

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.

EDITORIAL.

Sign the Declaration.

We republish the Declaration of Principles and call for an Independent People's Convention this week. There will be many who will not receive the printed form for signatures. Such can cut out this form from the paper, paste it on a foolscap sheet, and circulate for signatures.

These Declarations began to come in to the state secretary almost by return mail, filled with names.

This is the movement that will attract to itself all the minor movements. Alliance men will very generally support this movement almost to a man, and that alone will give it great power. In about two weeks from the time they were sent out the declarations will begin to return by the thousands, filled with the names of the sterling yeomanry of Nebraska.

SIGN THE DECLARATION!

Let every man who was indignant at the rape of the convention that defeated Reese, sign—let every man who is opposed to railroad domination, sign; let every man who has felt outraged by the low-down tactics of professional politicians, sign; let every man who believes in a government of the people, by the people, for the people, sign. Let all anti-monopoly republicans who want to reform the republican party, sign—as the only way to reform a party is to whip it.

Let every man who wants to see Nebraska redeemed—picked up out of the cess-pool of party politics, and set high upon a pedestal of purity, honesty and reform, sign, and give his name and voice for an Independent People's Convention.

But it must be distinctly understood that signing this declaration is no test of fealty to the Alliance. The Alliance as a society has nothing to do with it, and no member is under the least obligation to sign unless he wants to. His signing or not does not affect his standing in the Alliance a particle, and differences of opinion in regard to it need not make the least division in any Subordinate Alliance.

The Omaha Dailies Ignore the Call.

The Omaha World-Herald, Bee and Republican have been paying a great deal of attention to the Alliance of late. They have given it a great deal of fulsome advice. They have all admitted, directly and indirectly, that it constituted an important factor in the politics of this state. The World-Herald offered to sell out the democratic party to it, and the Bee has made a specially organized effort to obtain information as to its strength, the views of its members, and its political intentions. The efforts of each of these papers have been directed solely to the end of influencing the Alliance in the interest of its party or itself. If any one imagines that any of them have felt any disinterested anxiety in behalf of the welfare of the farmers or their society, he may deceive himself at once. Their utter silence as to a call that will receive the united support of the Alliances of the state is evidence enough of this. These editors have all expected that the Alliance would come to shape so as to benefit their parties. The Declaration and Call opens their eyes. This movement promises to result in a grand uprising of the people, in which all of these partisan papers will be ignored—which will destroy their occupation and leave them without a party. So they have no use for it. They ignore it. They say, in effect, if you people cannot go our way—if you intend to nominate candidates on your own hook, and cut loose from the politicians, you can't expect any encouragement from us. This is well and good. The quicker the people cut loose from those papers, as well as the politicians, the better it will be for them.

[Since the above was in type the Omaha Bee has come out with a column editorial on the Declaration and Call, which we may reply to next week.]

The Bee Correspondents.

The Bee, in its efforts to obtain correspondence adverse to the Alliance and its officers, is now filling its columns with a lot of slush combined with insults to President Powers and others, from a fellow in Merrick county who was bounced from the position of County Organizer on the recommendation of Merrick County Alliance, and who has probably entirely severed his connection with the Alliance since that time. The Bee isn't improving its Alliance connection in Merrick county by giving its editorial page to spread slanders against President Powers.

Read advertisement of Caesar's Column in this issue.

Pledge Your Candidates.

Those super-sensitive, highly honorable and chivalrous gentlemen who think their dignity is insulted when they are asked to make certain specific pledges to their constituents, had better not come to the next legislature. It is likely to have quite a number of horny-handed farmers in it. It is not likely to be a very congenial place for those delicate and sensitive gentlemen.

A frank, honorable man, who expects to keep his word, will not hesitate an instant to make the strongest kind of a pledge to do those things which he intends to do, and thinks ought to be done. The man who is too lofty to make a pledge is likely to be the very man who is looking for a trade, and who has got a price. Let it be understood now, at the start, that we will not talk with any candidate who will not make pledges, and whom we do not think will keep them.

The following leading questions should be asked of every man who is, or expects to be, a candidate for the legislature, and affirmative answers demanded:

Will you work and vote for a law establishing the Australian ballot system in Nebraska?

Will you work and vote for a law fixing a schedule of freight rates in Nebraska no higher than those in force in Iowa?

Will you work and vote for a law reducing the rate of interest to seven per cent, and making usury in any form a penal offense with forfeiture of principal and interest?

Will you work and vote for a reduction of taxation and appropriations to the lowest amount consistent with an economic administration of the state government?

Will you favor the abolition of land monopoly in all its forms, and the amendment of our alien land law so that it will be efficient?

Will you work and vote for a memorial to congress in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the increase of our currency to \$50 per capita, the paper portion of the same to be treasury notes full legal tender for all debts public and private?

Will you pledge your honor not to subordinate your official action to, or be bound by any vote of any part of the legislature, either in regular session or separate meeting, less than a clear majority of the whole body in the affirmative?

Make this last question a special test, and accept no man who will not answer it unequivocally and squarely.

The Alliance Trouble in Texas.

Of course our readers will not fail to see the sensational dispatches that are going the rounds of the press in relation to the Alliance troubles in Texas, and equally of course they will not fail to see that the associated press statements as to these troubles are greatly exaggerated. "Robbed of over a million" is simply a sensational headline. It is very likely that the total amount of money ever handled by the Texas Alliance Exchange did not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

It is likely that when the subject is investigated in the courts it will be found that there has been no criminality in the matter—but there has been a large amount of kite flying in ill-advised business schemes promoted by inexperienced men. The Texas Exchange was founded solely on credit. The individual notes of its members were used as a substitute for money capital. Any business man will see at once that an enterprise on such a basis would be handicapped to start with. The embarrassments of borrowing money on such notes, and the burden of interest, would be disadvantages which few good business men would be willing to cope with.

There is no doubt that the known embarrassed condition of Alliance affairs in Texas, and the kite-flying proclivities of the man who was leading the Southern Alliance, had much to do with the unwillingness of the delegates from Minnesota and Iowa to form an organic union of the two Alliances at St. Louis.

Naturally such experience as this in Texas tends to destroy confidence in the management of large associations, and deters many from joining them. The experience of the grange of this state, under Church Howe was of the same character. The organizers of the Alliance in Nebraska had these facts in view, and incorporated in its constitution a provision that it should never engage in any manufacturing enterprise. This provision has been strictly adhered to, and the state officers have also abstained from engaging in any commercial or mercantile enterprise, except on the agency plan. In fact, since the organization of the Alliance in the winter of 1889-1 its money affairs have been carefully and conservatively managed, and no irregularity to the extent of even one dollar has occurred.

The same careful management is continued now, and the fiduciary officers of the Alliance are able to properly account for or produce every dollar that has come into their hands. As one who has all the time been in a position to control the finances of the Alliance editor of this paper takes special pride in these facts. His honor is bound up in the continued integrity and ability of this management.

The First White Boy Born in Lincoln.

We had a pleasant call from M. R. MERRILL, of St. Paul, Howard county. Mr. Merrill is the first white boy born in Lincoln. This interesting event occurred in 1866. There were then only two or three sod houses on the site where now is the finest city in the state. Mr. Merrill is now publishing the St. Paul Enterprise, the organ of the Howard County Alliance, in which we wish him the most unbounded success.

Coming by Hundreds.

The declarations, filled with names, are coming in rapidly. Business men as well as farmers are signing it. One came from Broken Bow with one hundred and twenty names, including, as we are told, every merchant in the city. This movement promises to be more generally accepted by the people than any other since 1861.

The Situation in the Third District.

We wish to invite the attention of our friends in the third congressional district who are so very anxious to rush things to certain stubborn facts. Ist. Geo. W. E. Dorsey is a candidate for re-election. He is entirely acceptable to the railroad interests of the state, and consequently will have its support in money, passes and gravel trains. It will not be politic to underestimate this power. 2nd. He has the federal patronage of the district at his disposal. This means another large interest and more railroad passes. 3rd. He is chairman of the house committee on banking and currency. As such chairman he has been the obsequious tool of Wall street. He has made no proposition in congress that did not meet the approval of Wall street and the single gold standard men. He has got quite an amount of money in his own right, and will undoubtedly use it for his own benefit. But if he wants more he can go into Wall street and get a hat full to secure his return to congress. The gold bugs think they have a right to depend upon eastern men; but when they find a western one who is willing to trample upon the interests of his constituents at the beck of the money power, they are willing to pay for him.

Alliance Badges.

We have received a few samples of the badge which is being made in Chicago for the Nebraska Alliance. It is a very pretty thing, in the form of a scarf or bosom pin. Its color is gold and red, white and blue. At the top are the letters "N. F. A." in gold on the red ground. Below this is an upright sheaf in gold on white ground, and below this is a plow in gold on blue ground. It is about half an inch wide and six-eighths of an inch long, and is a very neat and ornamental pin.

Secretary Thompson will furnish this badge to Alliances at the rate of \$17.50 per 100. Single samples, sent by mail, 20 cts each.

There has been a great call for a badge. One County Alliance ordered one thousand. We think this order will fill the bill.

The Railroad Campaign Opened.

The railroad campaign is opened. The railroad gang propose again to debauch the convention of its favorite party, and through that agency control the suffrages of the people. The out post of their army is on the corner of 10th and P streets. From this point comes an irregular fusillade of squibs about the happy condition of the Nebraska farmers, the low price of machinery, the great reduction in rates voluntarily made by the roads, low Iowa rates at the same time being a pure delusion and juggle of classification, the low interest on farm loans, the injustice of railroad assessments, etc., etc. Then follows the resolutions of the immortal three on the board of transportation, inviting a railroad seance, at which managers and attorneys can exhibit crooked statistics to show that the roads are on the verge of bankruptcy. Then the immortal three rush into print the interview line and treat the public to a reshak of their views. Mr. Benton says, "I shall not rush madly forward to reduce freight rates, whatever the outcome may be." Mr. Steen says, "It is manifest to me that the public does not understand the rate question, and that light is needed for their intelligent judgment." Mr. Cowdery says, "A little investigation leads me to believe that the profits on the actual capital invested in railroads is less than 6 per cent, and if this be true

I shall be loth to vote for a schedule of rates on the Iowa basis." These gentlemen think the attacks of the press on the board are due to "Misapprehension of our powers and prerogatives," and "misjudgment of our knowledge of railroad work, and the rights of corporations." These gentlemen are getting ready, when they shall be re-nominated, to pose as martyrs and appeal to the sympathies of the people. One thing we can say for them—they are stayers in the cause they undertook to serve. If the people could get as faithful servants as the railroads do, their business would be better done.

All these signs point to a vigorous campaign. The railroad crowd have got the traditional nine points. They have also got the money, the passes, the gravel trains, the most unscrupulous henchmen, and the impudence and cheek of the devil.

The people have got the votes and a good cause. If they will mass the former in support of the latter, victory will perch upon their banners.

B. & M. Journal Lying.

We clip the following from the lying sheet issued by the B. & M. Railroad Co., on the corner of 10th and P streets. It is headed "Mortgage Misrepresentation."

"Special information has reached these headquarters that in sundry counties, not far west of us, the mortgage census men are moving in a way that is peculiar and vain. They are taking down from the clerk's or register's mortgage record, every mortgage that has been put on file since the organization of the respective counties, and making no account of releases. It is said that some farms that have been mortgaged several times and the mortgages paid off on the market, the notes are cancelled, will appear on the returns of these statistical geniuses as sunk under the burden of all these several mortgages."

The above is a palpable lie on the face of it. How could any one know beforehand that persons who are investigating the records are doing or would do any such thing? Would these individuals blanch a fraud they intended to perpetrate? The statement is as shallow as the paper that invented it is low-down and dishonest.

If the B. & M. Journal is willing to give correct information about this mortgage business, why don't it publish the official figures of Saline county?

Cesar's Column.

We have received from the publishers a letter from Julian Hawthorne, reviewing this remarkable book. We have not space for the whole letter, but will give a few sentences: "It is exceedingly interesting as a narrative, and is written by a man of thought, learning and imagination. I consider it the best work of its class—prophetic forecasts of the future of civilized society—that has appeared since Bulwer's 'Coming Race.'" "I was impressed with the power of the book—the vividness and strength with which the tragic incidents of the tale are described and developed. The plot is absorbing, and yet nothing in it seems forced; and the conception of the column is as original as its treatment is vigorous."

See advt. for clubbing terms with this paper

Loans on Land.

The monopolists who are crying out in every key of the gamut against government loans on land appear not to observe that a conservative ministry in England, led by Balfour, is now pushing a bill in Parliament to lend one hundred and sixty million pounds on lands in Ireland for the purpose of establishing an occupying ownership in that country. These eastern fellows are generally ready to copy anything that is "English doncher know" but it does make a difference whose ox is gored.

CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL.

Editor Rosewater has a column in his Bee of Wednesday condemning the action of the gentlemen who issued the declaration of principles which will result in a call for a people's independent convention. And yet Mr. Rosewater comes down to Lincoln and places himself at the head of a revolting faction of the republican party, which proposes to accomplish simply one of many reforms aimed at by the people's movement, and which justifies its action by the exact state of facts which the people complain of, viz: the domination of the railroad power and its control and debauchment of the political parties. But the people do not alone complain of the railroad power. There are other issues they consider quite as important and other overwhelming influences they consider quite as dangerous. One of these is the money power. The Rosewater-Leese faction ignore this and all other issues except the little one of local rates. The people don't. There are other differences quite as radical. Mr. Rosewater addresses his appeal to republican farmers, and his great anxiety is to save the party, tempered no doubt by his personal ambition to lead a successful revolt. But Mr. Rosewater knows full well that if the state is to be rescued from the power that has it by the throat, not only must all minor factions be united, but large numbers from the two leading parties must join in the movement. For years Mr. Rosewater, with all his ability, with a great paper at his command and with a great following in the state, has been contesting the ground with this railroad power, and day by day and year by year it has driven him to the wall, defeated and humiliated; and he now proposes to open a new conflict with it with a mere faction of his former army, demoralized as it will be by factional discord. The bolt has come too late. The men who sat tamely by and saw Van Wyck slaughtered by the corporations, and made no bolt when their convention was raped a year and a half ago, need not come before the people now with a song the pathos of which is nine-tenths for the party and one-tenth for the people.

Mr. Rosewater's personal allusions to Mr. Burrows, and his little fling at Mr. Powers, are unworthy of him. We shall reply to them next week. We have set this in great haste without manuscript, just as our forms are closing, and of course have not said near all we would like to.

Church Howe and Some Political Pointers.

Church Howe is a slick one. Aminidab Sieck is no comparison to him. He has been quite unwary of late in regard to reporters; and these gentlemen have trapped him into some quite accidental and unprepared for interviews. His utterances in these interviews are surprisingly adjusted to just those reforms which the people are now demanding, all of course by the purest accident. This is what the papers term "a remarkable coincidence." Another remarkable thing is that, while Mr. H. has been so long before the public, the people have not before learned by his daily walk that his inclinations were so happily pat with their desires. This arises from one of Mr. Howe's constitutional defects, viz: his modesty. If it had not been for his extreme modesty in concealing his real sympathies, his brass-band campaign of '86 might have had a very different ending.

His last effusion, extorted by an enterprising reporter greatly against his wishes, is on the money question. He is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and an increase of circulation until it reaches at least \$40 per capita. He is also down on the usurers. He thinks two to four per cent a month is too much, and favors a stringent usury law with a penalty forfeiting principal and interest.

This is all admirable. And while Church has been allowing these things to slumber in his mind, and to be just forced out of him by the reporters, covering his downy cheek with reluctant blushes, he has somehow managed to inspire Grandma Thayer with the congingent congressman mania. Of course there is no possible connection between Mr. Howe's private chats with a reporter and his contingent candidacy for congress. O no! But such vile suspicions will obtrude themselves. This is one of the weaknesses of our poor frail human nature.

Mr. Howe is a phenomenon. In his ambition he is an insatiable stayer—in his cunning he is satanic—in his methods and his utter lack of moral principle he is the very devil himself. It would be a mighty fine thing to see him running for congressman-at-large—especially fine when the votes were counted.

Seriously, we would like to have a man of Mr. Howe's ability in congress from the first district. Such a man could be of great benefit to the people. But the difficulty in his case is that he could not be depended upon. He is not the kind of a man that makes square pledges. He is one of those "juggling fiends" that "palter with us in a double sense; that keep the word of promise to our ear and break it to our hope." Like the other historical fellow on the mount, "all this will I give Thee," but when he was elected he would serve Church Howe, and no one else—except the railroads, whose faithful and sworn servant he is. No! no! "Get thee behind me, Satan," is the only reply the people can make to Church Howe's blandishments. We want honor, morality and decency in politics as well as business. We want no more brass-band railroad campaigns in Nebraska. We would like sharp men, and able men, and all that; but we trust we will not have to select them from a class whose political principles are those of a black-leg, and whose political methods are those of a fifth ward repeater. If we do we had better apply to the board of pardons and get one at first hands.

The Leese Republican Conference.

The conference of anti-monopoly republicans called by Gen. Leese and others, convened on time last Tuesday evening at Bohanan hall. The delegates qualified as members by signing a pledge which had been prepared. The meeting was not large, and the granger element of the party was not represented. It was composed for the most part of politicians and editors. The notable figures present were Rosewater, Harlan, Keeckley, Leese, Reese, Bushnell, and some others. The railroad element was in attendance in full force in the lobby—a passage across the hall separated the spectators from the delegates—and there were quite marked expressions of its sympathies. Church Howe was a close and interested observer, but did not offer to participate.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Leese. Mr. Harlan was appointed temporary chairman, and Dan Nettleton permanent chairman.

There was no enthusiasm. It was a funeral in its melancholy. Mr. Leese's speech was less than three minutes long. Mr. Harlan's not longer, and Nettleton took only half a minute to accept the chairmanship. This by the way, was an honor not sought, and it was put upon Nettleton by other men who did not want it.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and was out about half an hour considering some resolutions that had been previously drawn. There was a hitch here, however, because a minority report was handed in.

The majority report glorified the grand old party, denounced railroad domination, demanded the passage of a maximum rate bill, recommended the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the republican voters, and to demand of the republican state convention that it should call a state convention as early as July 8th, and if it failed to do as directed the committee to call one at once.

The majority report was adopted. This meeting, small in numbers though it was, marks an epoch in Nebraska politics. The railroad element will not knuckle to it. Strong in the possession of the machine, the money, the passes and the gravel train, it will only yield its power to superior forces. The men who have threatened to bolt if their demands are not complied with will stand firm for their enforcement, and the g. o. p. in Nebraska will be rent in twain—in fact it now is.

This meeting simply accentuates and emphasizes the grand movement of the people that has begun. This will gather strength and win an overwhelming victory next fall.

The narrow gauge of the Leese crowd is the most notable thing about them. The extent of their demands covers local rates, an early convention, no proxies. This is a mere moiety of what the people demand. Like Mrs. Partington, they propose to stop the Atlantic with a broom. There was not a prominent man in the crowd who did not care more for the party than he did for reform—with some few exceptions. The prevailing idea was, "now be careful boys: let's fix things up—but don't hurt the party." Mr. Keeckley made the most manly kick of any man present. Mr. Rosewater overestimates his powers. He hopes to swing the railroad crowd and make everything lovely. But he at the same time realizes more than any other man the significance of the people's movement which has begun.

Genuine Political Independence.

The most intense partisanship we have seen is that exhibited by some of the men who claim to be non-partisan. These men hate the two old parties, and quite justly, too. They propose to be guided in their selection of candidates by personal reasons. They propose to select their men on grounds of fitness and honesty alone, forgetting or not asking to what old political party they have belonged. But proposing to do this, they at once proceed to an exhibition of the most intense partisan feeling by declaring that they will not vote for any man who will accept a nomination from either of the old parties. Bitter partisanship is manifested as much in hatred as in love. The one is a complement of the other. Applied to a party each are equally unreasonable. They have their origin in a wrong apprehension of the nature of a political party.

It is common for men to elevate a party into a sort of impersonal deity, to personify it like a good spirit or an actual being which is entitled to their blind adherence and allegiance. This is the fatal mistake which has made the people so long the blind and willing tools of the politicians.

What is a political party in reality? and what is the rational view we should take of it? It is simply an agency to carry into effect certain principles or measures. It is an organization or instrument formed to accomplish certain ends. It is no more entitled to allegiance and blind adherence, than is a horse, a wagon or a plow. It should be used as an instrument to do our work—as a horse to carry our burdens or a plow to till our soil. If it can be used to accomplish our purpose, well and good. If not, like a useless horse, or a useless plow, we reject it. The idea of an American citizen subordinating himself to an agency which is instituted simply to carry into effect his views and wishes, is a sad perversion of the proper uses of a party. It is this very subordination—this blind attachment to an intangible idea—this misapprehension of the nature and uses of a party, which has been and is being used by the politicians to control the people, to hold the offices, to tax production, to build up an oligarchy of wealth on the ruins of a republic. No single thing has done so much to enslave the voters of this nation as this false idea of allegiance to a party.

To idolize a party on account of its past achievements is also entirely irrational. The men who were on the political stage from 1860 to 1865 accomplished a magnificent work. They did it with the agency of the republican party. We revere and honor those men. We would justly be indignant if we were told that it was not the men of that time that we honor, but simply the agency they used, viz: the party. And yet that is just the position blind party allegiance drives us to. A few years after the era named we find the men who were using the republican party as their agency engaged in a credit moblifer fraud and a back salary steal. Now must our condemnation be visited on the intangible instrument or upon the men? The party was only an agency in each case, and as unworthy our reverence as our condemnation. It is right one year and wrong the next, as the men who are using it are right or wrong; just as a horse driven by a good driver may be safe and useful, or by a bad one may be dangerous and destructive.

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A political convention is simply a sub-agent of the party, which is itself a tool or agent. We go into a convention to accomplish a certain purpose. Failing to accomplish that purpose, we are no more bound by the action of that convention than we would be bound to accept a fraudulent deed for a just one, or counterfeit money from a bank instead of genuine. The men who teach otherwise teach a false morality. The men who for the past twenty years have been preaching this doctrine of party allegiance are the very men who have organized the credit moblifers and the back salary steals. They are the defaulting treasurers, the Boss Tweeds, the Canada birds, the thieves. These are the men who have always cried "stick to your party."

MORAL.

Select your men. Be sure that they are reliable, honest, incorruptible. Having selected such men use the best agency at hand to elect them. But SUPPORT NO MAN WHO WILL NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF NOT TO GO INTO A PARTY CAUCUS.

Something About Proxies.

In its laudable efforts to defend the railroad gang—laudable because it is on the railroad pay roll—the B. & M. Journal published last Tuesday what purported to be the "official record" of the convention which misrepresented the people by the nomination of Norval. This official record was prepared by Walt Seely at the request of the Journal. In its editorial notice of the matter the Journal says:

"It is the first time by the way that it was ever published. The roll of that convention was not called except for a few of the first names, and no reporter ever got a chance to copy it."

Just so. Exactly. That has often happened with official records that got into railroad republican hands. It was probably quite an oversight of the Journal in being so frank about it. The report made by Mr. Seely only partly exonerates the railroads; and that's a little strange. He might just as well have made a complete vindication while he was about it. But it was a brilliant idea to fix up a record for a convention that never had a roll-call. The B. & M. ought to raise your wages, Mr. Gere.

Unscrupulous Lying.

The editor of the B. & M. Journal is the most unscrupulous liar ever allowed to go unumuzzed. In its issue of the 20th he says, "J. Burrows and Head Center Powers have called a conference," etc. This is a lie from whole cloth, as these gentlemen have called no conference, nor any meeting of any kind. It then says, "The Omaha Bee charges that the bloody railroads have engineered this call, and that they are highly delighted with the programme." This is another unscrupulous lie. The Bee, up to this writing, has not alluded to the Declaration of Principles which the Journal pleases to term a "call." If the editor of the Journal continues to improve in mendacious lying, he will soon cease to be of any value as a railroad toady, and his monthly stipend will be cut off. Even these low-down corporation employers expect their tools to have the confidence of an occasional man or so in the community.

New Arrangements About Shipments of Live Stock.

The American Live Stock Commission Co. has now been in existence about one year. It is a co-operative corporation for the purpose of selling the live stock of its members in the most economic manner. The Nebraska State Alliance, and the Kansas Alliance Exchange Co. are stock-holders in the new company, and every member of the Alliance in these states is entitled to its advantages. No one can be a stock-holder unless he is a bona-fide owner of stock, and no member can hold more than twenty-five shares. This is a combination of the genuine cattle owners, and should result in these men taking control of the cattle business, and controlling it in the interest of the cattle raisers. Every Alliance man should ship to this company, and take a share of stock, if necessary. The company should be made strong enough to pack its own cattle, if that should become necessary to break up the monopoly of this business. Shares are \$25 each.

All live stock should be shipped to Allen Root, care of American Live Stock Commission Co., South Omaha, and reports of all shipments made to State Agent Hartly, Lincoln.

Another New Alliance Paper.

No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Sherman County Alliance is on our table. It is bright, and its introductory shows that its editor is earnest. It is the duty of Sherman county Alliance men to support this paper.