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

Laurel crowns cleave to deserts,
And power to him who power exerts."

"A ruddy drop of manly blood
The surging sea outweighs."
Emerson.

"He who cannot reason is a fool,
He who will not reason is a coward,
He who dare not reason is a slave."

EDITORIAL.

Sheridan's Photograph.

We will send the Cabinet Photograph of Sheridan and his generals for two new subscribers to THE ALLIANCE for one year at $1.00. This is in reply to inquiries from some old soldiers.

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.

Capital in Railroads and Capital in Farms.

That corporation organ, the Lincoln *Journal*, criticises Mr. Burrows for saying that capital invested in farms ought to pay better returns than capital invested in railroads. Of course Mr. Burrows had in mind, when he made that statement, the investment in farms by the men who actually tilled the farms. For the capitalist who puts money in farms as an investment we have no concern. He can take care of himself. But to say that the man who owns the land he tills should not have a better return on his capital than the idler who owns watered railroad stock and calls it capital, is too absurd. Upon the basis of merit he should have double. His industry forms the basis of the prosperity of all other industries, including railroading. The return from his land is the result of his own unremitting toil. Without the labor his land brings him nothing. His actual return in rent or interest, whichever it is called, seldom comes to him in money, but is taken in use—in the rent which in cities costs money.

Mr. Burrows, in making an estimate on the cost of raising a bushel of corn in Gage county, placed the value of land at $20 per acre, and its rental at 10 per cent, or $2 per acre. The brilliant and versatile general attorney of the U. P. road, John M. T., who will explode some day and vanish into thin air, asked Mr. Burrows if he thought it was fair that capital invested in land should pay 10 per cent, while capital in railroads paid only five. This brilliant genius assumed that when land was paying a nominal rental of 10 per cent it was paying that amount on the capital, entirely ignoring the fact that the depreciation of rented lands was from five to eight per cent; and ignoring the other fact that a nominal return of five per cent on what he termed the *value* of railroad property actually amounts to 15 or 20 per cent on the capital actually invested. Under the cropping system followed by renters who are compelled to make quick cash returns the destruction of the fertility of land is rapid and certain. Ten successive years of such use would exhaust most soils so that at the end of that term the land would be almost valueless. On the other hand the five per cent on railroad values is not computed until all charges of wear and tear have been recouped. If orator John thinks capital invested in land has such an unfair advantage he had better sell a few of his bonds and buy some. Or he might invest his salary that way. His year's wages would buy about two first class farms in Gage county; while a hard-working farmer considers himself lucky if at the end of forty years' hard labor he owns one free of debt. This simple fact tells the whole story of the disparity between railroading and farming.

Alas! Alas!

We clip the following from our greenback contemporary the Omaha *Republican*:

"The Farmers' Alliance with Van Wyck at one side and Leese at the other, is in a perplexing quandary. How happy it could be with either were 'tother dear charmer away."

We would like to inquire what brand of whisky the *Republican* editor drinks.

Alliance Insurance.

After a very thorough and exhaustive examination of the whole subject by the State Executive Committee, and by a sub-committee appointed specially for that purpose, it has been decided not to establish an Alliance insurance department at the present time. The reasons for this action can be very briefly given. The committee thought that an unincorporated company would not be satisfactory; and the resolution of the state meeting under which it was acting required that the company should be incorporated. It also required that it should be purely on the mutual plan. The committee found that these two requirements were at variance. An insurance company organized and conducted purely on the mutual plan cannot be honestly incorporated in the state of Nebraska. The mutual plan of insurance contemplates only the collection from the members of sufficient money to pay actual losses and defray actual necessary expenses. Under this plan honestly carried out no fund can be accumulated for any other purpose. But the law of Nebraska, passed at the instance and in the interest of the insurance ring, provides that no company "on the plan of mutual insurance shall commence business in this state until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least two hundred applicants, the premiums upon which shall amount to not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, *of which at least five thousand dollars shall have been paid in actual cash*," etc.

It will be seen that this law, ostensibly providing for mutual insurance, practically prohibits it. Of course this provision could be evaded, or rather complied with in a manner not contemplated by the law. So-called mutual insurance companies are formed and incorporated in Nebraska. But it will be seen that a company cannot be organized and strictly comply with this law, and at the same time adhere strictly to the mutual plan. The Executive Committee of the State Alliance will not consent to any evasion of law, or any shady transaction.

The sub-committee in whose hands the Executive Committee placed this matter at its last meeting recommended that at a date sufficiently near the meeting of the next legislature applications for membership and insurance in a mutual company be taken; and that then as soon as the law can be modified to permit it an Alliance Mutual Insurance Co. be properly organized and incorporated.

The insurance laws of the state need modifying in several other important particulars. They have been enacted in the interest of eastern insurance corporations who loan money in this state, and with the view of preventing the farmers and others from insuring each other.

Local unincorporated companies can be formed, and if proper care is taken in assuming risks, much money can be saved to the members.

The Butterworth Bill.

Speculating in the necessaries of life—cornering necessary food products so as to extract through their scarcity a higher price from the consumer, rich as well as poor—has long been a crying evil in this country. Dealing in futures—selling the phantom of products which have no existence—using for purposes of gain the mere spirit of another spirit which is purely imaginary—has also long been a crying evil. It is a vicious exhibition of the gambling tendency of human nature. It demoralizes markets, unsettles values, renders property in agricultural products variable; prevents legitimate investments and paralyzes legitimate trade. The Butterworth bill is designed to cure these great evils. The members of Congress from Nebraska ought to understand that all intelligent farmers desire these evils to be remedied, and that the members of the Alliance demand that they should give their support to any just measure that promises relief. Gentlemen Congressmen, we will have a record of your votes and dodges on all these interesting questions.

As the distress of the present time is not confined to farmers alone, nor caused by speculation alone, it is well to speak of these and kindred measures not merely as disigned for the relief of agriculture, but for that of all the people. And it might be well to broaden out a little in seeking measures of relief. *The great cause* of hard times is *scarcity of money*. Every man who is not absolutely daft knows that. Congress is the only power in this country *which creates or authorizes the issue of money*. Now, gentlemen, the remedy is plain. You know it as well as we do. If you wish to stimulate trade, increase prices, revive business, diminish poverty, stop sucides, and make every body prosperous and happy, issue more money, and supplement it by stopping gambling in futures.

Another Alliance Business Association.

The Wilsonville Alliance Business Association filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state last Tuesday. Its place of business is Wilsonville, Furnas county. Capital stock $20,000. Incorporators, C. S. Cowin, John McComb, Richard Williams, E. A. Framers, E. M. Pratt, Geo. M. Miller. S. S. Gerrish, C. S. Maulsley and James McComb. The Alliances of Furnas county are among the most enterprising in the state.

Lancaster County Alliance.

On Monday last a County Alliance was organized for Lancaster county. About fifty delegates were present, an exceptionally intelligent body of men. J. Burrows was temporary chairman, and J. M. Thompson temporary secretary. The following officers were elected: President, O. Hull; Vice-Pres., J. H. Westcott; Secretary, I. F. Dale; Treasurer, I. N. Leonard.

The Difference.

One would naturally suppose that it would make no difference to a railroad corporation who it hauled freight for—that one man's money would be as good as another's. But it isn't so. It does make a vast difference, apparently. For instance, the recent freight investigation developed the fact that the Nebraska roads received forty per cent of the freight between Lincoln and Chicago. The rate from here or from river points is about 20 cts per 100. Forty per cent of this is 8 cts. This leaves 12 cts from the river for the Iowa roads. Now if the Rock Island road can haul corn from the river for the B. & M. or U. P. at 12 cts per 100 lbs., it would seem as though it could haul at the same rate for John Doe or Richard Roe, Nebraska farmers. But it isn't so. It don't do it. And that's the difference between a Nebraska farmer and a railroad company—a very important difference—in fact a difference of forty per cent. Couldn't some kind of a law be enacted in Nebraska that would put a railroad corporation and John Doe on the same level as to freight rates?

Good Report From Otoe County.

Bro. H. P. Farnsworth sends a very encouraging report as to the Alliance work in Otoe county. The County Alliance met on the 19th, and had a very satisfactory and pleasant meeting. Some complaint is made about inability to obtain supplies for organizers. We will say in regard to this that the removal of the Secretary's office, made necessary on account of room, and the large demands upon his time in organizing work outside of his office, has interfered greatly with regular office work. When he is settled in his new quarters all calls will be more promptly met.

Bro. Farnsworth proposes a contribution or loan from the Alliance to enable the Alliance Publishing Co. to buy a press. We appreciate Bro. F.'s good intentions; but at the same time we would greatly prefer to buy a press out of the regular and legitimate receipts of the office. If the members of the Alliance will take our paper we will be able to buy a press without any loan or contribution. And we intend to try that method before we borrow. So, brothers, send in the subscribers.

Out Delegation Very Busy.

The Washington dispatches have brought the news of several meetings of our Washington Congressmen since the convening of Congress. This is of great interest to our farmers. One would suppose their interests would be well-looked after, but inquiry developes some doubt on that point. Inqury generally shows that these meetings are called to secure an argreement among our members as to the disposal of some petty office. Several meetings have been held to consider the condition of the g. o. p. in this state; but not one has yet been held to endeavor to originate some measures of relief for the depressed condition of trade and agriculture. The little details of partisan politics are looked after, while the interests of the great plain people are neglected. And the people have no right to complain. The first district sent a real estate sharper; the second a politician and railroad capper; the third a National banker—all of them to represent districts in which agriculture is the leading interest. If you want sharper and monoply representation send sharpers and bankers and railroad cappers. When will the farmers of Nebraska get their eye-teeth cut?

The Alliance Petitions.

The following extract from the Washington dispatches shows the influence of *the people*. The "wagon load of petitions" alluded to went very largely through THE ALLIANCE office, and they are still going. We have sent petitions this week with thousands of names, and more are ready. When the people are ready to unite and show congress what they want they will get it. Below is the dispatch:

DOWN ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Another black eye was given national banking interests to-day through the granger element. The house committee on banking and currency had up a bill providing that national banks may loan 10 per cent of their surplus as well as their capital stock to individuals. The opposition to any class of legislation in favor of national banks appeared with renewed vigor in the committee and it was agreed that the measure should be reported adversely. It was recommended by the comptroller of the currency. The prospects for any kind of legislation intended to relieve the national banking interests at the hands of congress are now very small. The farmers of the far west have poured into congress a wagon load of petitions protesting against any kind of legislation tending to give an impetus to national banking interests and congress seems to be thoroughly frightened.

A Highly Prized Compliment.

Our brother Wm. Hunt, of Ancora, N. J., is a sincere and ardent advocate of the rights of humanity, as well as a man of discriminating literary taste. The following compliment, taken from a private letter just received from him, is so flattering as well as so kind, that we can hardly refrain from publishing it, only hoping that it may be partially at least deserved:

ANCORA, March 20, 1890.

DEAR MR. BURROWS:—I write to congratulate you on the splendid make up of your paper, THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. I take about a dozen papers, and among them all there is not one that so nicely gives a bird's eye view of the situation of things. If you had ample means to do it, I would not vote for enlarging your paper. Do not reduce size of your type. Do not work too hard. Yours truly,

WM. HUNT.

Kind Words From Chicago.

The *Farmers' Voice*, most ably edited by LESTER C. HUBBARD, speaks of this paper and its editor in the most flattering manner. Thanks! Mr. Hubbard's *Voice* will never cease to be heard in the advocacy of right and justice, and in defense of the great plain people.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN IOWA

An Interesting Letter from National Lecturer Ashby.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22, 1890.

EDITOR FARMERS ALLIANCE:—The Iowa legislature has finally gotten down to work and an immense amount of legislating has to be crowded into a short time; yet despite this committees are endeavoring to hear all sides upon every question involving large interests.

At the present time the house committee on railroads has before it a measure framed under the direction of the Iowa jobbers and shippers to secure to the state joint rates as it is familiarly known with us here in Iowa. As you are aware we have an elective railroad commission and this commission has power to fix maximum rates upon all purely state traffic. The rates established by them have proven very satisfactory. But the committee were not given the power to establish joint tariffs where the shipment passed over two or more roads under different management. These joint rates had been allowed in Iowa up to the time the commissioners' rates went into effect. They were then withdrawn upon state traffic as a matter of retaliation, while they were retained upon through business, and this was used as a leverage to interfere in so far as possible with the business of the Iowa jobbers.

The jobbers came before the railroad committee from the house Wednesday and made their plea for the bill giving the state joint rates. The jobbers made a very strong showing, so strong that the railroads asked a rehearing, although they had been previously heard. Hence they were granted a rehearing on Thursday, the 20th. Mr. W. C. Brown of the C., B. & Q., and Chairman Faithhorn were present and made the argument for the railroad companies. The burden of it was that the better way to get along is to leave the railroads alone and trust them to do the fair thing by the people. They argued that rates were so low in Iowa that the roads could not afford to give joint rates. To prove this they went into comparisons to show how much lower the Iowa rate is than in neighboring states. The appended table is their own cut down to show the comparison between the Iowa rate under her elective commissioners and the Nebraska rate where the commissioners have only advisory powers. The tables speak for themselves and should be an eye opener for the farmers. As a preface to his comparison of rates Mr. Brown said:

It has been stated in your hearing that rates in Iowa under the commissioners' schedule are lower than in surrounding states similarly situated and having a similar traffic, but I believe no specific figures have been given you which would serve to give you a clear idea of the difference by comparison.

I desire to call attention to the following comparisons. I will use the old Iowa tariff in effect February 6, 1889, and not the late reduced tariff, which shows a a still further reduction of about 20 per cent, but which we hope will remain in effect only temporarily.

Commencing with 25 miles the rates are as follows:

First Class—In Iowa 17, Nebraska 22.
Second Class—Iowa 14.45, Nebraska 19.
Third Class—Iowa 11.34, Nebraska 17.
Fourth Class—Iowa 8.05, Nebraska 14.
Fifth Class—Iowa 5.95, Nebraska 10.
Class A—Iowa 6, Nebraska 10.
Class B—Iowa 5.95, Nebraska 9.
Class C—Iowa 5.01, Nebraska 7.
Class D—Iowa 4.25, Nebraska 6.
Class E—Iowa 3.4, Nebraska 3.50.

FOR 50 MILES.

First Class—Iowa 20, Nebraska 32.
Second Class—Iowa 17, Nebraska 29.
Third Class—Iowa 13.94, Nebraska 25.
Fourth Class—Iowa 10, Nebraska 21.
Fifth Class—Iowa 7, Nebraska 16.
Class A—Iowa 7.05, Nebraska 16.
Class B—Iowa 7, Nebraska 11.
Class C—Iowa 6, Nebraska 9.
Class D—Iowa 5, Nebraska 7.
Class E—Iowa 4, Nebraska 4½.

FOR 75 MILES.

First Class—Iowa 22, Nebraska 42.
Second Class—Iowa 18.7, Nebraska 38.
Third Class—Iowa 14.67, Nebraska 35.
Fourth Class—Iowa 11, Nebraska 30.
Fifth Class—Iowa 7.7, Nebraska 25.
Class A—Iowa 8, Nebraska 21.
Class B—Iowa 7.7, Nebraska 14.
Class C—Iowa 6.6, Nebraska 12.
Class D—Iowa 5.5, Nebraska 8.
Class E—Iowa 4.4, Nebraska 5.

FOR 100 MILES.

First Class—Iowa 24, Nebraska 52.
Second Class—Iowa 20.4, Nebraska 45.
Third Class—Iowa 16, Nebraska 40.
Fourth Class—Iowa 12, Nebraska 35.
Fifth Class—Iowa 8.4, Nebraska 30.
Class A—Iowa 9, Nebraska 24.
Class B—Iowa 8.4, Nebraska 16.
Class C—Iowa 7.2, Nebraska 14.
Class D—Iowa 6, Nebraska 10.
Class E—Iowa 4.08, Nebraska 7.

FOR 125 MILES.

First Class—Iowa 28, Nebraska 58.
Second Class—Iowa 22.85, Nebraska 50.
Third Class—Iowa 17.75, Nebraska 45.
Fourth Class—Iowa 13.65, Nebraska 37.
Fifth Class—Iowa 9.85, Nebraska 32.
Class A—Iowa 10.75, Nebraska 26.
Class B—Iowa 9.55, Nebraska 19.
Class C—Iowa 8.2, Nebraska 17.
Class D—Iowa 6.85, Nebraska 12.
Class E—Iowa 5.6, Nebraska 7.

I have quoted the rates up to the distance of 125 miles, for all distances the comparison continues with the same relative rates in favor of Iowa.

This tells the benficent effect of Iowa railroad legislation better than a wholé chapter from my pen. Does not the farmer of Nebraska feel like making the transportation question the paramount one in state politics until they share in the same benefits? N. B. ASHBY.

Mortgages in Saline County.

The following figures are taken from the official record of Saline Co., Neb., and are reliable. We commend them to the attention of the Omaha *Bee*, Gen. (?) E. F. Test, the *Lincoln Journal* and the balance of the monopoly crew who have been damning the Alliance for the last two years for telling half the truth about farm mortgages; and we will refer to the subject again.

Real Estate mortgages, unsatisfied of record:	
Lands	$1,816,388.23
Town lots	370,963.23
Total real estate mortgages	$2,187,351.46
Bonded debt schools and cities	97,759.65
Bank loans and discounts	1,418,951.41
Chattel mortgages held by private parties (banks not included) unreleased filed since January 1st, 1889.	332,584.44
Total	$4,036,646.96

Against this indebtedness the assessed valuation of property is for last year as follows:

Lands	$1,234,958.00
Lots	425,773.00
Personality	808,266.00
	$2,468,997.00

The Position of Our Senators and Representatives Correctly Defined.

"Eye Witness" Knows What He is Talking About.

EDITOR FARMERS ALLIANCE:—I am greatly amused at the frightened gabble of Nebraska's senators and members of congress over the Alliance and its probable action. All at once they are rip-roaring anti-monops, and are industriously engaged in "paddling back."

Paddock, who by railroad money defeated VanWyck, is extremely anxious to do something for the "poor farmers," and both he and Manderson, in an interview just published in the *Bee*, are full of instructions "how to farm successfully." And this is what they say: "Our farmers have been giving too much attention to corn and wheat. They can make more money by producing sugar beets and making starch and other food articles out of their common products."

Of course its no trouble to make all your corn into starch. A fifty thousand dollar plant should be erected by each of you at once. Not a word about tackling freight rates and putting down trusts and combinations that are taking the life out of everybody. Connell, the poor fool, talks about what a great anti-monop he is, but yet not a man has been appointed to any important office that is not one of the boss railroad cappers of the community; Gere, postmaster of Lincoln, a railroad organ grinder for years, and Pete Walker, postmaster of Waverly, another; and so on all along the line. But the most bare-faced scamp of the whole outfit is Laws, who disgraces the state as a member of congress from the Second district. Less than three months ago he was one of Nebraska's famous state board of transportation, and like the others would not even second a motion to reduce rates in Nebraska; now in his interview he says: "We have an over-production in our country, and with scarcity of money and the high freight rates, our farmers must suffer for a year at least. I am in favor of anything to help the farmers and opposed to everything which will make the capitalists and manufacturers more powerful." He is very solicitous about the farmers all at once. If a single one of them votes for his re-election he does not deserve anything but poverty and hard times. Such ducks should be shelved at the first opportunity. Has any one of Nebraska's congressmen introduced any bills or voted for any measures to restrict the railroads in their robberies? Haven't seen any report of any such thing. But they are great anti-monops just now.

EYE WITNESS.

Gen. VanWyck at Genoa.

On March 21st Gen. VanWyck addressed a meeting of farmers at Genoa, in Fillmore county. We give below an extract in which he places our friend, John M. Thurston, in a focus that suits him exactly:

A GREAT POINT GAINED.

One great point has been gained. You not only clearly see, but fully realize your forlorn and depressed condition. Year after year you have been warned. You were notified in time that the dam was about to break, and the rushing flood of avarice and extortion would destroy; but you were heedless. Messengers from corporations assured you that the threatened dangers were only blessings in disguise, that those who had organized corporations and syndicates were true philanthropists and Christians, Godly gentlemen working exclusively for the interest of the people; that by absorbing the earnings they encouraged industry and economy; that such as Gould and Vanderbilt were generous and self-sacrificing, and especially worthy of worship by wearing their lives away in gathering up the earnings of others so they can build other roads, taking in their kindly embrace still more millions. So that other class who show their contempt of usury laws by daily violating them, claiming the same pious humanity, insist upon 2, 3 and 5 per cent a month, increasing the rate as the necessity and poverty increases, until the land is covered with mortgages, which champions of capital claim in congress are evidences of thrift, energy and prosperity. In all ages there have not been wanting ghastly and ghostly defenders of all forms of oppression, all schemes of injustice. In the days of Charles I. the church enforced obedience to a creed that all governments were divine and the king could do no wrong. So in later days statesmen and preachers argued the divine right of slavery, and eloquent preachers endeavored to increase the zeal and humility of the poor slave and administer the sacrament, impregnated with the pleasing admonition that he must cheerfully bear chains and stripes because it was so foreordained in the councils of creation; that he would be cursed with eternal fire if he dare assert the right to his own labor, to his wife and child. What mockery! The great Lincoln breathed bitter denunciations upon those who would wrest the glory of the Almighty by holding him responsible for the crimes and cruelties of men and devils. Would you believe it that at the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln to perpetuate his memory it was desecrated by rehashing the sacrilege against the Most High which had appeared for centuries in defense of despotism.

JOHN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

After denouncing as "dreamers and idiots those who prate of an ideal community where all live upon an exact equality," the attorney of the Union Pacific informed the assembled multitude that the Infinite Creator has never yet made two beings exactly alike, and he further said: "It is also inevitable that there should be different classes of society in every government. The labor of the world could be carried on in no other way." And he added, "It is also inevitable that there shall always be an unequal distribution of wealth, and this gives rise to much serious discontent. If it were not for the accumulation of great fortunes, if it were not for the combination of capital in corporate organization, those great enterprises which so rapidly develop the country and give employment to millions, who might otherwise starve, could never be undertaken or successfully carried out." How kind of the Union Pacific to provide at large salary an attorney who is so close to the Infinite Creator that he can proclaim his inevitable purposes. The days of miracles are not passed when an attorney, even a railroad attorney, still more wonderful, a railroad political attorney, could even inspire that degree of confidence in the Infinite Creator. His large experience in running primaries and conventions and manipulating legislatures, inducing members to betray their creators, the people, must have encouraged Thurston with the brazen boldness and success in a mission so delicate. Horrible to contemplate! Millions saved from starvation only through the divine purpose of unequal distribution and railroad corporations! The beautitudes of the Christian era are incomprehensible. We begin to know what we are here for. This John is evidently lineally descended, and in regular succession, from the former apostle, John the Baptist. It is well to be assured by one who knows that the nearness of millions to death by starvation and rescue were inevitable as well as the present unequal distribution of wealth shall always be. That must settle it and render useless any attempt to bridge over or narrow the gulf between the different classes, or to limit or modify the unequal distribution of wealth which the modern apostle John says is "inevitable and shall always be." Alas, alas, the latter end is becoming worse than the first. In the ages past men have taken courage from the hope there was and could be a "better time coming." Now the modern apostle John says it is "inevitable," that the door is closed against mankind and bolted on the inside, for "it shall always be."

THE UNION PACIFIC APPROVES.

These sentiments are evidently approved by the Union Pacific and kindred philanthropic organizations, who rob the producers and then in a spirit of charity save "millions from starvation." Is such the tenure by which the people, the sovereigns of a great republic, preserve life in their human bodies? Fortunately the inevitable of the apostle is somewhat modified, otherwise the modern John would be gaily disporting in skin raiment and luxuriating on locusts and wild honey. The attorney, as a reward of merit, has evidently been relieved from the drudgery of the law and promoted to a wider field, and seems to be earning his share of the unequal distribution by such speeches in different sections, with the inevitable purpose of educating his hearers to the religious aspect of the robberies of the Union Pacific; that the millions must be content for crumbs to save them from starvation, while the greedy corporation in struggling to carry out the "inevitable purpose" of "the Infinite Creator," and continue the eternity of unequal distribution, asks congress to have its debt extended seventy years with reduced interest from 1¼ to 3 per cent a year, while the millions saved from starvation by its bounty are compelled to pay 3 per cent a month. If the attorney-apostle will brief his theology he would find the "inevitable" and the "always to be" was created and sustained by the Pharaohs and Cæsars and Charleses and by the Goulds and Vanderbilts, which as a result of the curse have afflicted every country and age. The efforts of the good and true in the centuries past are a protest against the version of the railroad apostle, as the inevitable of the Infinite Creator. For 6,000 years or more, in fire and blood, in prison pen, at the stake, on the gibbet, the martyr whose blood has cemented the foundations of each of the few republics which have adorned the world's history, all bear witness to the impiety of such theology. It was thus the Tells of Switzerland, the Bruces of Scotland, the Emmetts of Ireland were made immortal and the earth wreathed with glory and heaven radiant with a brightness only equalled by the brilliancy of the crown blazoned by the blood of the Redeemer in His death to rescue the world from this pretended inevitable of an Infinite Creator.

THE SAFETY FUND.

The Formation of Money, and the Mode of Issue.

SECTION I.

The constitution declares, Art. I., Sec. VIII., 5, "That the congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin and fix the standard weights and measures." Sec. X., I., "No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts." It is clear that congress has the Constitutional right to coin money and regulate its value; to emit bils of credit, and to make anything it chooses a tender in payment of debts. This reserved right makes it the duty of the General Government to provide the money of the nation; and it is accordingly bound to make money in quantities adequate to the wants of business, and to institute it in a way which will secure the effectual regulation of its value. The Constitution as plainly calls for the exercise of the Federal power for this purpose, as for the fixing of standard weights and measures. Sec. X., I., declares that the states have no right to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. Bank bills are bills of credit, and very hazardous ones too; for millions of them are issued without being representatives of property, and many holders have sustained great losses by their failure. According to the Constitution, the state governments have no right to establish banks, and impose this hazard and loss upon the people; they have infringed the province of the General Government. Having themselves no constitutional right to issue bills of credit, they can certainly have no power to delegate such rights to others.

In the plan we are about to propose for the formation of a National currency by the General Government, all the money circulated in the United States will be issued by a national instution, and will be a representative of actual property, therefore it cannot fail to be a good and safe tender in payment of debts. It will be loaned to individuals in every state, county and town, at a uniform rate of interest, and hence will be of invariable value throughout the Union. All persons who offer good and permanent security will be at all times supplied with money, and for any term of years during which they will regularly pay interest. Therefore no town, county or state need be dependent upon any other for money, because each has real property enough to secure many times the amount which it will require. If more than the necessary amount of money be issued the surplus will be immeadiately funded, and go out of use without injury. It will be impossible for any foriegn nation, or any number of banks or capitalist to derange the monetary system, either by changing the rate of interest, or by inducing a scarcity or a surplus of money. It will be the duty of the government to ascertain as nearly as possible what rate of interest will secure to labor and capital their respective rights and to fix the interest at that rate.

The plan requires the general government to establish an institution, with one or more branches in each state. This institution may appropriately be called the National Safety Fund: first, because the money of this institution will constitute a legal tender of uniform value for the whole people, and will always be safe; second, because the interest being fixed at a just rate it will secure the respective rights of labor and capital; and third, the supply of money being always commensurate with the wants of business, it will effectually protect the nation from financial revulsions.

To make this currency a true representative of property, the Safety Fund must issue its money only in exchange for mortgages secured by double the amount of productive landed estate. The money ought not to be issued on perishable property, nor on the credit of individuals, because such property might be destroyed, or the individuals become bankrupt, when the money would cease to be a representative and become worthless, except for the guarantee of the government, and the loss would fall upon the nation. The money then, when put in circulation, will represent and be secured by the first half of productive property, and the interest upon the mortgages will be secured by a portion of the yearly products or income of the property. The Safety Fund will issue its money, bearing no interest, for the mortgages bearing interest. We have shown that money to maintain its value must not only represent property, but must always be capable of being loaned for a uniform income. It is therefore necessary to provide not only for the issue but also for the funding of the money. No government can regulate the value of money unless it provides means for funding it; this being the only way in which the interest upon it can be kept uniform.

The first of the following obligations will be the money of the institution; the second will be a note bearing interest for the funding of the money:

No.—— MONEY. *Dated*——
$500. $500.

The United States will pay to bearer five hundred dollars in a Safety Fund Note, on demand, at the Safety Fund Office in the city of——

No.—— SAFETY FUND NOTE. *Dated*——
$500. $500.

One year from the first day of May next, or at any time thereafter, the United States will pay to A. B., or order, in the city of —— *five hundred dollars; and until such payment is made, will pay interest thereon on the first day of May in each year at the rate of one per cent per annum.*

The money will bear no interest, but may always be exchanged for the Safety fund Notes, which will bear interest. Those who may not wish to purchase property or pay debts with their money, can always loan it to the institution for a Safety Fund Note, bearing an interest of one per cent per annum. Therefore the money will always be good; for it will be the legal tender for debts and property, and can always be invested to produce an income.

The money being loaned at one and one-tenth per cent, and the Safety Fund Notes bearing but one per cent, the difference of one-tenth per cent in the interest will induce owners of money to lend to individuals, and thus prevent continual issuing and funding of money by the Institution.

The Safety Fund Notes are made payable a year after date, to prevent the unnecessary trouble of funding money for short periods. It is not probable that the Institution will issue Notes for a less amount than $500. People having small amounts will seldom wish to fund them. They will loan to individuals or purchase property. If, however, it be deemed advisable to fund small amounts, they may be received, and credited in a small book, as the savings banks, and the interest paid upon these credits as upon Safety Fund Notes.

Having given an outline and brief explanation of the proposed system of currency, we will proceed to show that the money issued by the Safety Fund will possess all the properties, and be capable of performing all the functions of money. We have said in our description of money that it must be a representative of property. The Safety Fund money being based on productive landed estate to double its amount, will be an undoubted representative of property. Second, money must have power to accumulate. The provision made by the Safety Fund for funding the money will secure an income beyond all contingency. Third, it must have power to measure value. The Safety Fund money will not only posses this power equally with coins, but it will possess the additional quality of being a uniform and perfect measure. By establishing a uniform rate of interest, the dollar will be of invariable value, and cannot be made to fluctuate more in the measure of property than the yardstick in the measure of cloth. Fourth, it must have power to exchange value. Being instituted by the general government as the legal tender, and its income power established, all persons will be compelled to receive it in exchange for property and labor. We have elsewhere shown that any portable substance possessing these properties will be money. The Safety Fund money will possess all the properties adapted to its use as money that belong to coins, and can be counted and carried with greater convenience, and can be more easily transmitted from one section of the country to another. The effect of its adoption will be to annihilate all difference of exchange between different commercial points, or to reduce it to the merely nominal expense of letter postage.

[To be continued.]

Rushing for the Wagon.

When the movement for an alliance of the farmers of the country appeared on the horizon no bigger than a man's hand, not a politician took the trouble to look over his shoulder at the coming storm. Now that the gathering clouds of discontent are sweeping over the heavens with the rapidity of a race horse, there is a rushing together of politicians from the four corners of the land to be the first to ride on the popular wave.—*Bee.*

The issue of bonds, low-interest or otherwise, simply means the manufacture of money ("fiat" in every respect that greenbacks would be fiat) for bankers to put in their vaults, and mighty insurance company frauds to lay by, *at interest*, in order that they may issue their own "exchange" to the people at from 7 to 20 per cent interest. If the amount of fiat bonds were issued as "fiat" greenbacks, without interest, the people would make the fortunes broadcast that the land pirates now make to the exclusion of productive-value profits.—*Exchange.*

Now Just Hold on, Boys.

Now, boys, just hold on a couple of years longer and you will again have good times. The republican bosses paid out millions of dollars in buying up "floaters" to march them to the polls in "blooks of five," and of course they have to make it all back and a small fortune for each of them besides. The bleeding process we are aware makes you sick; but then just hold on for a couple of years longer and don't tear your shirts, and then the bosses will give you good times again, because they want to be re-elected to office. Don't you be alarmed about their killing the hen that lays the golden egg. They will, to be sure, squeeze her hard to make her lay fast; their forcing process may even make her lay before the shell is on; they will pluck her feathers until there aint a pinfeather left; but remember boys, they have no intention of killing her. It will be hard on the hen and tough on you, but just grin and bear it, and when the next election comes around just keep right on voting the same old way, boys—the same old way.—*Ord Blizzard.*