

THE ALLIANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

Lincoln, - - - Nebraska. J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom That transfigures you and me. As He strove to make men free, Let us strive to make men free, Since God is marching on." Julia Ward Howe.

EDITORIAL.

Sheridan Photograph. We are greatly surprised at the result of our offer of the photograph of Sheridan and his Generals. By ordering these pictures in large quantities we are now enabled to do, we can reduce the price to our customers. We now furnish the picture and THE ALLIANCE one year for \$1.25.

REMOVAL OF THE ALLIANCE OFFICE.

THE ALLIANCE office is removed to the CORNER OF M & 11th STREETS, where we have capacious quarters, and will be much better able to receive and entertain our friends than at our late office in Bohanan Block. The office of the State Business Agent and the office of the State Secretary will be on the ground floor, and the publication office and editorial rooms of THE ALLIANCE on the second floor. We are happy to inform our friends that we now have as pleasant and commodious printing and editorial rooms as are to be found in the city. We are also adding to our facilities for

JOB PRINTING.

and are prepared to do as good work at as reasonable rates as any. THE STATE AGENT will have a full line of samples of Implements and Farm Machinery, which he will sell in large or small lots. Remember our latch-string is always out.

A True Monetary System.

For several years we have advocated, not the loaning of money to farmers on their farms as a measure of temporary relief, but the issuing of all money upon land security. This is no new idea. In 1848-49, eleven years before the war, and thirteen years before a greenback was ever heard of, Edwars Kellogg, a retired New York merchant of the ripest experience in all financial matters, a friend and contemporary of Horace Greeley, wrote a book entitled "Labor and other Capital: The rights of each secured and the wrongs of both eradicated; or an exposition of the cause why few are wealthy and many poor, and the delineation of a system which, without infringing the rights of property, will give to labor its just reward." Some years earlier Mr. Kellogg had written a powerful essay on the same subject, for which Mr. Greeley procured a publisher, and which he commended and recommended for study in an editorial article in the Tribune of August 17th, 1843, headed "Usury, the Evil and the Remedy."

This question is now fairly and prominently before the people of this country. It is true some of those who are advocates of the idea do not yet appreciate its full significance. It is true it has come up under the form of a proposition to loan money to farmers on their lands, as a measure of relief for a depression the real cause and extent of which is understood by comparatively few. But the agitation will soon take the form in which we have always advocated it, viz: a proposition to make a radical change in the system of issuing money. It is beginning to be understood that the causes of the general depression cannot be found in any temporary stagnation, nor in so-called overproduction; but that they lie in a defective monetary system. Public attention once fixed upon this fact, inquiry and investigation will soon lead to a fuller and better understanding of the whole question. Senator Stanford's interview with Frank Pixley, which we publish this week, is a masterly presentation of the present condition, the need for relief, and the direction in which relief will be found, viz: in an increased volume of money. A hundred millionaires, it would seem that Mr. Sanford would be on the side of the money power in this question. But it is not so. He is on the side of the people, and his great wealth makes him independent of any influence whatever. While his article is a surprise to us, we hail it with great pleasure as a means of bringing this subject before the public.

We publish below a chapter from Kellogg introducing the "true monetary system." We will follow it next week with another chapter giving the specific plan of his proposition to issue money upon land security.

"We now enter upon the most important and yet the simplest part of this subject; namely, the institution of a true monetary system, by which the distribution of wealth can be properly regulated. It has been proved in our foregoing arguments, that the amount of a currency should be equal to the wants of the people, and that gold and silver,

which the quantity is necessarily limited, are not the proper materials. It remains to be proved that a paper currency can be established, which shall be always adequate in amount, and which can be maintained at a uniform value. The present chapter will offer some considerations of the security and competence of a paper currency, as a medium of exchange.

First, we may notice some of the ways in which paper is now used, and in which a legal power expressed upon it is deemed sufficient security. All titles to land, all loans of money on bond and mortgage, or otherwise, the payments for all lands, and for every other species of property on a credit, are security by paper. These papers must, of course, be made legal liens upon property or they would be worthless, for their value must consist in their control of real property, and not in any worth inherent in their substance. Money of every description, gold, silver and paper, is created by the laws, and its value consists in its being made by law a public lien upon all property for sale.

The difference between a private obligation, such as a mortgage, or note of an individual, and money, is, that the two former are private liens, one on a specific piece of property, the other on any or all the property of an individual, while money is a public lien on all property for sale, whether that property be owned by individuals or by the Government. Between individuals and the Government the law secures the fulfillment of contracts, and the exchange of other paper instruments. If paper instruments can be made safe representatives of property between two individuals, no good reason appears why paper instruments cannot be made safe representatives of property for exchange of individuals. If paper instruments can be made representatives of property for limited periods of time, no good reason is perceived why they cannot be made safe representatives of property when payable on demand. And if made payable on demand in something capable of producing an immediate income, they are then made competent to fulfill all the uses of money; for money can have no other use than to exchange for property, or to loan for an income.

Governments have falsely assumed that the value of money consists in the inherent worth of the gold, silver and copper materials out of which it has been coined. This is not only a false assumption, but the laws of the nations prove it to be so; for in nearly every civilized nation the governments have authorized paper money (when secured by State and National stocks, bonds and mortgages) and have issued in the form of bank notes and circulated as money. England has made paper money a tender in payment of debts; and in other countries, where paper in the form of bank notes is used, it is used as money, although it is not a tender, it is generally received as such. Bank notes are called money, although the law does not make them a tender for debts. Banks are, however, chartered by law, and their bank notes issued by them are generally considered as money and answer all its purposes. They are founded or based upon a promise to pay specie on demand. Let us see, however, if they are not practically money, in the sense of being safe representatives of gold and silver coins. A man exchanges at a bank in New York a hundred dollars in specie for a one hundred dollar bank note and takes it to a western country to buy land. The note is thus put in circulation, and is loaned and reloaned on interest, and is used in the purchase of property and products. It is continually active, while the silver for which the bank note was taken in New York lies dead in the vault of the bank, and is never used to purchase property or products, nor to fulfill contracts, nor to produce an income. The bank note has performed all, while the specie has performed none of the functions of money. If the former were called money, and the latter were not, every purchase made by the bank note would be valid, and every mortgage for which it had been received would be a binding lien upon the property of its drawer for the payment of specie both for the principal and the interest thereon, and bank notes have a legal power to accumulate, not natural to either of them. Both are generally received in tender for debts, so that one is practically as much money as the other. In fact, if either is to be responsible for the value of money, it must be the specie, for this is mostly deposited in the vaults of the banks, and while so deposited is not practically money; but the bank notes which perform more than ninety-five per cent of the money of the country, and fulfill all its uses with greater convenience and celerity than could gold and silver. Paper made to represent landed property instead of specie, and endowed with the power to accumulate, measure, and exchange property would answer every purpose of money, and would be money.

The abundance of paper is not an objection to its use as the material of money, but to its use for debt, notes, bonds and mortgages. It would be a better material for money than gold and silver, for these metals are limited in amount, and are troublesome, expensive and hazardous to remit. If a sufficient gold and silver currency were presented to this nation free of cost, the inconvenience and expense attending the circulation and transmission of the coins, would far overbalance the whole labor and expense to provide and circulate paper currency.

The question to be settled then, is this: can a currency be formed entirely of paper, which will buy the productions of labor as readily as gold and silver coins, and which will be as good a tender as made out of a paper dollar, or whether a gold watch-case can be made out of a ten dollar bank bill as well as it could out of an eagle. We do not want money to make utensils and ornaments. We want money for a medium of exchange, to buy such articles as are useful to us, and if it cannot be made of paper so that it will be as good to the man who sells his labor or his products as gold and silver coins, we do not want paper currency.

Sugar Beet Culture and Beet Sugar.

There is much interest now in sugar beet culture in this state. As we have been appealed to for our views as to bounties, and as to the propriety of voting bonds in aid of projected factories, we have been to some pains to collect accurate information in relation to the matter. We give below most of a letter from Senator Manderson: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1890.

Hon. J. Burrows, Lincoln, Neb.: My Dear Sir:—Your letter was received and I comply with your request for copies of my beet sugar bills offered. As endorsed they are substantially corrected as they will change to be reported from committee.

I regard this question as one of the most important, in an agricultural industrial sense, that the west can consider. It involves a diversification of farming, the obtaining from land in Nebraska more per acre than corn will return, the keeping of \$100,000,000 of money per annum at home now annually sent abroad for sugar, and the enriching of our people who seem to have soil and climate, capital and energy. The apprehended danger is that if the tariff on sugar is badly out at this time, it will allow Germany and France to dump their surplus beet sugar in upon us to deter capital from investing in factories and prevent farmers having a market for their beets. The tariff abroad, except in England, on sugar is from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents, and ours is 2 cents. Senator Paddock has my bills in charge and will make a report soon. I would be pleased to have the Alliance look into this matter carefully and at an early date, and forward its views to myself or to any one of the delegation.

Nebraska is purely an agricultural state by nature and we should do all possible, as it seems to me, to get the most out of every acre of land. Very truly yours, CHAS. F. MANDERSON.

THE YIELD OF BEETS PER ACRE, AND YIELD OF SUGAR.

There has been undoubtedly much exaggeration as to the yield of sugar beets per acre. In cases like this, where a new industry is to be introduced, such exaggeration always takes place. Of course the cultivation of beet sugar in Germany is no longer an experiment; but at the same time the industry here by American farmers, with high-priced labor, is an experiment; and it is a great deal better to approach it cautiously, recalling our memories of the morus mulianalis and the Chinese sugar cane or sorghum craze, than to go in with too much enthusiasm and meet a disappointment. There is a beet sugar factory at Lavenham, in Suffolk, England, or was as late as 1887, at which records of yield, per acre of sugar, &c., have been kept. In 1887 571 acres averaged 133 tons per acre. Of this two-thirds averaged 15 tons, and the other third only 9 tons. This, it must be remembered, is in a country where fertilizers are largely used, and where the most thorough and careful hand cultivation is given. It is well to compare these facts with the exaggerated yields which have been stated in this state. Five tons of clean roots give about 44 cwt of coarse sugar, which gives about 160 pounds of double refined sugar, and 60 pounds of inferior lump sugar, and some molasses from which spirits are distilled. There is a refuse of pulp which may be fed to stock, amounting to 22 per cent of the weight of beets.

BOUNTIES OFFERED AND PROPOSED.

The law enacted by the last legislature provides, (Sec. 1.) "That there shall be paid out of the state treasury to any corporation, firm or person engaged in the manufacture of sugar in this state from beets, sorghum or other sugar yielding canes or plants grown in Nebraska, a bounty of one cent per pound upon each and every pound so manufactured under the conditions and restrictions of this act."

It will be seen that this equals \$30 per ton. Sec. 1, of the bill introduced in the U. S. senate by Senator Manderson, provides that the sum of \$1 per ton shall be paid as a bounty to the farmer or planter for every ton of 2,000 pounds delivered at a factory and manufactured into mercantile sugar. Sec. 2 provides that a bounty of 100 cts per 100 pounds shall be paid upon all merchantable sugar made from sugar beets, to be paid to the manufacturer thereof.

It is well to scrutinize these bounties. If Senator Manderson's bill becomes a law the Nebraska beet sugar maker would receive \$40 per ton on his gross production of raw sugar, while the farmer would receive \$1.00 per ton on his production of beets. According to the Lavenham figures, it takes about 22 tons of beets to make one ton of sugar. The farmer would be receiving \$22 to the maker's \$40. This would be in addition to the duty of 2 cts per pound which all consumers pay in favor of the maker.

In all the beet sugar enterprises we have heard of the manufacturers propose to cultivate a large area themselves, and thus they would receive the three bounties, and of course give their own beets the preference in working, thus placing individual growers at a still greater disadvantage.

The bounties are enormous, and could not be long continued without reduction. It would seem as though they were sufficient without the tariff. The people of this country paid in duties on sugar and molasses in 1888, \$32,000,000 to protect a home product worth about \$15,000,000. Suppose the duty increased the price to its full extent, viz: 2 cts, the Louisiana growers received a bounty in 1888 of \$7,000,000, which cost the people \$32,000,000.

We have been asked to express our opinion as to voting bonds for beet-sugar factories, and we have been asked not to express it. We are opposed to bonds to promote private enterprises. Any one who has carefully read this article will see that without bonds the manufacturer has by all odds the longest end of the string. Our protective laws are all to protect capital and not labor, as they are all obtained by capital. It is doubtful if any locality gets nearly all of the advantages expected

by the establishment of sugar factories. But if they are to be established with public money let the municipality that furnishes the money own the factories. We do not share the sanguine expectations of the advocates of bonds. These bonds are generally a clear gift to the beneficiaries, with only a small advantage to the tax-payers. It might be well for other localities to await the outcome of the Grand Island enterprise before assuming large burdens. If it pays as well as predicted capital will seek it as an investment. If it does not pay much will be saved by being not over-hasty.

Some Gems of Political Economy From A. S. Paddock.

We find floating around in the papers an article on the invasion of English syndicates in our business enterprises which is attributed to Senator Paddock. We quote a paragraph: "Undoubtedly the business field in this country is too extensive for the capital in the hands of our people at the present time; and thus in obedience to the inexorable law of supply and demand, our interest rates are universally too high. Our industrial enterprises suffer as much from competition with the cheap money of Europe as with cheap labor. If, therefore, a part of the enormous surplus of 3 per cent money in Europe could be transferred permanently to these enterprises, although the proprietorship should pass into foreign hands, I think we would be materially strengthened in our competitive commercial trade with other nations. If the money once comes to us, I don't see how it is going to get away again. It is true the increment in the form of dividends would go, and yet it is not unlikely that a considerable part of this might be left with us in investments."

There are almost as many misconceptions and misstatements in the above as there are sentences. In the first place the word "capital" is used instead of "money." Capital is any portion of wealth which may be used to create more wealth. The "capital" in the hands of our people is unlimited. Our lands, our undeveloped mines, our forests, our streams, are all capital. It is money, the medium of exchange, which which to employ labor to unlock and develop these treasures, which is lacking. These resources, this capital, are American. Why should they not be developed with American money? Interest is controlled by the conditions and method of the issue of the money of the government. In this country, with the exception of the limited volume of greenbacks, it is issued to corporations, and they are specially authorized to charge a high rate of interest. All the money of Europe might be imported and this fact would not be changed. Interest would continue to be controlled by the two facts which control it now. In fact, an increase in the volume of money would by increasing the volume of business, raise the nominal rate of interest. But at the same time the burden of interest would be lessened and the margin of profit to producers increased by the advance in prices. Why should not our government issue money to our people at 14 per cent on land security, so as to give us 14 per cent advantage over England in the matter of money, instead of suffering by competition with her, or becoming tributary to her—letting her take the "increment in the form of dividends," as Mr. Paddock says she will. Money is the life-blood of business, and it is always created by law. Why should we depend upon England for it?

What shall we think of a U. S. senator who speaks with such complacency of the proprietorship of our magnificent wealth and resources "passing into foreign hands." If it was his he was talking about such an invasion would excite his holy horror. But the facts are worse than the senator supposes. It is not cheap money that sends the Englishmen here. They come because the avenues of investment and enterprise in Europe are full, and because our young and growing empire offers these avenues in abundance; and they are not bringing money; they are bringing our evidences of debt or they are starting their enterprises here on a debt basis, and thus adding to the already enormous burden of interest our people are staggering under. If Senator Paddock might take a lesson from Leland Stanford.

The Fractional Currency Bill.

The Washington dispatches of March 18th say that an adverse report was made to the house committee on banking and currency by a sub-committee on the various bills for issuing fractional currency. This action is not unexpected, and foreshadows that of the whole committee. Geo. W. E. Dorsey is chairman of the committee on banking and currency. A national banker is not likely to favor fractional currency or any other government issue of money. It is thought that the committee will favor some sort of fractional currency in connection with the postal service. This means an evasion. If it was not for the limitations upon it the present postal note could circulate as money. But the money power carefully guards all such avenues. A note sold at the postoffice for transmission, and to be presented for payment in a few days, is not money. The people want fractional paper money; and if Geo. W. E. Dorsey helps block it Nebraska farmers will remember him.

To Make Land the Basis of Money.

The proposition to issue money on land security, instead of as now on bond security, is willfully misrepresented by the Bee and other papers of the money power. It is stated as a proposition to loan money to farmers on land security. It is no such thing. The proposal is to make land the only basis of security for money, and city land or mineral land could be used for that purpose as well as farm land. If the editors will read the little book in which the proposition originated, written in 1849 by a New York merchant, they would be better posted. It is Labor and Capital by Edward Kellogg, Lovell Library. Price 20 cts.

Interstate Commerce Commission in Lincoln.

Messrs. Morrison and Veazy of the interstate commerce commission, are holding a session at Lincoln to investigate the question of rates, rebates etc. The session began at 10 a. m. Tuesday. Mr. Monroe, assistant general traffic manager of the Union Pacific was the first witness. Very little that was new was developed by this witness. One point, however, in regard to the effect of freights upon the prices of corn was brought out. Mr. Monroe said that just before the opening of transportation in the spring, when vessels for Buffalo were being chartered, the effect of the lower rate was felt in Nebraska in an advance in the price of grain.

Hon. Elijah Filley, of Gage County was on the stand, and testified to having received a rebate as high as 11c per 100 before the passage of the interstate law. Also, that by careful and economical work and close figuring the average cost of raising a bushel of corn was 17 1/2 cents.

In the evening Geo. W. Holdredge, of the B. & M. was on the stand. According to Mr. H. the railroads are the worst abused institutions in the United States. Their earnings, under the most economical management, are barely sufficient to pay the most meagre, returns on the capital invested; the rates are not only not exorbitant, but are as low as can be made without forcing the roads into bankruptcy. Mr. Holdredge made a general denial of all charges of unfairness or injustice on the part of the roads. The commission seemed desirous of obtaining full information on the subject of rebates, the amounts so given to shippers, etc., and Mr. Holdredge seemed very desirous of withholding all such information. This culminated in a demand for the rebate books, and the refusal on the part of Mr. Holdredge to produce them. This refusal was followed by a threat from Col. Morrison to institute proceedings for contempt. Mr. Holdredge then stated that he would not feel at liberty to produce the books without first submitting the question to the president of the road.

Mr. Morrison remarked that the commission had made its demand for the books, and that Mr. Holdredge might submit the question to whom he pleased. The evening session of Wednesday was quite interesting. Farmer Church Howe was first on the stand. His testimony amounted to nothing. J. Burrows was next sworn. The only thing of interest connected with his interview was the attempt of the railroad cappers Howe, Thurston and Deweese to badger him, an opportunity they rarely get and were anxious to improve. But the attempt amounted to nothing. The event of the evening came at nearly the close of T. W. Lowrey's testimony, he following Mr. Burrows. Not much of interest was reached until the cappers had got through with him, and he was about to leave the stand, when Judge Morrison, by two or three quiet and well directed inquiries, elicited the statement that within a year Mr. Lowrey had received a rebate from the B. & M. Co. on through grain shipments to both Chicago and New York of five cents per 100, and that he knew of other parties who had received the same rebate, naming a Chicago firm as one of them. This was a bomb in the camp of the cappers—especially the B. & M. cappers. It was interesting to see Geo. W. Holdredge squirm. He said he knew nothing about it. Mr. Lowrey retorted, "You know as much about it as I do." Mr. Holdredge asserted that there was some mistake. The attorneys of the other roads looked as though they might be hit by the next bolt. Judge Morrison quietly persisted in getting all the facts he could, and intimated that there would be further investigation into the matter.

At the time this rebate was granted it was a criminal offense punishable by heavy fines. The penalty has since been enlarged, and it is now punishable by imprisonment as well as fine. Gen. Attorney Thurston and Geo. W. Holdredge would make a handsome picture looking through the bars. If Church Howe could be added, looking over their shoulders, with his squint eye and Mephistophelian leer, it would equal anything imagined in Dante's Inferno. Who knows? The blind might sometime fall from the eyes of Justice, and Time bring round some great revenges.

Publishing Resolutions.

J. M. Hammer, of Science Ridge Alliance, writes us that his Alliance adopted resolutions asking for relief as to rates of the railroad commission, but voted down a proposition to publish them. He asks, "If these resolutions are not for publication what are they for, and what good are they to us or any one locked up as the surplus in the U. S. treasury?" Well, we say to our brother that the resolutions might be sent to the board of transportation. Of course publishing them would be right and proper. But we are able to publish only a small part of what we receive. So, send them direct to the board of transportation, Lincoln.

Is the Crisis Near at Hand?

I see in the near future a crisis arising that UNRAVES ME AND CAUSES ME TO TREMBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF MY COUNTRY. As a result of the war corporations have been entrenched and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel, at this point, more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war.—A. Lincoln.

The above is exactly the talk that has caused thousands of lesser men than Lincoln to be denounced as cranks and lunatics. The march of events show that the words were prophetic and wise. But the Republic will not be destroyed. It may pass through a trial, perhaps of fire and blood, but

greed of the money power may carry it forward on the lines of the past ten years, until the people become desperate, and, having no more to lose, rise in revolt. Then would come the trying hour. A powerful interest, backed by such aristocrats as partly compose our senate-to-day, would cry for a stronger government—a monarchy perhaps. But we warn them now that the Mississippi will run turbid from a thousand crimson streams before the Republic will be surrendered. No! It would emerge from such a trial with the rights of man more assured and sacred, and with a truer equality among the people. Well do we remember, after the seven days horror in the swamps of the Chickasaw, with ten thousand men slain, reading in the cowardly papers that the war was a failure, and that we must compromise with the slave power. Then, sitting on the ground, ragged and weary and worn, we tightened our belts in lieu of a supper, and wrote to a dear friend at home that the war would go on, that the union would be saved, and slavery destroyed. It was so. We are older now; but our faith is the same; and we would take a musket now to save the nation with less hesitation than in '61.

To you congressmen in Washington we say, have a care how you vote. Open your eyes and look around you. Drop your old theories and take up the facts of to-day. Listen to the people, and let the money power take care of itself, else it may be worse for all of you.

Alfalfa.

There is some demand among our members for lucerne or alfalfa seed. Alfalfa does not have to be sown until corn-planting. The ground should be warm and mellow. The last part of May or the first of June is early enough. The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly mellowed and smoothed. A deep gravelly or loamy sub-soil is preferable, but alfalfa does well on our Gage county uplands. When the ground is warm enough for planting corn or beets, and brought to a fine tilth, sow at the rate of three pecks to the acre, and harrow and roll. If it can be sown in drills it is much better. The drills should be six to eight inches apart, and the seed in this climate one inch deep. Rolling is imperative. The ground should be kept clean until the plants are well started.

If in the next spring half or two-thirds of the stand is dead—winter-killed—do not be discouraged. It will be better the second year, and better still the third. As to the value of alfalfa. On deep rich soils it will yield three cuttings in a season. If there is a gravelly open sub-soil, and the roots can reach water, the yield will be enormous. But do not infer from this that it will do well on a wet surface. For hay alfalfa is not as good as clover. If intended for hay it must be cut early, before the stems begin to harden. If not so cut it will be worthless for hay.

As a soiling crop it is unsurpassed. An acre or two sown by the side of a hog pasture would be invaluable to cut and feed to hogs. It does not endure pasturing very well. We give the above as the result of a very thorough five years' trial on upland in Gage county, with a northern exposure.

Bright Figures From Chairman Walker of the Gentleman's Association.

At the meeting of the interstate commerce commission at Chicago last Thursday afternoon Chairman Walker filed a statement as to the efforts to obtain lower corn rates which he termed a "concise review of the freight situation." The way he handles figures is amusing, if not amazing. He compares the old rate and the present one, and his figures show a lowering of the rate of 0 to 3 cts per hundred. Further on he then says: "If the estimates given by the statistician of those states (Kansas and Nebraska) is correct in respect to the surplus product to be moved under these rates, the loss to the roads may be safely stated at not less than \$3,000,000." Now allowing the reduction equalled 2 cts per bushel, and dividing the loss equally between the two states, this would show a surplus to be moved from Nebraska of 75,000,000 bushels of corn, or fully one-half of her total product for the year. The actual surplus to be moved has never exceeded one-third of this amount.

Again, on the basis of a reduction of 10 per cent, or 2 cts per bushel, the loss claimed would amount for this state to \$15,000,000. This nearly equals the total gross freight earnings of all the roads of the state for the year 1887. At 500 bushels to the car it would require 150,000 cars to transport 75,000,000 bushels of corn. This would call for the moving of 410 cars of corn every day Sundays and all for 365 days.

These figures are all on the basis of a two cent per bushel reduction. When we remember that the actual reduction of rate was only one cent per bushel, the wildness of Chairman Walker's figures is more glaring.

The Window Bill.

Bro. Sharp and others asked us to publish the Window bill in full. There is another bill, embracing the same features, which takes the lead of the Window bill. We will publish this bill as soon as we can get an authentic copy.

Alliance Insurance.

We are in receipt of several urgent letters of inquiry in relation to establishing the Alliance Insurance department. The Executive Committee has met many obstacles in this matter—some unexpected ones. This has caused delay. We are hoping it will be decided so that we can make an announcement in our next issue, which will be a finality.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE is the best advertising medium in the west.

Newspaper Notoriety.

Just now J. Burrows, editor of THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE, and for many years prominently identified with the National Farmer's Alliance, as its chief executive officer, is being bitterly assailed by such corporation organs as the Omaha Republican, and the Lincoln Journal. For nearly ten years the editor of the Arbor State has known Mr. Burrows personally and intimately. During that time we have contended in some hard fought battles for the rights of the masses; sometimes politically opposed, but always as we understood the situation. In all these long years Mr. Burrows has adhered to the one text that an "injury to one is the concern of all."

In Gage county, where he has made his home for years, his record is untarnished, and his name has been the ensign waving that riled the blood of corporation cappers, and sent them one by one into enforced retirement. This paper scarcely deems it necessary to refer to these assaults upon Mr. Burrows. He has no fallen political fortunes to recuperate, for the only campaign he ever made in Gage county both the democratic and republican parties combined to defeat him, and by dint of hard campaigning and the use of thousands of dollars in the hands of unscrupulous corporation tool, Capt. (Ojima) Marsh, he was defeated by 85 votes.

In a county naturally republican by one thousand majority, there can certainly be no wrecked political fortunes for him to retrieve in Gage county. The Arbor State may not agree with Mr. Burrows in all things, but that man does not live who excels him in sincere determination to do his part in ameliorating the condition of the working and producing masses.

A Poor Road.

The Q road is too poor to reduce rates on Nebraska produce; but it is not too poor to buy out a rival road to enable it to hold up rates. It has just bought out the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, which has long been a troublesome and unmanageable element in the freight problem—that is in the problem of how to keep up rates. A notable feature in this deal is the fact that it was perfected by the Boston owners of the Q without the knowledge of any of its western officers. The first intimation they had of it was from the reporters. There are one or two more lines to be fixed, when railroad men think everything will be solid. The Q earned in January, 1890, over two million and two hundred thousand dollars. If it should do only half as well for the other eleven months of the year it will pay a dividend of eight per cent on all its stock. It is stocked for \$76,300,000, and bonded for \$85,255,000 or a total of nearly 162 millions. Its stock and bonds amount to \$34,400 per mile on 4,700 miles of road. This is the road which Geo. W. Holdredge, in his impudent and insulting letter to Gen. Leese, admits can be duplicated for \$20,000 a mile, and asserts that it is paying only 5.3 per cent on that valuation, and says the interest on its bonds must be paid out of that. While it is too poor to reduce the rate on corn, it is not too poor to buy out a competing railroad for cash.

Co-Operative Stores.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—We would like to have you give us a little more light on the co-operative store. 1st. Would it not take two or three expert book-keepers to run the store? 2d. How would we increase our capital to run a large store? We would like to start a store if we could see our way clear to success. We are twenty-five miles from a railroad, and cannot deal with commercial men, as Paxton & Gallagher has this country corralled. Please give us all the information you can. We have upwards of fifty members in our Alliance, and expect to have one hundred inside of two months, and we mean business. Respectfully, GEO. SHERMAN, Sargent, Neb.

1. The book-keeping of a co-operative store is no more complicated nor extensive than that of an ordinary store run on the credit system, if as much so. If there is absolutely no credit given to members, (and there should be none), there is a very simple device to determine the amount of trade for each member for the month or quarter. Metallic tokens are procured representing the different denominations of coin. When a member buys any goods he receives one of these tokens to the amount of his purchase. The amount in his possession at the end of the quarter determines the amount of his trade and the profit he would be entitled to. Correct book-keeping is important, but no more important nor onerous than elsewhere.

2. If fifty of you join in a store, and do all your trading with it, and let your profits go into capital stock, your store will grow with your ability to manage it. If you had a large capital to invest at the start we would not advise its investment. It is better to make a small beginning and let the business develop.

Your situation is a disadvantage as to buying. But suppose you raise \$250.00, or \$5.00 for each member, and pay cash for a small stock of staples, do a ready pay business, and be ready with the cash to pay for your next invoice. You will not repeat this process long before commercial men will find you, notwithstanding a twenty-five mile buggy drive, and in spite of Paxton & Gallagher.

There are many obstacles to be overcome. The Elixir of Life is found in overcoming obstacles.

Illness of Bro. Loucks.

We have received a line from Bro. Loucks in which he informs us that he has been confined to his bed nearly all the time since the St. Louis meeting. He is now better, and will soon be in the saddle again, for which we will all be profoundly grateful. Bro. Loucks cannot well be spared yet.