

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 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.

Additional Twine Arrangements. The Alliance State Agent has perfected additional arrangements in regard to twine by which he is now enabled to furnish members sisal, standard manilla and pure manilla, in addition to the jute. This makes the Alliance of Nebraska absolutely independent of all combinations in regard to twine. It is necessary that all estimates should be in by May 25th, as the Agent is compelled to have his orders in, under this new contract, by June 1st. SO MAKE UP YOUR ESTIMATES AT ONCE. A circular will be sent to Secretaries, giving prices and full information, in a few days.

Let us Have an Understanding.

It will be well for politicians and newspapers outside of the Alliance to understand that they cannot mould or dictate its policy, political or otherwise. It has a very well-appointed machinery for ascertaining the wishes and opinions of its members, and it has a very well-arranged system for carrying those wishes into force. The interference of politicians and the impertinence of the daily press are insulting to the society, as well as extremely unwise. Gen. Van Wyck advises the Alliance to transform itself into a political party at once. The Bee in a column of double-headed editorial, combats this proposition, and leads the Alliance with advice of a contrary character. The democratic press, led by the World-Herald, favors the new party idea. The plain motive of all is to capture the Alliance in their own interest. Now, we wish to have it distinctly understood by all that no capturing will take place. The Alliance will not be used by any politician or party. An apparent effort to use it will be extremely injurious to the person or party making it. It will carry out its own policy in its own way, and will not be made a cat's-paw to pull anybody's political chestnuts out of the fire. We might add, that in the light of its recent course, advice of any character to the farmers of this state comes from the Bee with exceedingly poor grace.

The True Policy of the Alliance.

Great interest has been manifested in the probable policy of the State Alliance in relation to political action. Many persons, not understanding the character of the society, have supposed that it was purely political in its aims, and that it is practically a new political party. Many others, among them many members, not being able to distinguish between political purposes and partisan organization, think the Alliance should be at once changed into a political party, and enter the arena of politics as such. These men would adopt a means to secure their ends which would undoubtedly defeat them, and at the same time destroy the Alliance as a non-partisan organization.

It is certainly the true policy of the Alliance to see to it that the members of the next legislature are selected from its own members. The dominant interest of this state is agriculture, and this interest has a right for once to have a legislature that shall fairly represent it. It is also for the same reason the true policy of the Alliance to secure members of congress from the same class. The farmers of this state have never been represented in Washington. Turn about is fair play. It is simply disgraceful for a state of this kind to send to congress mere mediocre land agents, bankers, speculators and professional politicians, such as now make up its delegation. It is the duty and the true policy of the Alliance to reform this matter. What is the best and most practical method of doing it? First, let us ascertain exactly what we want. What is it? It is men who will honestly represent our interests and secure legislation to promote them. Honesty, integrity, capacity—these are the qualifications we have to consider, and the only ones. As to political partisan belief, it is absolutely immaterial. Our legislature makes no laws on the tariff, and that is the only issue on which there is a shadow of difference between the republican and democratic parties. But on living economic questions, which are of transcendent importance, your representatives should have positive and correct views. They should understand the money question, and should not be under the control of the money power. They should understand the labor question, and be willing to give to labor the proceeds of its toil.

The next question is how to select these men. This is the way to do it: from this time on consult in your subordinate Alliance as to the men you want for members of the legislature. Come to an agreement on the matter, and at your next County Alliance compare votes with the delegates from your county, and agree there upon your men if you can. Where there are several counties in your district appoint conference committees from your County Alliance, and hold a conference for your district. Having agreed upon your men, take the most effective agencies at hand to get them into the legislature. You have a right to secure their nomination by any party you can induce to endorse them, if you wish to do so. You have a right to run them as independent candidates if you prefer that. You have a perfect right to vote for and elect them without the formality of any nomination, if that suits you better. In either case let the Alliance endorse them, and have a care in all cases to select men of such character as will command the respect and suffrages of men of all parties.

Where professional politicians, railroad tools or political strikers are placed in nomination, ignore such nominees at once, and bend every energy to elect the men you have selected. When it becomes necessary to call independent peoples' conventions let all men participate in the selection of delegates. Do not call a convention of delegates to be sent exclusively by Alliances. The reasons for this are obvious and many, and need not be here stated.

Now, whatever you do locally, do it altogether. Let majorities rule in your councils. United, you can gain all. Divided, you will gain nothing. It is not our purpose at this time to outline a policy for state action. When the state at large is considered the elements are entirely different. The same plan that can be successfully applied in a county may not be applicable in the state. But upon one thing let us fully determine, that is not to vote for any man for any state office who is not wholly in sympathy with the objects of the Alliance. The railroad power, which dominates the republican party at this time, and bids fair to continue to do so, will not nominate such men. The democratic party may do so, and it may not. About this we have this to say: If such men are nominated—men who are absolutely known to be sound and true on Alliance questions, on the transportation question, the money question and the labor question, and who have a character and record that gives assurance that they will remain true, we will support them. If not, no. We will support no man because of his party affiliations. The people are fatigued by this endless partisan fight between two parties neither of which is on their side, and both of which will be equally the tools of the money and corporation power when they get the offices.

Any movement of the people, to be useful as a rebuke to party corruption and a repudiation of machine politics, must be non-partisan, spontaneous and general. While republicans cannot be coaxed or driven into voting the democratic ticket, and while democrats cannot be lured into the republican camp, they will both join in a movement to destroy the railroad power in Nebraska politics, to demand reform in our national financial system, relief from oppressive tariff taxation, honesty and economy in all government affairs, and the elevation of pure men fresh from the people to state and national offices.

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It does not seem that the people of Nebraska need another demonstration of the determination of corporate power to hold its clutch upon the production and industry of the state. But if they do, they probably will not have long to wait. So wait. Let the grass grow. Any premature step by a few extremists who think a new party is a cure-all for our financial and economic ills will be worse than useless. It will be mischievous in the last degree. New parties are not made by resolutions. They grow upon ruins. Provide the ruins, and the time will then be ripe to train the new growth. Time is doing good work. The seeds are being planted. The air is full of moral dynamite that will explode in the fullness of time.

In the meantime let every Alliance in the state at once appoint a canvassing committee composed of members from every party. See that every man in your precinct and vicinity who is not a member is talked with by one of his friends. Is he a democrat, send a democrat to him; a republican, send a republican to him; a prohibitionist, send a prohibitionist to him; a U. L. man, send a U. L. man to him. Gather them in—gather them in! The Alliance should have at least one hundred thousand farmer members in Nebraska before the ides of November.

Criminal Libel. The B. & M. Journal has libeled Mr. Burrows twice within a week. First, it said he was hoodled when he supported John A. McShane for governor. The Journal may have a good healthy libel suit on its docket before long. It also quoted somebody as saying that Mr. B. would be put in the pen for violating the election law. Perhaps the Journal had better try it on. If any of the railroad crew thought they could get Mr. B. in the pen, they would pounce on him too quick. The election law alluded to is an infamy, passed by a railroad gang under republican colors who were afraid of independent voters. It will be repealed next winter.

But the unkindest cut of all was when the B. & M. mouthpiece said that Mr. Burrows did not make his Gage county farm pay. This is a vile lie, and a special pride in his success as a farmer—and he is no slouch as an editor either, if the Omaha Republican is to be believed.

Kearney County Alliance. Bro. W. O. Dunagan sends a list of subscribers and writes: The work goes bravely on here. The organization of the County Alliance was a complete success. President Powers of the State Alliance was present and rendered valuable assistance.

To the Women of America—Especially the Women of the W. C. T. U.

Ladies, do you know what is being done to your little boys? We see in the papers occasional mild protests against cigarette smoking by children—mere cigarette smoking by children—it is to see these boys—little fellows, six, eight or ten years old—with the inevitable cigarette between the ruby lips which their mothers may have kissed only a few minutes before. These mild newspaper articles tell them that cigarette smoking is injurious—that it weakens their nervous systems and affects their brains—that it makes them small bad and grog idiotic, and that no great man smokes cigarettes. But we have seen none of these notices that have told the whole truth, the damning truth that ought to send every guilty manufacturer of cigarettes to a penitentiary. We propose to tell it—and we want to tell it to the mothers, and to the women who are organized into great reform societies for the extirpation of drunkenness and crime. For it cannot be that they know, and still that there is no terrible outcry raised—no shriek of horror—no rush to save the boys. It seems to us that if they really knew what is going on under their very eyes half of them would be maddened to such an extent that they would start a crusade against the vile business that is polluting their innocents and sowing broadcast the seeds that will ripen in dissolve and immoral lives. Cigarettes are put up in little attractive looking boxes. Large numbers of these boxes contain, hidden under the cigarettes, immoral pictures. These boxes are bought by our little fellows, often by chipping in their pennies together, and the pictures are seized upon and gazed over. Cigarettes injurious, indeed! Cigarettes bad for their brains! It is their lies that are being spirited away to hell. Think of it, mothers! Here is a portal of the pit yawning wide for your darling—held open before your very eyes by respectable tobacco-consists—manufacturers and dealers.

What are you going to do about it? Since writing the above we are informed that this matter has been agitated, and that there is now in force in Chicago an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys under the age of sixteen. But we repeat, we have seen no allusion to it in the public prints. But why stop at sixteen? Is the boy at sixteen safe? On the contrary, that is just the impressive time when he needs a guardian most. And yet, what can be done about it?

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

Our article in THE ALLIANCE of the 19th entitled "Wanted, an Issue," seems to have hit the Omaha Republican square between wind and water. In its issue of the 20th that paper comes out with two editorials in reply, one quite gentlemanly in its tone, and signed by the initials of the publisher, J. C. Wilcox, the other by another party, which is unkind and abusive, and substitutes unwarranted assertion for fact and insult for argument. This article alludes to "the utterly absurd and preposterous assertions made by Van Wyck, Burrows & Company." Now this utterly absurd concatenation invites a protest. Mr. Burrows is not in company with Mr. Van Wyck or any one else. He does not know what assertions Mr. Van Wyck may have made, and is in no way responsible for them. But he would respectfully invite the Republican to quote verbatim some of his own "utterly absurd and preposterous assertions." And when such assertions are quoted and verified it would be quite in order for the Republican to criticize and refute them. Until it does that, such talk is mere vaporing and unworthy a dignified editor. Mr. Burrows has raised no cry of "damn and down the railroads," and the assertion that he has, without producing it, is cowardly and undignified to say the very least. Mr. Burrows has been eminently fair in discussing the railroad question. After some remarks he made last summer before the board of transportation on the subject of local rates, even John M. Thurston felt impelled to compliment him for his fairness, and did so generously. But in its sympathy for the railroads the Republican has allowed Mr. B. to grow on its imagination until he has become a sort of one-eyed giant from no-man's land ready to swallow a railroad president without pinning back its ears. So in its issue of the 23d it says: "The Republican is in sympathy with the Alliance; but not with J. Burrows or C. H. Van Wyck. 'Still harping on'—Van Wyck. J. Burrows isn't in need of the Republican's sympathy. But it had better be careful where it draws its lines. The Alliance may consider sympathy expressed in that way akin to an insult."

Mr. Wilcox writes more like a gentleman. But his "sympathies," while not so plainly expressed, crop quite as broadly out. They are with the railroads overwhelmingly. He thinks the Alliance should "delegate its best and soundest men to consult with representatives of the railroad interests," and that "both should strive to cultivate friendly relations, and should treat with caution all such counsels as tend to interrupt harmonious relations." This might be excellent advice if the relations of the parties didn't happen to be, under existing conditions, so extremely unequal. Previous experience in all such consultations is best illustrated by the first line of an old song, viz: "Won't you walk into my parlor," etc. But we are decidedly in favor of friendly relations—also of equality in conditions; and when we establish that equality by electing Alliance men to the legislature next fall, we'll have a quite free and open consultation.

What "J. C. W." might mean by such an execrable figure of speech as "screaming vampires" we are at a loss to divine. Is he after Van Wyck too? Mr. Wilcox considers prohibition as "a purely religious question," and naturally objects to its endorsement by the republican party. Mr. W. has read history to little purpose or not at all, if he does not know that many of the greatest political issues have been "purely religious questions." The crucifixion had religion and politics quite intimately mixed. Religion and politics were in the cup of hemlock Socrates drank. Mahomet mixed the two in admirable proportions. From Julius Caesar to Charlemagne and the Crusades to Tamerlane, religion and politics were jumbled in inextricable confusion. From Charles V to the First Empire, embracing the reformation, Henry VIII and his illustrious daughter, the two were never separated. The pilgrims had a spice of both. They have come down hand in hand from Buddha to modern India in an unbroken line. To hear a modern editor objecting that a question must not be made a political issue because it is religious is amusing to a student of history. But the republicans and prohibitionists must settle this between them. The latter will abstain from putting up a state ticket if the former will endorse prohibition, and John M. Thayer will take prohibition with a third term. It will be quite interesting to see them swallowing each other, and J. C. W. will have to take his medicine if the railroads are suited.

From the Bee of Apr. 27.

"Popped the Question."

For months that double-headed political monstrosity, known as the World-Herald, has been paying marked attention to the farmers. The billing and cooing, the sighing and wooing was not a mere passing fancy or an irresistible fascination. It was not an affair of the heart, but a well matured plot to capture the Farmers' Alliance by suborning the three congressmen, the populationists, to bend every energy to the election of the joint ticket so formed.

This throws an electric light on those pathetic appeals and all the honeyed banquets which has been dealt out so liberally to the Nebraska tillers of the soil. We now understand the object of all those sou-stirring cartoons that were to arouse the brawny toiler and intensify his discontent into an uprising.

"Come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." Is the Alliance willing to play fly to the democratic spider? Are the republican farmers of Nebraska gullible enough to play cat's paw for the democratic monkey? This is all irresistibly funny. The fact is the Alliance don't care for either of the old ruses. The Alliance is youthful and rosy and blooming. She may dance with both of them, but she will marry neither. The attention of politicians are getting fulsome, not to say disgusting. The Alliance is young but not entirely simple. She knows her own mind, and will carry out her own plans with little regard to political hacks and old party organs. If the hyphenated concern at Omaha thinks it can buy the Alliance, or any of its real leaders, by any such bold and corrupt bargaining as it proposes, it will be undecided in good time. It might as well understand now as later that the gentleman it is consulting with does not represent the Alliance nor any part of it.

The New Duties on Woolen Goods.

The McKinley bill raises the duty on shawls from 88 to 135 per cent; on blankets from 80 to 106; on felt hats from 78 to 107; on worsted goods from 76 to 130, and on women's dress goods from 68 to 106. This is the advance on the cheapest goods belonging to each of these classes. There is some advance in the duties on the costlier goods, but the per cent is not nearly so much. This increase of duties is made under the pretext of protecting the American wool grower. But in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred his interests as a consumer greatly exceeds those as a grower. In Nebraska, for instance, if the thing is fairly averaged up, our loss by high tariff on woolen goods would be \$10 to every \$1 we gain by protection on wool. In 1887 our national imports of cheap dress goods were 36,000,000 yards on which the duty was \$2,700,000, which added to their dutiable value of \$4,904,000, made their cost \$6,800,000. Under the McKinley bill their cost would be \$8,300,000. This added \$2,000,000 is to be taken out of the pockets of the very poor under the pretense of helping the wool grower, while in fact it only helps the already wealthy manufacturer.

A glaring inconsistency of the bill is an increased duty on carpet wools which are not grown in this country. To even this up the manufacturer is given a great increase on manufactured wools. To benefit labor—which, by the way, doesn't seem to concern this high tariff outfit—the materials upon which labor may be employed should be made as cheap as possible. It is perfectly obvious that the cheaper raw material can be obtained the larger will be the fund to divide as wages. The consumer also, who finally carries this whole burden of taxation, is as little considered by Major McKinley as is the laborer. When the Alliance demanded that all raw material be put on the free list, it took a sound position that will ultimately be reached by the American people.

Gen. Van Wyck at David City.

Gen. Van Wyck addressed a large meeting of farmers at David City on April 24th. On account of a necessary trip to the east we were compelled to make up most of our paper before the address was received, so can publish but little of it this week. Gen. Van Wyck practically reiterated and emphasized his former withdrawal from the republican party, and advised independent political action on the part of the people. We give an extract: "You remember our fathers, without

representation, were taxed a penny a pound on tea, much less than is taken from you every hour in the day and night. They remonstrated, petitioned and begged, just as you have been doing, having the same experience—no results. Only one course was open, and they saw and boldly entered it. Friends, good friends, advised them to again petition the crown, not to break with the king, and picture the dreadful consequences of rebellion, but they cared not for such consequences. The king was the cause of the wrong, but for him the oppression had not existed and there was no safety in further humiliation. They threw the tea in Boston harbor, defied the sovereign and America was free. You can profit by their example. Relief and safety lie in only one path. Although friend, good friends may advise you to again petition, beg, remonstrate with that power, the machinery, which if it did not create could have prevented your depression; you cannot depend upon them.

Parties, often so necessary in a republic, sometimes become despotic and need rebuking. In the nation you have tried both; in the state your fortunes have been allied to one. Year by year you have been vainly hoping for a return of justice, but all your hopes like dew on a sun-burnt prairie, have dried up your lips." You have demanded more honest taxation, more stringent usury laws and better enforcement, less extortion in railroad charges. At the ballot box you asked for the abolition of the transportation tax.

Every petition was spurned in convention and legislature. Knowing that further appeals to parties were useless in utter despair you organized for one purpose: a fair return for your products, the protection of your families, the preservation of your homes. You made it non-partisan, outside and above all party organizations, that men of all creeds and no creeds, ignoring party lines and not attending to the names of the candidates of the old parties could meet together and exercise their judgment and power at the ballot box. For that object nearly fifteen hundred Alliances have organized and fifty thousand farmers enrolled. You have the strength already with you the elements that will fight with you to sweep the state and carry triumphantly nearly every county."

While we fully coincide with Gen. Van Wyck in his advice to the people to act independently of party organizations, we do not endorse his inference as to the Alliance. If his advice at David City was followed the Alliance would be immediately transformed into a political organization, its nonpartisan character would be destroyed, its assurance that no political test of membership should be made nullified, and its constitution trampled under foot. This action would destroy the Alliance. It is not necessary in order to give the Alliance its full weight in the politics of this state, and it will not be done. The recent conference of the County Presidents and County Organizers of forty-three counties settled that matter definitively. Any continued advocacy of such a course may excite antagonisms that would be unfortunate.

We have alluded to this subject of political action in another article this week, under the caption of "the true policy of the Alliance."

The Silver Situation.

The contest on the silver question has reached the point of an agreement upon a report by the senate and house committees. Like all such agreements this is a compromise, and entirely against the men who wish to restore silver to its old position as a matter of principle. This compromise shows the dominance of Wall street influence in the make up of the committees, but it does not show that final action will sustain the report. The agreement is that notes may be issued on silver bullion, redeemable on demand in lawful money, the volume of such notes at all times to be kept equal to the cost of the silver bullion purchased by them. This report if passed into law, will make a market for silver; but it is practically a defeat of free coinage, and a victory for Windom, Wall street and the gold standard. It leaves silver more in the condition of a commodity than it is at present; it does not accept it as money, nor make the certificates issued on the bullion a legal tender. Senator Teller of Colorado did not support the report, but gave notice that when it came up in the senate he should move to make the certificates legal tender. But if such an amendment should be adopted it would still be a defeat for the free coinage men. Silver would remain as now a commodity, and not be returned as an integral part of our money system. It would simply be accepted as security for the certificates issued by it, the same as wheat or any other commodity might be accepted.

We hope this compromise will be defeated. We would fight for free coinage to the very last, and if defeated would let the gold bugs take the temporary consequences, and renew the fight at the next session. This is not at all a question of providing a market for our products. The fight is between the men who want more money and those who want less. It is a question of improving the market for all products, or of letting the depression continue, and letting the money power through low prices and forced sales scoop into their coffers the balance of the wealth of the nation. We may say to the free coinage men, do not surrender. "Vener give up the ship." Defeated now, if you are to be defeated, you can renew the battle to better advantage than after any compromise. In the next fight the west and south will have power to carry their point.

SNIP and woodcock will be the fashionable game birds in Chicago from this time until after the world's fair. They are little things with very long bills, doncher know.

Sheriff Ray of Richardson county sold nearly 100 farms under foreclosure during the last two years in office—almost as many as had been sold before since the county was settled more than thirty years before. Let Paddock write another letter.—Lincoln Herald.

To J. L. VOHRES we would say the number of members of the Alliance in Nebraska at this time is about sixty thousand.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

Insanity, Suicide and Crime. We invite our readers to recur to an article in our last issue, by C. M. Clark, giving some comparative statistics as to suicide, insanity and crime. The facts presented in that article are in the last degree startling, and a remarkable feature shown by them is the steady increase of these scourges of society with the increase of debt and the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Thus from 1860 to 1880 the national debt increased from \$3.01 to \$23.30 per capita, and from \$40.36 to \$278.77 per farm. The number of insane in each million of population increased from 765 in 1860 to 1,834 in 1880. The total number of suicides increased from 491 in 1860 to 2,511 in 1880. The number of millionaires in the country in 1850, two; in 1880, 5,000 to 10,000.

Is there no connection between this appalling increase of insanity and suicide, and the corresponding decrease in the volume of money? Can we say that the increased nervous strain any faster life of these latter days are alone responsible for the increase of insanity and crime? This nervous strain is the result of the intense competition for money, which has become intensified just in proportion as money has diminished and wealth and production increased. Men become crazed with greed, and insane from failure, and suicide offers the only relief. How many have observed the fearful increase of suicide among farmers of late? Every day—every day, the pages of the daily papers give an account of some new farmers' suicide. An editor grimly remarked the other day that the farmers seemed to be having a monopoly of the suicide business of late. What causes it? The concentration of wealth on the one hand, the despair of debt and poverty on the other. And both have been made possible by the perpetration by the money power, through the agency of congress, of unparalleled national crimes. These were the two exceptions on the greenback, the national bank act, the contraction act, the credit strengthening act, the demonetizing act. Added to these, and coterminous with them, was the squandering of the land of the people upon soulless corporations—land grants, free gifts of the only wealth that absolutely belonged to the people, equal in extent to nine states like Ohio, exempt from taxation and withheld from homestead and pre-emption. These were all national crimes, and the nation will go in sackcloth and ashes before their effects shall pass away.

The wealth that these crimes created and concentrated now dominates the nation—dominates the land, the coal, the machinery, the electricity—dominates the functions of the government and the taxing power. It is this domination, and this alone, that is causing the fearful increase in suicide, insanity and crime, that is controlling our financial system in the interest of the few and driving the many to want and despair.

We regret to observe a trifling decadence in the outward signs and symbols of our brotherly contemporary the Lincoln Herald. Has this any connection with the "etc., etc." principle our friend was alluding to awhile ago?

J. M. Sanford and the Grand Island Insurance Company. Resolutions of School Creek Farmers' Alliance No. 1271.

WHEREAS, There is now one James Sanford traveling through this section of the state claiming to represent a Farmers' Alliance insurance company, and also claiming to be employed by the State Alliance to address the Subordinate Alliances; and

WHEREAS, The facts show that the Farmers' Union Insurance Co., which he represents is not connected with the Farmers' Alliance in any way or form, and that he is not authorized by the State Alliance or any other farmers' Alliance to represent their interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request that our state paper, THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Lincoln, and the county papers publish these facts for the protection of the Alliance.

F. M. MORRIS, Pres. We publish the above resolutions exactly as they were received, with the exception of one of a personal character which we take the liberty of omitting. There is no doubt that the insurance company at Grand Island has been represented to be connected in some way with the Alliance, though we cannot say that this has been authorized by the officers of the company. As far as the Alliance is concerned the resolutions state the facts. The insurance company has no connection whatever with the Alliance, and no officer or agent of it has any authority or right to refer to or use the Alliance in any way in promoting its work. We have stated this before, but not quite so strongly. We wish now to add that any effort to connect that company with the State Alliance would be an undoubted fraud. We have no quarrel with the company; but we fear that in the competition for business representations have been made by its agents which, to say the least, are incorrect. We hope we shall not be called upon to refer to the subject again.

Resolutions of Otis Alliance No. 744.

Hamilton County. Resolved, That we do heartily endorse the proposition made in the U. S. senate by the Hon. Senator Stanford to loan money on farm mortgages at from 1 to 2 per cent.

Resolved, That we will not patronize any lumber dealer who is known to be connected with the late Omaha pooling scheme.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for congress or the legislature who will not support such a proposition as Senator Stanford has made.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE ALLIANCE for publication and the first one be sent to the Hon. Senator Stanford.

J. T. VOHRES, Sec'y.

We call the attention of our readers to Wm. Deering & Co's new advertisement in this issue.

Supporting Senator Stanford.

WHEREAS, The proposition of Senator Stanford of California, for the government to issue money on land security, has struck a tender cord among the bankers and money loaning classes.

Resolved, That we, members of Burrows Alliance No. 745, heartily approve of said proposition, as the money question is one of the most vital questions of the day. Furthermore, we consider Senator Stanford has introduced one of the most important measures ever introduced in the U. S. senate, a proposition to free a race from bondage. Also that he be urged to crowd said measure to a vote.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to Senator Stanford, to THE ALLIANCE for publication, and delegates to Gosper County Alliance instructed to present a copy to that meeting for their consideration.

W. H. ADLICH, Sec'y Burrows Alliance No. 745.

April 19, 1890.

Resolutions Adopted by Alliance No. 1013 of Dawes County.

WHEREAS, For years we have faithfully supported our respective party nominees, chosen from the professional classes, and under laws made and administered by these men we have seen the idle rich growing richer, and the laboring poor getting poorer; and

WHEREAS, We believe a change in our laws and law makers is absolutely essential to the liberty and independence of the working people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to support no man for any legislative or congressional office who is not a member of our order, and known by his antecedents to be faithful to the cause of labor.

We demand the abolition of that useless and expensive farce, the state board of transportation. We demand government ownership of railroads, and their operation at cost of maintenance; and that in the purchase of the roads the government shall have credit for all aid in land or money ever extended to any road.

We heartily endorse the action of the Minnesota State Alliance in regard to the Supreme Court of the United States. We demand the enactment of a law to tax real estate mortgages in the county where recorded.

And that these resolutions be forwarded to the Alliance state paper for publication. W. A. THORSTON, Z. T. SMITH, Secs. Pres.

Resolutions of Grant Alliance, Nemaha.

WHEREAS, All capital is created by labor, and a majority of all laborers are engaged in agriculture, and all legitimate industries except banks and railroads depend on the success of the working classes for their prosperity; and

WHEREAS, There is more money expended in farms and farm equipments than in any other business, and which pays more tax than all other industries combined, and receives less profit for capital invested; and

WHEREAS, The Union Pacific, B. & M. and other railroads in Nebraska have been built largely by lands and bonds donated by congress, and also lands donated to Nebraska and other territories when admitted as a state, also bonds voted by cities, precincts and counties, which are yet mostly unpaid, for which the taxpayers will be burdened for years to come. Notwithstanding the donations and fair treatment by the people of Nebraska, these corporations charge a greater amount for transportation in this state than in any other part of the Rocky mountains, and by their attorneys and political agents who are located in every county, and the free pass system, they manipulate primaries, and county and state conventions, and with bought proxies and other unfair means, they have controlled the legislature of Nebraska, and defeated candidates whom they could not control for supreme court judges and U. S. senate. They have woven a web around the agricultural and laboring classes, that closes the avenue of political preferment to the honest and poor in humble submission to the political bosses of the state; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Farmers' Alliance of Grant, No. 963, Nemaha county Nebraska, composed of members from Johnston, DeWitt and Nemaha counties. That we view with alarm the increasing power of trusts, corporations and other combinations to control capital, and rob labor of its just reward, which are transferring the wealth of the millions to the hands of the few; and be it

Resolved, That we charge the free pass system as part of the means of bribery that has made it possible for such a state of affairs to exist; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge members of said Alliance ask the commercial and mechanical classes and all others that are in favor of equal rights and opposed to unnecessary taxation and legalized extortion to join us at the ballot box, and vote such men for office whose past lives shall be a guarantee of their future conduct. J. H. ELMORE, IONA B. PETERSON, Sec'y Pres't.

Anent Geo. Mendal.

DE WESSE, NEB., 19, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE—I notice in your issue of the 19th an article concerning Mr. Geo. Mendal, a Nebraska politician. I am glad to see that you do not even give a fly speck on the present page of our history. The neighborhood about Superior is a tough one for the farmer. Taxes have doubled in six years, on account of the cursed railroad and other bonds. I know whereof I speak, because I lived there from March 10, 1884, to March 5, 1889. I was glad to sell my little eighty acre farm and get out. We are getting organized in good shape here in Nuckolls county. There is about 400 Alliance men in our county. Just count on us for a lift in the right direction. Your paper grows better with every issue; I am sending it to Illinois to help the good work along there. Yours truly, C. A. POMEROY.

Commending General Leese.

At a meeting of North Blue Farmers' Alliance No. 893, held at Arborville, Neb., the 29th day of March, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Attorney General Leese in appreciation of his efforts