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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.

Practical Politics.

Comparison and exchange of political ideas among farmers is just now the order of the day, and it ought to be. The children of this world (of politics) are wiser in their day and generation than the children of industry. Hence it behooves us to "use all diligence" in the study of matters political. Let him that thinks he has an idea proclaim it, and let us all give patient consideration to one another's opinions. When the spirit of reform enters into the mind of a well regulated, American citizen, he is likely to strike around in a wild and reckless manner quite startling to his contented, half-asleep neighbors, yet rather amusing to those to whom the reform business has got to be an old thing. He is likely to think of and propose a good many radical changes in the political world: this must be abolished, that must be prohibited, and the other must be changed. His remedies are of the heroic order. Like the King in Hamlet, he thinks, "Diseases desperate grown by desperate appliance must be relieved." Probably the hardest lesson such a man has to learn is to be patient. He has to hold the means within his reach, and perseveringly advance a step at a time on the up grade of reform. In fact he must enter the much-abused field of "practical politics" and make use of such opportunities as it offers. "What?" the enthusiastic young reformer is likely to cry out, "employ the very means and methods by which the evil has been brought upon us? Yes, to a great extent. It certainly would be a wise act to throw away a good ax because while you were asleep, it had been borrowed by some miscreant and used to chop down your fruit trees. Should the regiment which captures a battery hesitate to turn the guns on the lying enemy? Such words as "caucus," "office seeker," "practical politics," "campaign speeches," "party leaders," "party organs," "committee meetings," "lobby days," etc., are frequently spoken of as if they expressed something utterly vicious and dangerous to liberty. Yet these things are but means to political ends. Should we blame the means because they have been employed by bad men for bad purposes? Every one who is familiar with practical politics knows that all such means are habitually used by good people who have the best objects in view. "Lobbying," "caucusing," etc., are frequently spoken of as if they expressed something utterly vicious and dangerous to liberty. Yet these things are but means to political ends. Should we blame the means because they have been employed by bad men for bad purposes? Every one who is familiar with practical politics knows that all such means are habitually used by good people who have the best objects in view. "Lobbying," "caucusing," etc., are frequently spoken of as if they expressed something utterly vicious and dangerous to liberty. Yet these things are but means to political ends. Should we blame the means because they have been employed by bad men for bad purposes? Every one who is familiar with practical politics knows that all such means are habitually used by good people who have the best objects in view.

higher powers. It arouses and rewards ambition. Every man should be a politician, not in a mean and narrow sense, but in that broad and true sense of the term which is synonymous with active citizenship. In mental and moral qualities the farmer is inferior to no class. Guided by intelligence, clad in the armor of justice, let them seize the weapons of honorable political warfare, and march boldly into the field of practical politics to do battle for humanity's welfare. What I have said has no reference to the wisdom or propriety of acting with this or that party or no party at all. At a more convenient season I wish to say something on that point. S. EDWIN THORNTON, Kearney, Neb.

Letter From Hall County.

DONIPHAN, NEB., March 14, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE:—Inclosed find \$1 for which you will please send to my address at Doniphan, Neb., THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. I believe it to be the duty of every member to subscribe for and take a paper that is fearless and outspoken in behalf of the farmer. We must meet and resolve, and not resolutions alone will not support a paper. In regard to the work in Hall county, I believe everything is working nicely. I was not present at the Convention held at Wood River on the 8th inst., but am informed that sixteen lodges were represented, and not less than one hundred and fifty members present. At that point they have organized a savings stock company and propose handling grain, live stock and merchandise. We expect to organize and have an elevator at this point ere long. We not only expect to handle grain and stock, but we propose to handle some of the heavy hogs in the county. For one believe that this is the first foundation that we, as the laborers and tillers should commence to build up or tare down, as the case may be. I have been a life-long republican, and have been honored by that party more perhaps than I deserved, and wish to give notice that I am done voting as a few ringers must commence to build up or tare down, as the case may be. I have been a life-long republican, and have been honored by that party more perhaps than I deserved, and wish to give notice that I am done voting as a few ringers must commence to build up or tare down, as the case may be. I have been a life-long republican, and have been honored by that party more perhaps than I deserved, and wish to give notice that I am done voting as a few ringers must commence to build up or tare down, as the case may be.

Farmers, Lend us Your Ear.

"If the whole money in circulation was doubled, prices would double." So says J. W. C. T. U. column, an eminent writer on political economy.

Ricardo, another eminent writer on the same subject says: "That commodities would rise in price, in proportion to the increase or diminution of money; I assume to be a fact incontrovertible." Scores of men who rank high in wisdom and experience could be cited who have given expression to the same effect; yet do the farmers believe it? Does the western farmer believe that the volume of money was doubled he would get 80 or 40 cents for his oats and corn instead of the miserably low prices that he now receives? Now listen there! I think I heard some good old farmer say (and no doubt he has always thought of this subject just so) "that we would have to give double prices then for what we buy and there would be nothing gained after all." Now some political slyster has been telling this to you my farmer friend, and while there may be some truth in it, he would not have told you the whole truth for any small sum. I assure you, for there's millions in keeping it from you. Did he say anything to you about who pays the salaries of officers of the State? Not much, and they are legion. Think of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to be paid by sweat and toil, from the \$1,000 county office salary to the railroad president, such as Chauncey M. Depew receives, and many others \$50,000 salaries. To pay your county officer for one day's work that is not as laborious as yours you must bear the heat of a summer's sun or the sting of a winter's blast for three or four days. Is that right, or would you rather get and sweat three days to pay a man who is better than you for one day's work? A \$50,000 salary means \$166 for one day, counting 300 work days to the year. Besides there is a man who works so cheap that he'd willingly work 166 days at one dollar a day (and that's more than the farmer gets) to pay another man, no better than he, for a single day's bossing. Officers' salaries remain, for the most part fixed; if any change it is generally an increase, when times are hardest—the "salary grab," for instance during the financial crisis of 1878. Now for the difference—the secret that Shylock don't tell. To pay Chauncey Depew for one day's work, well, call it what you please, saying funny things at banquets and public entertainments seems his delight when he is not bossing railroad affairs or lobbying on behalf of some big man for one day the dollar-a-day laborer must give his entire earnings for 166 days. But if the volume of money was doubled the dollar-a-day laborer would become a ten-dollar-a-day laborer, and Chauncey's salary could be paid with about 83 days labor. Wouldn't that be enough? Isn't 83 days a long enough time for an honest day laborer to work, as only he that does the work knows the value of a day's labor? If the volume of money is doubled it will only take the entire surplus of 150 farmers to pay it. See? Let's elect men to the legislature who are in favor of Government issue of money and Government control of national industries. F. M. W., of Iowa.

Alliance Men Refused Cars.

BEATRICE, March 22, 1890. Saturday, March 8, myself and James Hetherington went to the U. P. depot and inquired if they had any refrigerator cars in the yard. The agent said "yes, two of them." I had him to send one to ship potatoes in the next Monday. The agent said all right. On Monday March 10, when I wanted the car the agent said there were none in the yard, but he would telegraph for one to be sent down to us. On Wednesday, March 13th when I expected to use the car, and went to the depot to see about it, there was no car there. Then the agent told me that their cars were all out west stuck in the snow. He said they would get them back; but as soon as one could be got I should have it. So I went on looking for the car every day up to the 19th of March; though on the 18th of March I began to think there was something wrong. I wrote to J. Burrows at Lincoln, to go to the U. P. yards and find out whether they had any refrigerator cars there or not. The State Agent answered me by return mail, that they had no lots of them. I also received a card from the State Agent on the 20th of March, dated the 19th, that said the U. P. Co. had lots of refrigerator cars in the yards that day in Lincoln. On this same 19th of March I telegraphed to J. Burrows at Lincoln, to see if they could furnish us with cars. They said they could, but they said they could not haul it further than Cheyenne, and the U. P. would not forward it from there. G. E. BENTLEY.

Interest the Great Absorber.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—It was a grave mistake of our congress to put power into the hands of private individuals and corporations that they feared to put into the hands of the executive. When we examine the way in which the government to protect the poor, we must see that this is made impossible by creating or permitting any business or combination so strong that the government cannot restrain its rapacity and appetites, or so rich as to defy the ordinary restraints of law. This was done when it was so arranged by creating national banks of issue and deposit that the circulating medium of the country is first put into the hands of those whose only or principal uses of money is to increase it by exacting interest for it from those to whom it is necessary for the transaction of honest business, and that any practical limit or restraint by law is thereby exacting an interest that is surely absorbing all the wealth of the country. It is true we have usury laws in the several states, but they are of no effect without an accompanying law to compel banks to loan money at the authorized rates when offered. The lack of such law enables the banks to form a money trust the most oppressive and effective of any trust in existence. Then there is no usury law in any state in this whole country that limits loans to so low a rate of interest as to leave any profit in the average business of the country. So that the laws which are ostensibly for the protection of the people only operate to legalize their robbery. How much better it would be for the people's own government to put the money directly into the hands of those who need it, at such a rate of interest that, while it would apply over the cost of issue, would make it possible to use the money in an honest business at a profit. J. H. P.

Clay County Alliance.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—The regular meeting of the Clay County Farmers' Alliance was held at Clay Center on Saturday, March 24. Twenty-one sub-alliances were represented by seventy-nine delegates, which shows a membership of over seven hundred in Clay County. Had a very harmonious meeting. Every man present seemed to be wide-awake and ready to contend for the rights of the farmers and laborers of our country. Speeches were made by Bros. J. M. Farley, A. J. Orendorf, L. Hoskins and C. W. H. that had the right ring on the railroad freight and money question and partisan politics. Taking it altogether, it was the biggest day Clay County has ever seen, for it surely is the beginning of a brighter day for the farmers of this county. MCKEYNOLDS, President. W. T. COLTON, Secretary.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. UPSON, of Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Watch Words.

Work 'gainst your home and country's foe; Work till saloons your power shall know; Work for the power to bid them go.

Brothers.

Vote that a drunkard shall not be; Vote till saloons no more we see; Vote till the mother's hands are free.

Facts, Not Opinions.

Anti-prohibitionists declare that the prosperity and progress of states that have adopted prohibition have been injured. The State Temperance Union of Kansas published a pamphlet last April expressly to meet this false charge. The entire pamphlet is good reading, but we ask special attention to the following points culled from it: As to injuring the material prosperity of the state, "Nothing could be further from the truth." Our liberal and advanced legislation has proven to be the best policy and of incalculable benefit to it. In its practical operation the prohibition law promotes the welfare and prosperity of all classes of people, especially of laboring men, and of all men who are struggling by honest work to maintain their families and educate their children. The law is efficiently and successfully enforced. Not one-tenth the amount of liquor is now used that was used before the adoption of the prohibitory law. The state of Kansas is more prosperous than in any former period of its history. The law has more than met the expectations of its friends, and it is winning the support of thousands who were its erst enemies. The above statements are sent forth as facts by the State Temperance Union of Kansas, and the Governor and eight other staff officials declare over their official signatures that they are fair, honest and true statements which they heartily endorse.

A Few Questions.

Will you vote for license because it puts money into the public treasury? Men may buy dollars too dear, and the license dollar is too dearly bought for it costs more for the support of criminals, paupers and lunatics than it brings in by the traffic, than the license fees amount to, and what ought to open farmers' eyes is the fact that he helps to pay the expense made by the liquor traffic, while the city fellows get the whole benefit of the license money according to present arrangements. Will you vote for license in order to lessen the number of saloons? It is shown that Nebraska has more saloons in proportion to population than any other state where license was enacted. Besides, why should you wish to give men who have money enough to pay a high license, a monopoly of the business? A man is just as drunk and just as dangerous when he fills himself with high license whiskey as he is when he is on no-license whiskey. A poor man's personal liberty to make drunkards is restricted by high license. Wouldn't it be better to lessen the amount of whiskey that can be sold, and to let the job run out of one big licensed faucet instead of ten small ones of one-tenth the capacity. Will you vote for license to improve the character of the saloon? When you can whitewash a day saloon and make it marble, when a stamp on a brass coin will make it genuine gold, then will a government license change the character of the saloon. The grander the externals of the saloon, the blacker and deeper the curse it covers. Would you vote for high license because it is a step toward prohibition? Do not make such a mistake. Peter E. Tler, the Omaha distiller says: "But for high license, Nebraska would be a prohibition state." So high license is a bar to prohibition. More than a bar; it is an insidious enemy. The more money it costs to get the privilege of selling, the more liquor must be sold to meet expenses. All money that goes to the consumers, so more men must drink, and men must drink harder, that the license may be paid. It stimulates the seller to induce all he can to drink all they can that he may make a profit. Are such chances of drunkenness leading to prohibition? Strong words from Master Workman Powderly: "So Help Me God"—I may be a crank on the temperance question, but I am not ashamed to say that I would rather see a man sober than a drunkard. It is better to educate our children to be temperate than to be drunkards. There is not a living man who will say that it is right to bring into a home a child which damps the heart of the family. There are those who have threatened to leave the Order because of my position on this question. I say to all who would withdraw for such a cause, "Go." I will not be a party to the withdrawal of men and women. I will never take back one word of what I have said on the question, so help me God.

Announcement by Alliance State Agent.

The State Agent is now prepared to give jobber's prices on implements of all kinds, wagons, buggies, road carts, etc., for cash. We can make time arrangements for those who must have it, on large or small amounts; but would strongly urge a cash basis. Groceries in any quantity, boots and shoes, dry goods, and hardware will be furnished our people at wholesale prices. Address J. W. HARTLEY, Alliance State Agent, Lincoln, Neb.

THE NEW WHITE GRAPE, THE "WILLIS."

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NOTICE TO MILLERS

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

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