corn would not be worth anything here. In this case, we suppose the Governor would rise up in his might, get down on his knees, go to New York and ask the railroads running east from Chicago to donate the farmers of Nebraska their old clothing.

The rate on corn from Shelton to Denver 408 miles is 30c per hundred. The rate from Shelton to the Wyoming line (Pine Bluff) 296 miles is 28cts. per hundred. Here again as soon as corn leaves Nebraska at Julesburg and gets into Colorado the rate is less.

If the rate was the same in both instances, the rate from Shelton to Denver instead of being 30 cts as it is now would be 38cts.

The Governor places himself in a peculiar position when he asks the Trunk lines, over which he has no control, to reduce through rates, when at the same time he does not use his authority to reduce rates in his own state.

The Governor seems to be trying to serve two masters. He seems to serve the people when asks the roads to reduce through rates on corn. He serves the railroads when he does not reduce local rates in his own state, where he has the authority. My dear Governor you cannot serve both "God and Mammon."

The people of Nebraska want and mean to have a reduction in express, passenger and freight rates in this state.

J. STEBBINS, Shelton.

Wealth as a Political Power.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—The writer believes that one great obstacle in the way of successful organized effort among the farmers in the past has been a want of unity of purpose among them. One believes that the difficulty is one of transportation alone, another that it is one of tariff, another that it is one of national finance. It was my fortune to be a member of the organized farmers, association of Illinois for ten years, and of the Alliance of this state for the past eight years. My experience and examination of the problem has led to the conclusion that the agricultural classes are suffering from a variety of evils, the leading cause of which is "Wealth as a Political Power."

The present system of transportation, tariff and finance are all the creations of this power. I have no space to discuss these systems in detail. Believing as I do that when any system usurps the place of man in government it becomes man's oppresser, I am opposed to a socialistic system wherein the powers of government are invoked for the sole benefit of the few. I am also opposed to a system of individualism that leaves the individual at the mercy of corporate creatures that the power of government can alone either create or control. We hear much about individualism and national independence. The idea of individualism can never prevail where men are brought in communial relations. Each must surrender some rights for the benefit of all. We owe duties to our fellow men; these duties are reciprocal. Nations are *not* independent but *dependent*. The independent theorists regard nations not as merely giants in the great body of mankind, having common interests, but as distinct and separate bodies, having hostile interests and ruled in their relations to one another by jealousy, suspicion and a desire for plunder. This notion prevails in our present international trade relations, and Mr. McKinley calls it the "dictates of enlightened patriotism."

The relief we seek can never be obtained until corporations are brought under the control of the people from whom they hold their charters, and we abandon a tariff policy based on the idea that taxing all for the benefit of the few will in some way (which has never been explained) make all prosper. It can never be obtained until bankers, bondholders and money-loaners are retired from the control of the national financial policy. Relief will come when the farmers take a proper interest in the affairs of government and their united efforts are directed to the election of men that they have reason to believe are in sympathy with them. When we vote for our own interest with the same fidelity ard care that is exercised by the representatives of organized wealth and without regard to the party to which our choice belongs, we may have less cause to petition and beg for relief from evils that are within our own power to correct. If the farmers can't or won't apply the remedy, they ought to continue mendicants on bended knees before wealth as a political power, and like our governor humbly beg for a restoration of a small pittance (just to encourage them to raise more) of that which has been unjustly wrested from them. The late performance on the part of our governor and the board of transportation of this state was an attempt, *not* to got cheap transportation, but to pour oil on the troubled waters, in order that their own political crafts might not be wrecked in the storm that is gathering in this state.

Relief is coming if the farmers will vote as they talk and not (like Joe Medill) preach reform until election time and then support party and party candidates whose records and platforms are directly opposed to their interests. Wealth as a political power is never guilty of this kind of foolishness. Why should the farmers practice it?

W. A. McKeighan.

When answeeing advertisements always mention THE ALLIANCE.

Government Control of Railroads.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:—With ten billions of dollars of debt resting on two billions worth of property one would naturally suppose that our great national private property public highways were doing about ten dollars worth of hauling for about ten cents in cash; and if so a grateful public ought to know it, and generously reward the managers. Let's see about it. The average distance that Nebraska produce must travel to reach Chicago is about 600 miles. The average train will take at least 400 tons of freight, say 20 cars of 40,000 lbs. each, with its quota of empties.

The cost for each division of 100 miles or more will not exceed

7½ tons of coal at $2 per ton	$15 00
Engineer	4 00
Fireman	3 00
Conductor	3 00
Two brakemen at $2.50	5 00
Total	$30 00
For the 600 miles	$180 00

Allow for oil and accidents $20, and we have $200. But the cost of station help, keeping up repairs of track and rolling stock, filling water tanks, oiling and examining cars etc. is nearly as much as the cost of train service, so we have the actual or necessary cost of hauling 400 tons, or 14,285 bushels of corn, the average distance all Nebraska freight must go to get to Chicago, $400 or 2 8-10 cents per bushel.

But grain should go at the very lowest rate, and as the actual cost of the traffic is all the government has to pay, it follows that without interest, dividends, corruption funds, lawing, railroads fighting each other, advertising, (why not advertise post offices and public school buildings) junketing tours and big salaries, grain should go from Nebraska to Chicago for just about two cents a bushel.

At the lately reduced rate to 20 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds, average 22½c. a bushel of corn would be 12 3-5 cts, say 12½ for convenience, and our 400 tons or 14,285 bushels are taken to Chicago for $1,785.62. Deducing the honest cost $400, we have $1,385.62 paid to these bastard kings in return for their great generosity in being willing to rule over us.

But the average cost of hauling one ton one mile as shown by Poor's Manual is .907 or a very small fraction more than nine-tenths of one cent, which for convenience I will use, and at which rate our freight bill would have been $2,160. And had the train been loaded with highest rate goods I suppose it would have cost three or four thousand dollars to haul it to Chicago, or eight or nine dollars for the private property interest, to every one dollar for the benefit of the public.

And this is a Government "of the people and for the people." And antimonoplists are "fools and cranks" and great and grand and glorious is the devotion, the wisdom, and patriotism of the republican and democratic governors, railroad commissioners, politicians, statesmen and editors, and let all the people say amen.

Since the U. P. Co. has sold hundreds of thousands of tons of coal at their mines for just about one dollar per ton, the average cost to railroads should not exceed two dollars. Conductors and brakemen work by the month instead of by the hundred miles, or "run" but the amounts allowed are more than their wages, and I think that no railroader who is posted will say any of the figures are unreasonable. C. M CLARK.

A Letter From Greeley County.

SCOTIA, NEB., Feb. 16, 1890.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:—We are making a move at the eleventh hour. Perhaps it's 11:30, but the move seems quite strong.

The few of us who are contending against considerable odds are feeling quite encouraged.

Held an institute at Scotia on the 15th, which was well attended and by some of our best farmers. Essays and discussions followed each other in a lively manner. Essays upon farm topics were quite numerous, and each expressed opinions that farmers are too generally adopting the eight-hour system, eight in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, at hard labor, while they did too little thinking, reading, talking and acting upon questions that concern them politically. That we understand better how to raise good corn than we do legislatures, hence the difference in the price of the two articles.

Our Alliance suspended meetings during the busy season. But we are to again take up the work and help our friends as they now are striving to help us. Every copy of THE ALLIANCE sent to us has been put into good hands and we have distributed Alliance literature throughout the county at every opportunity during the past year, and we believe it has resulted in some good.

Our county is greatly behind some of the other counties of the state organization, but if we are not very much mistaken, what little we have done is perfectly healthy, and if we come late perhaps we will stay longer and be stronger. Farmers here are pretty hard up, or THE ALLIANCE would have received a club of subscribers long before this date. Ten-cent corn, three-cent hogs, two-cent cattle is a cooler on our ambition, where cash is required. We hope Nebraska is about to follow Iowa's example in a railroad war. Are we not ready for it? Long live THE ALLIANCE!

E. A. HADLEY,
Organizer Greeley Co.

From Otoe County.

We have received a letter and resolutions from Bro. H. P. Fornsworth, which we are compelled to condense: The first Alliance was organized in Otoe Dec. 16. Since that date 13 have been formed, with 464 members; and several more waiting to be organized.

Mr. F. assures us of increased support for our paper.

The resolutions state the great necessity for action in regard to freight rates; denounce the 2ct reduction as "a bait to catch farmers' votes" and "mere political clap trap," and decline to accept the same as final; demand a reduction of not less than ten cents per 100 on all grain and live stock; heartily endorse the actions of Att'y. Gen. Leese, and pledge him support and co-operation; endorse the resolutions of the Butler Co. farmers, published last week; protest against the extension of the U. P. debt, and ask that the farmers of the north-west make themselves heard in denunciation of this scheme.

We regret we cannot publish these and many others we have recieved in full.

Meeting of Adams Co. Alliance.

Adams County Farmers' Alliance will meet in the Court House in Hastings on Saturday March 8, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. All members in good standing will be entitled to seats.

It is earnestly desired that at least two delegates from each subordinate Alliance will be present, as important matters will be considered at this meeting. A. C. TOMPKINS,
H. B. M'GAW, Pres't
Sec'y-Treas'.

Meeting of Hall County Alliance.

Hall County Alliance will hold its next meeting at Wood River, March 8, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

We want to have all Alliances present.

J. H. PORTER, Shelton, Pres.
R. S. BRUCE, Underwood, Sec'y.

Interest the Great Taxer.

Tariff is a tax. Transportation is a tax, and interest is the father of taxes. The tariff is a tax to allow a particular class to make several princely salaried positions and a five to twenty per cent rental for the money invested. Railroads are built for the same purpose. Now the building or railroads, of factories, and steamships, of telephone, telegraph and tank lines, are laudable and are positive necessities in a civilized nation. But there is a particular point where their benefit ceases and their destructiveness begins. A good battery during the war in a good position could do good service; but when that battery fell into the enemies' hands and was trained in the opposite direction we could have wished that that battery had never existed. Now the rental that is expected out of these varied enterprises is always measured by what money would return if placed at interest on safe securities. More risk and worriment being encountered when placed in productive undertakings the rental is always expected to be proportionately higher, but interest is the basis of all the other investments. Thus when our general government makes a basis of from 6 to 16 per cent of interest in the bond and national banking system, other corporations aim to make the same returns, and thus levy a tax sufficient to bring the required result. And as the agriculturists under the most prosperous auspices make only about 2 to 2½ per cent, and in times like the present no dividends are declared, they become kickers, and they kick at anything and everything excepting themselves. This, by the way, I would suggest they should no longer neglect. Go every morning before breakfast behind your corn crib filled with 12 and 15 cent corn or the cob pile remaining therefrom, and kick yourself manfully until election, so that you may remember that lawyers and bankers, who are also the railroad men, make your laws whereby with your two per cent and no per cent earnings you are compelled to pay a tax to swell their earnings from 5 to 40 per cent which they are pleased to show you is a posisive indication of prosperity. Don't go picking off the leaves and twigs to kill the tree. Lay the ax right at the upas whose other name is our present financial system.

W. H. DECH.

From Polk County, Endorsing Leese.

OSCEOLA, NEB., Feb. 17, 1890.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—Sixty days ago Mr. James Miller organized the first Alliance in Polk county, and on last Saturday we organized a County Alliance with thirty-two delegates, representing sixteen subordinate Alliances in Polk county, with a membership of over 300 members, and still the good work goes on at the rate of three or four organizations each week. We have to contend here with an opposing element known as the Farmers' & People's Union, a political "trap" to ensnare the farmers and keep them divided, but in spite of all this we have entered their ranks and captured their meetings, and planted an Alliance, before retiring to bed. It was a total surrender, organizer and all, but we didn't want him.

We elected the following officers: President, N. Macken; Vice-President, T. L. Burlingame; Secretary, C. D. Stoner; Treasurer, Wm. Welch; Chaplin, Wm. McBeth; Lecturer, J. A. Vanhoosen; Door-keeper, Geo. Carnine; Assistant door-keeper, John Holt; Sergeant-at-Arms, Chas. Getts.

The following resolution was read and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Polk County Alliance, in convention assembled, tender Attorney-General Leese a vote of thanks for his energetic and fearless advocacy of the people's cause on the transportation question.

There are sixty-eight school districts in the county, and we propose to organize in at least every other one before the next meeting of the State Alliance.

Fraternally yours,
C. D. STONER, Sec'y.

Resolutions of Butler Co. Alliance.

At a meeting held at this place on this date for the purpose of organizing a County Farmers' Alliance in and for Butler Co., the following resolutions were passed.:

Resolved: That we as an Alliance are in favor of electing for Legislators and Public Officers men from our various Alliances in the state who will pledge themselves to carry out our principles.

Resolved; That we as an Alliance refuse to support newspapers which do not support our interests.

Resolved; That we as an Alliance, are in favor of and demand rates of transportation as low as rates in our eastern states.

Resolved; That we demand a reduction of the tariff on the necessaries of life, and that we denounce the present Banking system, and ask that the Government furnish money at actual cost to the people sufficient to do the business of the country on a cash basis.

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the FARMERS' ALLIANCE for publication.

Committee on Resolutions. { J. C. ANDERSON, W. H. TAYLOR, A. H. BURGE.

S. M. DANIELL, President. W. H. TERWILLIGER, Sec. Pro Tem.

Nebraska.

RUSHVILLE, NEB., Feb. 3d, 1890.

MR. EDITOR:—My opinion of a farmer or other laboring man who will say when asked to subscribe for a paper which is a fearless, steadfast and outspoken advocate of the farmers' and laboring men's rights and interests under the Government—who will say, while at the same time he is taking and paying for two or three, more or less, republican or democratic papers that he can't afford to take a Union Labor or Alliance paper—my opinion of such a man (?) would not look well in print. I am unable in such cases to determine which to blame most, his ignorance, or his prejudice. It might be, and probably is correct to assume that both are very, very great, and each one a good deal more so than the other

L. P. CUMMINS.

Balance of Industries.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:—

If a country is confined within its own limits—that is, has no communication with outsiders—it must seek to ballance its own industries. Many things may be surplus without being wasted, but the one thing that must be absolutely valuless is a surplus of food, for of this the consumption is limited by nature. To balance the industries of this country is hopeless for centuries to come. There will be too much food. But if we take the whole world into consideration we find there is no surplus of food. What is needed is freedom of exchange. If there were a square mile of land set apart in some central situation, where farmers could take their produce and freely swap it with all the world, they would get more for a bushel of wheat than they ever got in their lives before. But if, after loading up with their return cargo, they were not allowed to leave the square mile without passing a costume house, they would find themselves robbed of half their goods, and would go home poor and sorrowful.

ONCE A FARMER.

Death of Miss Anna Hill.

Says the *Call*: The many friends of Capt. J. E. Hill and wife will be pained to learn of the death of their daughter Anna in this city yesterday. At the age of eighteen, standing on the threshold of the realties of life, it is hard to die and hard to relinquish the hopes and posibilities of living. But the messenger comes alike to all, comes relentless and unforbidden, and as the messenger has come to their home, and as they stand by their loved dead, they can feel and know that the most sincere sympathy of a host of friends is with them.

Disappointment in Madison.

We regret to learn that our friends in Madison county were greatly disappointed by the failure of Hon. Richard Trevellick to reach them. Mr. Trevellick was caught in the storm last Monday night in York county, got lost on the prairie and was unable to reach the train at Bradshaw, so was unable to reach Clarion. Mr. T. assures us that he was glad to reach the shelter of a friendly home, and that he greatly suffered from exposure. He spoke seven times between Friday night and Monday night.

From Hamilton County.

PHILLIPS, NEB., Feb. 17th, 1890.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—For the encouragement of others in the work, I will say that our Alliance is increasing in numbers and also in interest. The farmers in this part are fast getting their eyes open, and we hope by co-operation and hard work to benefit ourselves in the future. Our Stock Company at Phillips, composed of three Alliances (organized under the laws of the state for shipping grain and handling all farmers' supplies) is prospering finely. Although we have only a shovel house at present, we are shipping the larger part of the grain, loading as high as six cars in a day, and saving to the farmers we think at least 3cts. per bushel. We think this the best way to break the "Elevator Trust." Organize and ship your own grain. We applied for a site for an elevator but have not yet got it. Our case is "pending," the R. R. Co. say. The decision of the "Elmwood" case we presume. We are working together and mean business. Success to our paper, it has the right ring. Some of us at least, realize that it is absolutely necessary to the success of our cause in this state, and we hope to stand by it as long as it stands by us.

Yours Fraternally,
Vice-Pres't. 580. E. C. PURDY.

Resolutions of Alliance No. 889, Relating to the Oxford Standard.

WHEREAS, The Oxford Standard, contrary to the usual course of the public press in regard to matters of public nature, has heretofore and still continues to ignore the highest and best interests of the agriculturists of this region; and

WHEREAS, The Oxford Standard, in its last issue, copied from an exchange an article giving ideas false in expression and sentiment; therefore be it

Resolved, That Farmers' Alliance No, 889 refuse longer to support the Oxford Standard; be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the organizers of Furnas and Harlan counties, requesting them to inform each subordinate Alliance of said counties, requesting them to act in like manner, and that we send a copy to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE for publication. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Pres.
W. W. BAILEY, Sec'y.

Meeting of Saunders Co. Alliance.

Saunders Co. Alliance will convene at Opera House in Wahoo, Saturday, March 15th., at 10 a. m. Hon. R. H. Trevellick will give lectures at 3 and 7 p. m.

S. H. MOSS, President. W. O. RAND, Secretary.

IN HARD STRAIGHTS.

C. H. King, of Divide, Sherman Co., writes us as follows in a private letter:

"We have done all we could to extend your circulation in the past month, and intend to do so in the future. There are some clubs partially raised that are waiting for a member or two to raise their portion. No man unless an actual observer, could believe the straights our farmers are in. Debts falling due, children half clothed, and not an available penny to meet the situation. Our hope is in God and the Alliance. We know He will not fail us. Man's extremity is His opportunity."

The Long and Short Haul.

Chicago Tribune.

The law as it stands now does not, as has been falsely alleged, oblige the carrying companies to charge the same rate per mile for a long haul as for a short one, but simply that they shall not exact more for the shorter distance than for the longer one which includes it. How any right-minded man can deem such a provision unfair is a mystery, and it is difficult to perceive how he could expect the country as a whole, or himself as an individual, to be benefitted by having it abolished. To change the law in that respect would be simply to open wide again the floodgates of corruption which used to give an opportunity to the railroad officials to discriminate in favor of their friends as against the general public.

A Protected Industry.

Judging by the successful year's business of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, the glass industry will probably be able to pull through for a while without an increase of tariff. The company held its annual meeting a few days ago, and its affairs were reported to be in most excellent shape. The net earnings amounted to nearly 35 per cent on the capital—$2,750,000. Regular dividends amounting to 23 per cent had been paid during the year, and at the meeting a special dividend of 11½ per cent, equal to $952,500, was declared. Where do the enormous profits of the protected manufactories come from if protection makes low prices, and is a good thing for the consumers.—*Chicago Herald.*

Good for Bro. Orcutt.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—Enclosed find order for sixteen new subscribers, which makes thirty-four I have sent you in two weeks, and I am not done yet. I want to see our paper take the lead of any paper in the state, and if every Alliance man would do all he could it would get there in a short time. Let every farmer join the Alliance and get his neighbor to do the same, and see if we cannot get organized so we can get men in our state legislature this fall who will represent the farmers and laboring class of our state instead of railroads and monopolists. Respectfully,

L. S. ORCUTT,
Hansen, Neb.

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.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The state convention of prohibitionists, which convened here on the 19th, was large and enthusiastic. We give below report of the closing meeting:

St. John's Address.

Bohanan's hall was crowded almost to suffocation last night by the people who crowded in to listen to ex-Governor John P. St. John. Over 1,500 people were present, and this number was probably a low estimate. After a number of songs were sung by Professor Huckins and his choir, the work of raising money for the campaign was continued by Professor Dickie, and for almost an hour subscriptions varying in amount from $5 to $100 were received: The amount raised during the evening was about $1,400. The total amount pledged yesterday was near $2,600. It was almost 9 o'clock before Governor St. John was introduced to the audience. The scene that occurred when he stepped to the front of the platform cannot be described. Half of the audience arose to their feet and the cheers that greeted him were tremendous. St. John has changed somewhat since he last appeared before a Lincoln audience. His hair and mustache are whiter than they were, but his eye is still as piercing as it ever was. He spoke with a great deal of power and vigor.

In beginning Governor St. John declared that ignorance and prejudice were the worst enemies to fight in a battle for moral reform. It was ignorance and prejudice that sustained the rum power in this nation. He drew a comparison between slavery and the liquor traffic, declaring that the latter was ten-fold worse than the former. He declared that the existing condition of affairs was owing to the attitude of the public press to a great extent. Due respects were then paid to the newspapers of Nebraska that opposed prohibition. The speaker characterized high license as a trap to catch timid and half-reformed temperance men. The trap was set by the politicians of Nebraska and baited by the rum traffic. The man who in this contest failed to do his duty would find the blood of the victims of the saloon upon his skirts when he appeared before the judgment seat. He said there was not a common drunkard or pauper in Johnson county, Kansas, where prohibition had been in effect twelve years. In proportion with her population he believed Kansas had more churches and schools than any other state in the union. He predicted that within five years there would not be an anti-prohibition paper in Nebraska. He declared that the governors of Kansas were all in favor of prohibition and the newspapers that once opposed it, except one. He made another prediction, that in a few years a stone fence mounted by barb wire would not keep Governor Thayer out of a prohibition meeting. The opponents of the amendment did not dare go before the people with their arguments. To attempt to give a fair synopsis of the adress is impossible. It abounded with incidents that moved his audience to tears. Pathos, wit and eloquence were blended into an address that had a marvellous effect upon the audience.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal for all men irrespective of party to unite their efforts and vote for the prohibitory amendment, He declared that the measure had been submitted by a republican legislature, and if republicans should throttle it, woe to them. He pledged 20,000 third party votes for the amendment, and everyone of them would be willing to work shoulder to shoulder with prohibition democrats and republicans. He predicted 25,000 majority for prohibition in Nebraska next November.

Among other resolutions which were passed expressing the well-known principles of the party was the following, offered by Dr. Creighton of Wesleyan university. It was adopted with enthusiasm:—

Resolved, That we will extend the right hand of fellowship to all organizations favoring the passage of the prohibitory amendment and that we will co-operate with every friend of prohibition of whatever name for the extermination of the liquor traffic.

Says a prominent South Dakota paper: "South Dakota needs irrigation for her prairies and prohibition for her citizens." Ditto in Nebraska.

Now that Kansas, Iowa and the Dakotas have declared against the drink traffic, the state of Nebraska is surrounded and must surrender and lay down her high license arms. The five will then form an impregnable phalanx under the white banner, a cold water empire which shall extend its beneficient conquests on every side until the rum curse shall be trampled to death.

Wake Up!

PAUL STATION, Jan. 28, '90.—The Second Judicial District Convention of the W. C. T. U., comprising Lancaster, Otoe and Cass counties, will convene at Roca, March 12 and 13. We hope to have the full number of delegates from each union present, also the superintendents of the different departments. We want to plan for work for the amendment. Let every sister who is interested in the home consider it her duty before God to be present.

MRS. M. J. WARNER,
Rec. Sec'y of Seen'd Dis.

Resolutions of Glendale Alliance.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Glendale Alliance No. 843, view with contempt the so-called reduction on corn rates and consider the same as being worse than no concession at all, and being intended to mislead and gull the farmers into the belief that they have received some recognition, when they only have been insulted instead of being relieved from the burden they have long endured.

Resolved, further, That we demand instead of supplicate (notwithstanding John M. Thurston to the contrary) that the railroads make a 14 cent rate from Missouri river points to Chicago. We also suggest our railroad commissioners test their authority by demanding an unconditional surrender, and if they have no power we better try something else.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent each, to Governor Thayer and THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE at Lincoln. Signed,

GLENDALE ALLIANCE No. 843.

Business at the American Well Works factory, Aurora, Ill., has opened up earlier than usual with fair prospects for the most prosperous year's business on record, not only in deep well making machinery, but in heavy pumping outfits both for deep artesian work and corporative water plants. Correspondence solicited from those interested.

SILVER FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

JOHNSON, NEMAHA CO., NEB. - - - W. F. WRIGHT. Proprietor.

I keep on hand a full supply of all kinds of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits. Thirty years experience in growing Fruits in Nebraska enables me to make selections adapted to Nebraska climate and soils. Dispensing with agents entirely I deal directly with the people, thereby saving my patrons all agents' commission. Send for Price Lists for Spring of 1890. Correspondence solicited. [35t6] W. F. WRIGHT.

BEST BUTTER CATTLE.

FOR SALE, Until the 15th of April, about 20 JERSEY CATTLE cows, heifers and calves, to suit purchasers. A few young bulls fit for service, and three A. J. C. C. Bulls at a bargain. A good working herd. First check gets them. Correspondence solicited

Febrary 15, 1890. 35tf C. B. BACHELDER, Cambridge, Neb.

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