

Resolutions of Madison County Alliance.

We, your committee on Resolutions beg leave to report as follows:

Whereas, The financial policy of this government has been such that the circulating medium has contracted until it is insufficient to meet the business demands of the country; causing a depression of agriculture and all other industries, and placing the money power at the mercy of the money power; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we the Farmers' Alliance of Madison county, Nebraska, endorse the following resolutions:

First, That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a basis of regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

Second, That we demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent the "dealing in futures" in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Third, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fourth, That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands. And that congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that the lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Fifth, Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all, and special privileges for none, we demand that taxation, national or state, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, hence we demand that revenues, national, state or county shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economy and the interest of the people.

Sixth, That the means of communication and transportation shall be owned and operated in the interest of the people as is the United States postal system, and that the same be placed in the hands of the people.

Seventh, That we are unequally in favor of the method of voting known as the Australian system.

Eighth, That we are opposed to granting bounties or subsidies by either state or federal government to any corporation or individual. That we favor the placing of salt, coal, iron, sugar and lumber and all raw material upon which labor may be employed upon the free list, and believe that the same should be imposed upon the luxuries instead of the necessities of life.

Ninth, We demand such legislation as will suppress all trusts, pools or combinations which interfere with the natural laws of trade.

Tenth, That we will not support for the nomination any man for United States senate, member of congress, state senator or representative, whom we have not reason to believe will, to his utmost ability, aid in carrying out the objects of the above resolutions.

Eleventh, That we have the utmost confidence in President Power's efficiency, integrity and sincerity, as a faithful and energetic worker in the Alliance cause, and the emancipation of oppressed labor everywhere.

Tariff Working.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—I wish to call your attention to the injustice of the tariff as a mode of raising revenue as illustrated in the tax on sugar. A couple of years ago the price of raw sugar was 10 cents a pound. Now it is 12 cents a pound. The price was some 24 cents a pound for raw sugar. The tax on our best raw was 34 cents a pound. It costs 4 cents of a cent for refining and the sugar trust was "taxed" 14 cents per pound, the tax on refined sugar being 5 cents a pound.

Now at 24 cents a pound for raw sugar, and 4 cents of a cent for refining, the price of granulated should have been about 28 cents a pound. It ranged from 24 to 10 cents. Call the average 9 and allow 4 for price here.

Now say a man pays a hundred dollars for sugar in a year, about \$55 is tax. Say he is worth \$1000, that is a tax of 5 1/2 per cent on his property.

William H. Vanderbilt left 225 millions of dollars at his death. Had he been taxed as heavily for sugar as the man above he would have paid in one year about 12 million dollars in sugar tax.

A Fair Proposition by Jacob Beck.

DECATUR, NEB., May 5, 1890.
EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:—As I am a farmer and a member of Lake Shore Alliance No. 1023, in Burlington, Nebraska, I hereby make the following proposition to all legislators throughout America.

I propose to be one of ten, or any number greater than ten, each of whom shall give ten dollars for the creation of a sum of money to be given to the writer of the best prize essay, in answer to the following question:

What can the government do to promote the greatest good of the greatest number of people without injustice to any?

The prize to be awarded by a committee of five; men who fear God, love truth and hate covetousness. One of whom shall be a republican, one a democrat, one a greenbacker, one a prohibitionist and one a nationalist. They shall be chosen from five different callings in life. The essay not to exceed in length "Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews."

Now, as the land is filled with political reformers, who know or think they know what ought to be done in the way of national legislation to make things better for the laboring masses of all occupations, let them get down to business, come up to the scratch, and in plain English give their plans on paper.

The proposition is most respectfully urged upon the consideration of all aspirants for state, legislative and congressional honors. It is nothing but fair that a man offering himself as a candidate for congress should set before the people the reforms that he will urge, if elected. The same is true of state legislators. If they have plans for improvements, let them put them in print so the common people may know what they are, and discuss them. If they lack the courage, disposition or ability to write and put in print what they deem for the people's good, they are unfit to legislate for a free and independent people, and should be elected to stay at home.

It seems to me that in Nebraska alone there ought to be at least one hundred people enter the list for this prize. That would make a sum of one thousand dollars for the winner of the prize. Many lawyers are inclined

to poke fun at the stupidity of the farmers when we talk of sending men of our own class to congress. Just as though Washington had not been a farmer. Now, gentlemen of the legal fraternity, if you think we are all stupid dots without ideas, or ability to put them on paper, made in. Perhaps you can make some money this way as easily as you could by turning rogues loose on the community, who should be sent to the penitentiary, who act the great majority of you stand ready to perform for a part of the value of the stolen property.

Resolutions of West Blue Alliance.

GRAFTON, NEB., May 5, 1890.
EDITOR ALLIANCE:—At the regular meeting of West Blue Alliance No. 1107, May 3rd, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Past experience has proven that the men whom we have sent to represent us in our legislative halls, both state and national, have not represented us, but have been and willfully voted for, and helped carry to the end aimed at, bills and laws that were in direct opposition to the interest of the producers, and to the constituency who sent them; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man who will not represent the interests of the industrial classes of our state and nation.

That the government should own and control the R. R.'s by the right of eminent domain.

That we demand the reduction of R. R. freight rates to the same basis as Iowa.

That we demand the restoration of silver to its legal tender equal with gold, and that all money shall be issued by the government direct and shall be legal tender and pay all debts public and private.

Resolved, That we demand the taxation of land mortgages in county where recorded and mortgage to pay said tax.

That we favor the Australian system of voting.

That we demand the election of U. S. senators by direct vote of the people.

That we demand a usury law forbidding both principal and interest. And further, we believe we shall never receive direct benefit from either the republican or democratic parties, and that the government economy and the interest of the people.

It was voted for and carried that the names of the Pres., Sec'y and committee be signed to these resolutions and sent to THE ALLIANCE for publication.

J. A. SWARTS, Pres.
WILL H. ROTHWELL, Sec'y.
WILL H. ROTHWELL,
J. N. BERRY,
L. S. HAUFMAN,
Committee on Resolutions.

Taxing Industry and Exempting Wealth.

We find in the Pioneer of Gandy, Logan county, under the heading of "Logan County Alliance Notes," the following communication from our old friend C. D. Shrader, formerly of Lancaster Co. Mr. Shrader was a member of the Executive Committee of the first State Alliance of Nebraska. If the people of his district do not send him to congress, we hope they will at least send him to the Nebraska State Senate.

Editor Pioneer:—Contrary to the Star, I have not pronounced the law by which our assessors agreed to tax plowing "unconstitutional." I have said I seriously doubted the correctness of their construction of the law, and criticised their wisdom and sense of justice in trying to construe a law to make it bear unnecessarily hard upon the already overburdened homesteaders with the charge of season.

On the point their master says that, if the swallows migrate, he thinks it must be less on account of the cold than for the want of their regular food.

They live on insects, and when these disappear with the coming of fair weather in the Autumn, the swallows take their leave so as not to die of hunger. With food to its liking provided, the swallow goes abroad in January, and return again to its cote as freely as it does in July.

The speed of these messengers can be judged from a single experiment. An untrained swallow having its nest on a farm near Roukai, was caught and taken in a cage to Paris, where it was set at liberty. In less than an hour and a half he was back at the farm.

It had passed over about two hundred and fifty kilometers. On the way point their master says that, if the swallows migrate, he thinks it must be less on account of the cold than for the want of their regular food.

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claimed to be the cause of all our misery—that laborers have produced so much food and clothing that they cannot get enough to eat and wear—that the abundance is the cause of their scarcity.

C. D. SHADER.
P. S.—This is not official, but it is constitutional.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE.

How John Discovered a Missionary Use for Poker Chips.

"My wife's family," said John to a New York Herald reporter, "is a very straight-laced one—blue presbyterians, in fact. If they had ever had a notion that I knew the difference between two pair and three of a kind I shouldn't have had the ghost of a chance of winning the wife I had the good luck to capture. All's fair in love and war, you know. In those days my great rival was a professor of theology. To get to the window of him I went strong for prayer meetings, missionary societies and all that sort of thing.

"One evening I had been playing a quiet game with a few of the boys, just to keep my hand in, and was rather late in getting around to see Clara. I told her that the prayer meeting was a mighty interesting one and broke up somewhat late. I found it rather warm work throttling my conscience and pulled out my handkerchief to help me cool off a bit.

"But the temperature went up to boiling point when I yanked out a roll of chips and they went rolling over the floor in all directions. I thought the theological professor would soon have the field all to himself when the old man picked up one of them.

"What are these queer things for, John?" said he.

"I tumbled at once to the fact that the old man didn't know poker chips when he saw 'em. I saw that I had a fighting chance to lie out of it, and Old Nick, bless him, put the right sort of lie into my head at once.

"Why," said I, "I saw a regular Sunday-school smile, 'that's a little idea of my own; I got those things to distribute among the heathen. I think it is an improvement on the pocket handkerchief idea. I got 'em in different colors to suit the tastes of the heathen; some of them, you know, prefer white and some blue, and some are death on red. I brought 'em with me to-night to get you to help me select texts to put on 'em."

"Clara and the old man were both tickled to death over the idea, and as true as I am standing, I never saw till midnight picking texts out of the Bible to engrave on them.

"But the rub came in when I had to pay \$50 to get the text engraved. I guess it was the first time that scriptural texts were put on poker chips."

"What became of them?" asked some one.

"They all mysteriously disappeared as soon as I got married."

Swallows as Carrier Birds.

It seems to be quite possible that the swallow will prove a successful rival to the carrier pigeon in its peculiar line of service. The idea of domesticating this little feathered favorite has been taken up in France, the exigencies of war having suggested the possibility of its useful employment.

Swallows have been used for centuries in experimenting with the birds for years. He has managed to tame them, and make them love their cage so that they return to it after a few hours' liberty.

The birds spend the winter in their home, and do not change their residence with the change of seasons. On the point their master says that, if the swallows migrate, he thinks it must be less on account of the cold than for the want of their regular food.

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J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y State Alliance, Business Manager

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