

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. Get Ready for the Work.

Keep the Ball Rolling. Some old machines are to be smashed next fall. Some policy politicians who are all things to all men—promise but do not perform—who are people's men at home and railroad men at Lincoln—are to be laid away to dry.

Some honest men, who know the truth when they see it, and never turn their backs on it—who are the same to-day, to-morrow and always—who can't be bribed, bullied or deceived—are to be selected and sent down here to represent their neighbors in the next legislature.

Every Alliance man in the state should be thinking about it and figuring about it. The men are to be selected. Such men as you want will not select themselves.

Every organizer in the state should organize at least three new Alliances between this time and the 15th day of May.

Fifty thousand farmers should read THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE from this time on. Men of the Alliance, we depend on you to reach them. Get the paper into new hands as fast as you can. Without a paper to represent you you will be at a great disadvantage. So push the work.

The railroads have a well-organized literary bureau, equipped with your money, to manufacture public opinion against you. You must meet them on their own ground with their own weapons.

NOTICE TO ALL ALLIANCES. Binder Twine.

The Alliance State Agency has made arrangements for a supply of binder twine for the harvest of 1890. Full particulars as to price, shipments, &c., will be sent at once in a confidential circular from the state secretary. Estimates should be made at once of the amounts needed by the different Alliances, and forwarded to the state agent, so that the full amount needed can be known at an early day. Wherever a county agency can bulk all orders for a county it should be so done.

The Australian Ballot System.

In response to many applications for the Australian ballot law we have prepared an official copy of the law adopted last year in Massachusetts. As it is too long for our paper we propose to publish it in pamphlet form. We ask all who are willing to aid in distributing this law to send us at once on a postal card the number of copies of the pamphlet they will take at \$1.00 per hundred, sent post paid from this office. By this we will know how large an edition to order.

No better work can be done than to circulate this law. Its adoption will be the severest blow that can be given to the machine politics that has taken possession of the country. An examination of the law itself is better than any description of it.

The Agricultural Department and the Fish Commission.

Washington dispatches say that Senator Paddock is trying to increase the influence of the agricultural department by adding to it the fish commission.

"This is purely a political scheme. The increased 'influence' is to be political influence in the form of patronage to be at the disposal of the sharp politician who now presides as secretary of agriculture. No one will thank Senator Paddock for his efforts in this direction—certainly not the farmers of the country who have been disappointed in the results of raising the agricultural department to a cabinet position.

Silver on the Home Stretch.

There has been a great change in sentiment in Washington on the coinage question. This change is most noticeable in the senate. The flood of petitions from the west and south demanding free coinage and monetary reform have opened the eyes of some of the senators, and they are getting in out of the storm. As a straw showing the turn things are taking, a possible presidential veto is spoken of. But it is hardly likely that Benny would have the sand to veto a free coinage bill, if one should be passed. And it is very possible that one may be passed. The money question is overshadowing all other questions in congress now. This is as it should be. The petitions are not all in yet. We have a large batch to forward to-day.

Nebraska Farmers and Nebraska Congressmen.

If Nebraska members of congress were half as zealous for the welfare of the farmers of this state as they are for the supposed financial credit of the state among eastern money lenders and land speculators, some valuable congressional work might be looked for. Senator Paddock prints a long communication in Bradstreet's, quite ably written by Wm. Aunin, which is of very little value to his constituents.

One notable fact is alluded to by this manifesto, viz: that the "notes of discontent" as to hard times come not only from all parts of America, but "are swelled into a diapason of protest from the various countries of Europe."

This fact we have before alluded to, and have sought to find some adequate cause for these universal hard times which could be universally applied. Senator Paddock does not seek for any causes for the general depression which he admits exists in "all the states of Europe," but he attributes the hard times among our farmers to large crops, a "very great advance in ocean freights," and a faulty system of agriculture. He wants our farmers to market "a larger proportion of corn on the hoof instead of on the cob," to engage in the culture of flax and other fibrous productions, and in the cultivation of the sugar beet.

This is about all there is to this great pronouncement from a railroad U. S. senator to his farmer constituency; and it is all that could be expected. Mr. Paddock was not elected by farmers, and does not represent them, and no one ever supposed he would.

When Mr. Paddock asserts that high ocean freights decrease prices of Nebraska products he gives his old-time friends of the U. P. an unkind cut. Only a little while ago John M. Thurston and a miscellaneous job lot of other railroad officials were down here asserting that a lowering of freight rates would not advance prices. Now Senator Paddock asserts that an advance of freights lowers prices. This seems to be a case of a house divided against itself. As a matter of fact both parties are wrong—Mr. Thurston is his bad economy, and Mr. Paddock in asserting that there has been any appreciable advance in the cost of taking farm products to Liverpool.

In the first place he cannot apply a purely local remedy to a disease that is general, as he correctly says this one is. If he knew anything at all about farming he would not recommend flax-growing. Even at the high price of flax last year it is not remunerative, and is at the best only a temporary expedient allowable while land is new. The most cursory examination of the sugar beet industry, as carried on in France and Germany, and as it must be carried on in this country, will convince him that any hope of relief in that direction will prove a delusion. The only man who will get rich in that business are the capitalists who receive gratuities in bonds, and the manufacturers who receive double bounties. If raising sugar beets is so profitable how does it happen that the sugar districts of France and Germany are to-day feeling the pressure of hard times quite as much as any other sections.

When we consider the kind of distress which may be found among Nebraska farmers, a glimpse of the nature of the remedy needed may be obtained. These farmers are not distressed for food. Their granaries, their poultry-yards and their dairies afford them an abundant supply. They are not distressed for fuel. They can burn corn. But when the interest on their mortgages, or the mortgages themselves, or their taxes, are due, then the pressure is felt. Or when they need something which calls for money—something which they must have and must pay money for—then there is a pinch. Old debts call for money, or a new note with interest compounded, which soon again becomes an old debt. These debts are taking the best coat, and the best calf, and the best bushel of potatoes—are eating remorselessly day and night, week-days and Sundays, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and are rapidly whitening the hairs of four out of five of the farmers of Nebraska to-day. And Mr. Paddock's private secretary coolly says—"The allegation of existing distress among the farmers of Nebraska, in the sense of wide-spread want and apprehended poverty, can only be met by honest dealing."

If by "existing distress" he means only hunger and cold, perhaps that is true. But as a matter of fact it is a lie. A man may feel the most poignant distress, and have a full belly. He may see a shadow growing over his home—he may see the day surely approaching when his wife and children will be homeless and houseless, and may feel a torment of consuming dread daily and hourly without being either hungry or cold.

Money which would raise prices, lower interest, and open the channels of trade—money to the farmer on the same terms it has long been furnished to the banker—would relieve this kind of distress. But such an idea as this has never entered the innocent old noddle of Senator Paddock. Or if it had he would never have dared to utter it without the consent of Bradstreet's and his other Wall street masters. He thinks money is a product of nature, probably, and has to be dug out of the earth like gold and silver. The idea that money is a creation of law would probably strike him with holy horror; and the other idea that prices, which are of such vital moment to producers, bear a certain fixed relation to the volume of money, would very likely surprise him.

The following gem shows the trend of thought of Senator Paddock and his versatile and able private secretary: "The causes of the present agricultural depression in which Nebraska

shares, but through which it suffers far less than is generally believed from the exaggerated accounts of discontent among political farmers and demagogues and published in the eastern press, are largely of general application."

"Political farmers and demagogues" is good, coming over the signature of A. S. Paddock, one of the most successful "political farmers" in the country. For a man who would as likely as not try to hatch calves out of porcelain eggs or graft potatoes on apple trees—for a railroad attorney who is representing a farming community at \$6,000 a year—for a man who proposed to locate a U. S. marine hospital at Nebraska City—to make that kind of a fling at "political farmers" is certainly amusing. If Senator Paddock would gather his brood of "political farmers" under his wing, and keep them out of the wet next fall, the farmers of Nebraska would get along very well, albeit it would be pretty tough on the poor railroad cappers and the Wall street money lenders.

If Senator Paddock would broaden his vision a little, he would see that all classes of laborers and producers are as much distressed as farmers, and that some general cause besides an overproduction of food and clothing which neither feeds nor clothes any body must be found to account for the situation.

Senator Paddock's lame denials about the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska, and his efforts to convince people that it was all made for improvements, go for nothing, and are not borne out by the facts. We refer him and his Wall street friends to the official figures recently published in Saline county. We venture to say that four out of five of all the farm mortgages now in force in Nebraska were originally made for purchase money, and that an investigation will so prove.

Twin Crimes.

The house post office committee has agreed to report favorably a bill to exclude from the mails as second class matter all the various libraries and publications of like nature, embracing complete novels, works on political economy and all other works commonly published in that form.

The McKinley tariff bill proposes to double the tax on the wood pulp from which all the white print paper in this country is manufactured.

The first of these infamies is probably instigated by the Express companies, who care nothing for the blow it will strike at the cheap literature which is such a boon to poor people all over the land, but hope to secure the carrying business which goes to the post office.

The second one is probably instigated by the paper combine composed of Warner Miller, the Rochester Mills, the Glen Falls Mills, the Hudson River Paper Co., the Remington Co., and other paper manufacturers. All that stands in the way of a gigantic paper trust which will make our dollar weeklies impossible, and will advance the price of every newspaper in the land, is the cheap wood pulp which is imported from Norway.

There is not the shadow of a public necessity for these two crimes. One will strike a deadly blow at our cheap literature, and the other quite as serious a blow at our cheap newspapers. The republican party is the sponsor for both, without a pretence of public necessity or a shadow of public demand. Both acts in fact will be in the interest of monopoly, and directly against the interest and welfare of the people.

It is in the interest of labor that all raw material upon which labor may be employed should be admitted free of duty. The Alliance has repeatedly demanded this.

Can we ever hope to reach a plane of intelligence that will enable us to apply to our international trade those principles which make our inter-state trade so successful.

Death of Samuel Randall.

The demise of this eminent man excites no surprise, as it has been daily expected for some time. He entered congress in 1863 and has been a member for twenty-six consecutive years. He was before that a member of the Philadelphia council four years and of the Pennsylvania state senate in 1858 and '59.

Mr. Randall has won an enviable record as an able, upright and incorruptible statesman. There is no doubt whatever of his sterling honesty and integrity. As a democrat he went counter to the principles of the democratic party on the tariff, when by accepting them against his conscientious convictions he could have had the highest honors in his power to bestow. He was respected and honored by men of all parties. He was a man of iron will, an experienced and ready parliamentarian, and these natural and acquired qualities made him a natural leader. During the war no patriot was firmer for liberty and the Union.

With the last movement of his lips he uttered the sacred word "mother," addressed to his faithful and loving wife. An honest man, true to himself, his country and his duty, his life is an example for our young men to emulate, and his death an ordeal from which no man having lived such a life need shrink.

Wholesale Foreclosures in Kansas. The Non-Conformist, of Winfield, Kansas, says: We have on file in this office a copy of last week's Kingman Leader, containing one hundred and thirty-six foreclosure sale notices. This is an item for the immigration bureau.

The B. & M. Journal says, "It is just possible that the action of the Topeka convention in regard to Mr. Ingalls may be repudiated by the Alliances of the state."

Don't lose any sleep on that account. It isn't all that probable.

The Truth Beginning to be Recognized.

For many years the editor of this paper has in various ways, and on all appropriate occasions, been sounding a note of alarm on account of a contraction of the money volume of the country. Long ago we recognized the depreciation of values by a change in the relations of population and wealth to money, and showed that a contraction of money could be just as actual and harmful by an increase of production and population as it could by a positive decrease in the sum of our currency.

Taking up the subject of price, we showed that price was only the expression of the relation of money to other things; that prices all the time bore a fixed relation to the volume of money, and that it was vital to the welfare of all producers and laborers that prices should be maintained above the accumulating power of interest, or wages would be entirely destroyed.

What we prophesied in this connection actually took place. As population and production increased prices and values sunk lower and lower, until the margin of profit or wages—the margin of production above a bare subsistence—entirely disappeared. Added to this relative contraction there has been an actual contraction within a short time by the withdrawal of national bank notes of over \$150,000,000. These things have caused a depression that is felt not only by farmers alone, but by all classes of business men. The good that is to come out of it lies in the fact that the prime first cause of the depression is being recognized by leading public men and leading newspapers, who are now taking exactly the same ground long held by the editor of this paper and many others, and for the proclaiming of which we have been denounced as cranks and lunatics. It is being discovered that money is a creation of law, as Mr. Cernuschi de Lared, and not a natural product; that increased purchasing power does not compensate for decreased prices; that nominally low interest in times of depression does not indicate abundance of money, but the reverse; that prices must be maintained above the level of accumulation by interest or wages would be destroyed and all interests suffer.

These truths are being recognized. The army of cranks is being reinforced by an accession of sensible men. These see, as yet, through a glass darkly; but having found a glimmer of the truth, they are likely before long to become as crazy as the cranks. The Omaha Republican has been "in the path" for some time. We are glad to welcome the Omaha Herald as an accession to the ranks of the redeemed. We are delighted to see that these papers, seeing the truth themselves, do not fear to proclaim it from the house tops, no matter whose prejudices may be offended. We have before this quoted the Republican on this question. We give below an article from the Herald. The article is so exactly in line with what we have long been teaching that it might have been copied almost literally from some of our articles. The Herald says:

If this congress fails to provide a more adequate volume of money it is safe to say that the financial question will reappear in politics and exert a powerful influence on the next election. The pinch for money is becoming so great that a general recognition of the absolute necessity for a greater volume of it must be formed. For years now when we have been enormously enlarging and expanding business and increasing in population we have been contracting our currency, whereas it should have been materially increased in volume. The result has been that the value of money has steadily risen; its scarcity has given to the dollar an unusual and unnatural value. The increase in the value of a dollar is only another name for the fall of prices of commodities. These commodities, except those controlled by trusts and monopolies, have fallen year by year, and the greatest decrease has been in farm produce, because the farmer has not been able to resist the tendency as other classes. A dollar will now purchase nearly twice as much farm produce as it would ten years ago. The farmers' income has therefore been greatly curtailed.

But the feature of the shrunken money supply which is worst of all is the crippled condition in which it leaves the debtor class. How are they to pay their debts? Certainly not in money. How can they get the money? Certainly not by selling something. What shall they sell? Is it cattle? If so, the herd won't bring what it once would. It requires more cows and calves to pay a \$1,000 note than when the debt was contracted. Is it corn or wheat? It takes vastly more grain to pay off the debt than when it was contracted. Is it a farm? Well, have farms increased in value while grain and live stock have been falling.

Of course, to say that the great shrinkage in value of the circulating medium has crippled and is bearing hard on the debtor class is to say that it is bearing hard on the west, for the west is the money borrower and the east the money lender.

And this is the reason that the west is so loudly demanding that Uncle Sam increase the volume of currency in circulation.

A Straw Burner.

We have received from W. H. Ellis, of McCool, a letter of inquiry about a straw burner which is being sold as a patent right, and said to be manufactured at Beatrice. There are a dozen straw burners, and of course many patents. But no patent concern is necessary. The process is very simple. The Russian colony of Menomonies west of Beatrice have a simple furnace in which they burn straw and all kinds of waste, and have ever since they settled in that locality. The price of the burner alluded to by Bro. Ellis is extortionately high, which is excused by the patent. The man who pays a cent for a patent on a burner will be swindled. Some parties in Gage county were badly let down with this same patent burner. It is quite safe to let traveling patent peddlers severely alone.

To W. A. MANSFIELD, of Gandy, and others who have written us on political questions, we would say, action in the direction suggested is being taken, and the results will be published as soon as expedient. Also, ten thousand Alliance men who do not take it, should subscribe for this paper at once, when we could very easily buy a press.

Wanted, an Issue.

The Omaha Republican is the leading republican organ of the state. In matters of party policy it is supposed to represent and foreshadow the actions of that party. In one of its late issues there is a leading editorial entitled "Party Policy," in which it very concisely and plainly defines what are not or ought not to be party issues, and fails entirely to state what are or should be such issues. And strange as it may appear it selects the live questions of this time—the questions upon which the people of the state are thinking and debating, and upon which they are getting ready to vote next fall, and declares that they must not be made party issues.

First it takes the railroad question. After defining the different positions held on that question, it says: "The duty of republicans is to find the middle ground between the extremes that will come nearest to doing justice to railroads and people, and no man or paper, or organization has the right to denounce any man as not being a good republican because of his views on the railroad question."

This twaddle about a middle ground that will do justice to both sides without hurting either is just the kind of stuff they have been putting into republican platforms for the past ten years. If the above means anything it means that the party must be good Lord and good devil on the railroad question, and that no issue must be made on it for fear of discord in the party—or in other words, for fear the railroad bosses, when they find they cannot rule will go in to ruin.

Next the Republican takes up the prohibition and license questions and reaches the same conclusion in regard to them. Here is the way it states it: "Within our party are men occupying very extreme views on these questions, but who has the right to denounce a newspaper or a voter because of its or his views on the question of prohibition or license? These questions are not party issues, and a voter or a newspaper may take either side and still remain in good fellowship with the republican party."

We hold very different views. It is the duty of every great party to determine what is the right policy in regard to every public question of sufficient magnitude to need a legal solution, and having determined the right policy, to vigorously pursue and enforce it until it either becomes law or is condemned by popular suffrage. The party which, through cowardly policy, will ignore or palter with great public questions which fill the popular mind and move the popular heart, deserves defeat, and what is more will achieve it.

In the early days of the republican party no such cowardly councils prevailed. No cowardly, faltering half-way utterances were heard in those days, but its bugle voice rang out like a shrill clarion in favor of the right as soon as the right was known.

Should it adopt the cowardly policy outlined by the Republican, and there is little doubt that it will, we will welcome the grand old party of Nebraska to a humiliating defeat that will herald also its national disruption.

The Republican fails to indicate any question upon which an issue shall be made by its party. Certainly the remarks it makes about prohibition and license apply with equal force to tariff. Civil service reform it has abandoned. With the propositions now pending in congress for expenditures it can make no pretensions to economy or retrenchment. Inspired from Wall street, it dare not touch the money question. In fact it follows the Republican, it will be a party without a policy and without an issue—an aggregation of innocent voters devoted to the memory of a name and a good record, led by a set of designing politicians intent on public plunder. From such a party good Lord deliver us.

Our State Agency.

Our State Agent, Mr. J. W. Hartley, is a thoroughly good business man, and is indefatigable in his efforts to benefit our members in all business matters. He does all kinds of buying and selling for them. He has an unlimited stock of machinery and implements to draw from. There are some embarrassments connected with publishing full information; but we invite County Alliances to send committees to investigate our facilities and report to their members. We supply Glidden wire.

Labor and Capital Advanced in Price.

We have been offering Labor and Capital, by Edward Kellogg, as a premium for subscriptions to THE ALLIANCE, giving the book with each \$1 subscription. The New York house which publishes this work has been absorbed in a combine and prices advanced, so that we are now compelled to put the price of THE ALLIANCE one year and the book at \$1.10. We shall continue to furnish it, as it is a book we desire all farmers to read.

The Bee and Wall Street.

The Omaha Bee has gone into the service of the money power, body, soul and breeches. Like all new converts it out-Herods Herod in its devotion to its new master. In its daily issue of Sunday last are two long editorials devoted to the destruction of "flat money maniacs" and defending the interests of Wall street. One is entitled "Flatism Rampant." It bristles with such gems as "flat virus," "ignorant money quacks," etc., etc. The other is an editorial canard about the fearful financial condition of the Argentine Republic, caused by currency inflation. This terrible crisis is conjured up in the editorial room of the Bee—a veritable tempest in a tea-pot. Query, does the Bee print these editorials in its weekly edition where the farmers might see them?

The conversion of the Bee to be the champion of the money power will be remembered hereafter.

The Railroad Literary Bureau and the Alliance.

That the railroads have organized a literary bureau to aid in their political work there is no doubt. Superior seems to be a sort of headquarters of the thing. The vile resolutions of its so-called board of trade, which is probably composed of some merchants who think they are getting special railroad favor, is followed now by a long interview in the B. & M. Journal with one George H. Mendal, said to be a member of the Alliance. This is given as "the voice of a farmer." It has abundant earmarks of the squeal of a railroad capper. Any member of the Alliance who will go to a low-down monopoly organ like the Journal with an interview which in almost every particular is against the Alliance, ought to be kicked out of the society at once. We know nothing about Mr. Mendal; but we venture to guess, from his interview, that he is engaged in some kind of business in which he can receive favors from the B. & M. R. Co., and that under a fair construction of the constitution he is not eligible to membership in the Alliance.

We cull a few gems from his interview: "From whom does this talk of reputation, oppression and discrimination in railroad rates come?" "I am sorry to say that these questions are discussed by political aspirants who have been repudiated by both old parties."

"In my judgment and from long experience in the state on the question of transportation, I think that Nebraska is not as yet ready to demand as low rate as that now in force in Iowa."

"We farmers are in favor of a lower rate of interest, but the usury burrah largely comes from men of no credit. The intelligent farmer recognizes in the national banking system a security that is unsurpassed in the world's history, and if an disgruntled zealot would be politicians should endeavor to use the Farmers' Alliance for the furtherance of their own political operations."

How about railroad cappers?—Ed. "I have carefully read the procedure had before the commission. I do not think that Attorney-General Leese has maintained the position in any respect which he so blatantly proclaimed to the world he intended to do when the commission came to Nebraska. It looks to me as if Attorney-General Leese's mind had been warped by political aspirations, and if his pretended zeal for the benefit of farming he has overreached himself by making professions which he neither had the ability nor the means to enforce. It is my judgment and the judgment of many that efforts of Mr. Leese, while good in some respects, have not shown themselves practicable, and which he never intended to carry out, but which can only be characterized as political humbug."

"Who has been promoting the agitation that we see continuously in the newspapers pertaining to the Alliance?" "It is usually the aspiring curb stone politician that does it."

An interview like the above appearing in the Journal is an insult to every honest Alliance man in the state. We are curious to know whether the Alliance men of Nuckolls county endorse this man Mendal.

The Omaha Bee and the Money Question.

In its issue of Sunday, the 13th, the Bee, in pursuance of its attack upon THE ALLIANCE in its demand for more money, as made through the thousands of petitions sent to congress in the last two months, presents a rehash of Secretary Windom's report, trying to show that there has been a great increase of currency since 1878. We quote the statement of the Bee, to be perfectly fair:

"The report of the secretary of the treasury showed on March 1, 1878, a total circulation of gold coin, \$1,000,000,000. One in eighty-three of its 10,000 members are killed annually and one in sixty injured. A brakeman has only one chance in 4.7 of being allowed to die a natural death. Passenger train employees are comparatively free from danger. One in eighty-three being freight train brakemen, who are required to perform the most perilous feats in coupling cars and setting brakes. Long hours and low bridges should both be abolished. Railroad corporations should be made to adopt improved safety appliances for coupling. It should not be necessary for a brakeman to be an acrobat in order to be permitted to live. It is not a fair test to put human life against the expenditure of a few thousand dollars.—Boston Labor Leader.

Politics and the Alliance.

The cry goes up that the Alliance must not discuss political questions, for that will break it up. Well, if the Alliance people are not permitted to discuss the great questions of reform, how can they vote intelligently on these questions?

The farmers and laboring men of our country are inaugurating the greatest reform movement that was ever inaugurated in the history of our country, and if they do not thoroughly understand this movement they will make a failure of it, and to understand it thoroughly they must have a thorough discussion of it.

The intelligent discussion among ourselves of the great questions of reform that now agitate the minds of the American people, will simply make our order stronger and unite us more firmly in the object of reform.

The object of the Farmers' Alliance, summarized, is to unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests, socially, politically and financially. And how can they promote their interests socially without understanding their social condition, and how can they promote their political interests without understanding their political condition, and how can they promote their financial interests without understanding their financial condition? How can they understand these conditions without a discussion of them?

Hear Both Sides.

A meeting for the discussion of finance was held in New York not many evenings ago. Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James presided. He said upon taking the chair, that he had always been inclined to the belief that "values should be measured by a gold yard stick." He was willing to hear both sides.

Mr. Warner, one of the principal speakers, in the course of a lengthy address said: "In the quarter of a century before us we shall be encroaching on the present stock of gold in the hands of man for the arts and industry. In less than three decades the population of the United States will have increased to 1,500,000,000, and the production of gold will not give 25 cents apiece to all who dwell here."

Another speaker said: "You who listen to me to-night, well clothed, well-fed, whose sleep will be perturbed by no care for to-morrow, do you know that not only upon the bleak prairies of far Dakota, but on the banks of the Mississippi and the Missouri, on the shores of the great lakes, and in the valleys of Maryland and Virginia, there are thousands of people hungry to-night, not because they have been idle or dissolute, but because the crops they have raised have not sold for enough to pay the cost of production."

year there was more money than there is now.

After publishing its table as above quoted, the Bee adds: "This is exclusive of money and bullion in the national treasury, which on the first instant amounted to six hundred and sixty-six million six hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars."

Nothing could be more unfair than this; and it shows to what desperate straits and misrepresentations the Bee is driven to to make out a case. To be correct the amount in the treasury must be reduced by the total amount of gold and silver certificates. As given by the Bee this sum is counted twice over.

As a matter of fact—and any competent accountant or banker will admit it—there should be deducted from the Bee's statement of "active circulation" the following sums, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes National bank notes and greenbacks lost and destroyed, Asiatic trade, Total, etc.

This would leave a per capita circulation of only about \$8.34; and this is very nearly the correct figure to-day.

The Bee has joined the monopoly and Wall street press in giving advice to the Alliance and the farmer. We may allude to this advice in another article.

Newspaper Interview.

The interviews that are appearing in the Bee and Republican, of Omaha, are mostly the mere inventions of the reporters who send them. One in the Republican of the 11th makes G. W. Burton, of Orleans, say that President Powers is pledged to Gov. Thayer. Perhaps Mr. Burton said so, and perhaps he did not. If he did he lied; if he did not, the reporter lied. They can chew it up between them.

In the Bee of the 11th is an interview with one C. E. Adams, of Hastings, whom the reporter introduces as a "capitalist." The reporter and Mr. Adams together give the Alliance a very bad send-off. The statements attributed to Mr. Adams are without exception vile lies.

This matter is of no moment, only as showing the animus of the papers for whom these interviews are got up to order.

Silence is Golden.

Great anxiety is manifested in certain quarters to obtain correct information as to the membership, plans, etc., of the Alliance. Rewards have been offered to certain parties for desired information. Silence is golden. Our affairs are our own. Information of this sort is not sought in the interest of the Alliance, but in that of its opponents. Remember, "Silence is golden."

Put none but Americans on guard to-night.

Put none but Americans on guard to-night.

Railroad Legislation.

The railroad men have the universal sympathy of the working community in their attempt to get relief from some of the especial hardships of their calling.

An idea of the danger to which railroad employes are subject can be gained from the records of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen. One in eighty-three of its 10,000 members are killed annually and one in sixty injured. A brakeman has only one chance in 4.7 of being allowed to die a natural death. Passenger train employees are comparatively free from danger. One in eighty-three being freight train brakemen, who are required to perform the most perilous feats in coupling cars and setting brakes. Long hours and low bridges should both be abolished. Railroad corporations should be made to adopt improved safety appliances for coupling. It should not be necessary for a brakeman to be an acrobat in order to be permitted to live. It is not a fair test to put human life against the expenditure of a few thousand dollars.—Boston Labor Leader.

Politics and the Alliance.

The cry goes up that the Alliance must not discuss political questions, for that will break it up. Well, if the Alliance people are not permitted to discuss the great questions of reform, how can they vote intelligently on these questions?

The farmers and laboring men of our country are inaugurating the greatest reform movement that was ever inaugurated in the history of our country, and if they do not thoroughly understand this movement they will make a failure of it, and to understand it thoroughly they must have a thorough discussion of it.

The intelligent discussion among ourselves of the great questions of reform that now agitate the minds of the American people, will simply make our order stronger and unite us more firmly in the object of reform.

The object of the Farmers' Alliance, summarized, is to unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests, socially, politically and financially. And how can they promote their interests socially without understanding their social condition, and how can they promote their political interests without understanding their political condition, and how can they promote their financial interests without understanding their financial condition? How can they understand these conditions without a discussion of them?

Hear Both Sides. A meeting for the discussion of finance was held in New York not many evenings ago. Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James presided. He said upon taking the chair, that he had always been inclined to the belief that "values should be measured by a gold yard stick." He was willing to hear both sides.