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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. J. Burrows, chairman; B. F. Allen, Wabash; W. Williams, Adams; Albert Dickerson, Mitchell; Frank H. Young, Custer. POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1890. I hereby certify that the ALLIANCE, a weekly newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Postmaster General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALBERT WATKINS, Postmaster.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Banking Business.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—Prior to 1860 in the palmy days of the old state and private banks, when the people were obliged to take the notes of those banks to make their exchanges, when gold and silver was the only available legal tender, those having debts to pay had to exchange their bank bills for gold and silver, and pay the banker from two to five per cent to get a legal tender money.

The people dared not hold the bills of those banks over night, for the next day they might be entirely worthless. In those days the bankers exchanged their notes (bank bills) for the notes of business men and farmers, and for mortgages on all classes of property. Then the bankers closed the doors of their banks, refused to redeem their bank bills that refused to pay their notes.

In other words the bankers could repudiate their debts to the people at pleasure. At the same time they could foreclose the mortgages, they could collect the notes they held against the people, and oblige the debtors to pay in gold and silver or lose their property.

These wild cat bankers (so-called) exchanged their notes for gold and silver and other property of all kinds, and then refused to pay their debts.

These worse than highway robbers, these corsairs without conscience, without shame, these devils incarnate clothed in the robes of these double-dyed hypocrites, professing everything good, were looked upon in their day by many as the great financiers of the country.

These bankers could increase their debts, that is increase their bank bill circulation, at pleasure. These bankers could repudiate their debts, that is suspend specie payment at pleasure on their bank bills. By contracting and expanding the bank bill circulation of the country they could set the price on every day's labor, on all property.

By refusing to redeem their bank bills they could at any time bring on a financial crash. Our present banking system is lauded to the skies as a perfection perfect as the best banking system the world has ever seen, because it is an improvement on the old wild cat laws. A few hair-brained innocents, educated by the continual praise of the bankers themselves, seem to think it impossible to improve on the system.

The national banks are better than the old banks because the government guarantees the redemption of the national bank bills. In nearly every other respect they are the old wild cat banks perfected by age and experience.

The success of the bankers' business depends in a great measure on this guarantee of the government. The bankers' business is to keep in an upright and honorable position by government inspection, while every other business in the country stands on its own bottom. We have many reasons to feel proud of other business men of the country. They are continually experimenting, inventing, adopting and perfecting new methods. Their enterprise is boundless. Their energy surmounts every difficulty. Their activity begets in them a sturdy manhood, a self-reliant, independent disposition that would scorn a gift even from a father. They never beg for favors. If they use the property of others they pay for its use. If they run in debt they pay interest on their debts, and thus decrease their profits. They pay their taxes without a kick. They laugh at their failures, pocket their losses, and push onward up the heights of their ambition.

The banker, Oh! Where is He? Wrapped in an impenetrable shell of conservatism, without enterprise. With the exception of a few improvements the other business men of the country have hired him to adopt, he is using the same business methods he used over a hundred years ago. To suggest to him any improvement is like shaking a red rag in the face of a bull. While every other business man is able to walk alone, the national banker is a national baby in the arms of Uncle Sam.

The baby comes before Congress at nearly every session for some pay. It wants profits legislated direct into its pockets. It does not want to pay one per cent profit for the use of the bank bills it loans to the other business men at 10 per cent. It accepts without a twinge of conscience, the money and cent gifts it can dog from its father by continually barking and whining puppy-like at his heels.

In the business world the banker is the only coward. He is never known to risk a dollar. His scheme is to persuade other men to assume all risks, insure him against loss, and guarantee him his cent per cent. In time of war his is the only capital that seeks a hiding place.

The business the banker is engaged in seems to have dwarfed his manhood, seared his conscience, and belittled his ideas of the obligations he is under to the business men of the country. With all the brains, muscle, and enterprise they use in their affairs, what would the banker's business be worth to him? Not a cent. The banker's business cannot go alone. The banker is a national cripple firmly seated astride the necks of the other business men. Every other business man in the country has to share his profits with the banker. The bank bills represent a debt the banks owe the government. The deposits the banks hold represent a debt the banks owe the people. In other words the bankers draw interest on their debts. The more they get in debt the greater their income.

The banking business as now conducted will be the laughing stock of the future historian. That the people of this age have tolerated the robber system for so many years will be the greatest wonder that is to surprise the coming generation of men.

JOHN STEBBINS, Shelton. Constitutional Prohibition. MINNEN, NEB., May 19, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE.—Is your issue of the 17th we send a call for a peoples' independent convention to be held sometime in the near future. Attached to

said call is a declaration of principles in which the financial system, land monopoly, the present railroad system, system of taxation both state and national, and so forth, and the evils resultant from these systems are sought to be remedied. Now this is all very well; those things should each and every one receive the careful attention of every honest toiling citizen of our state and nation. But the subject which is far above, and is of more moment to the people of Nebraska and the nation to-day is not even whispered. We refer to the whisky traffic. Now Mr. Editor, we as members of the Alliance and as co-workers together in an effort to throw off the shackles that bind us, feel constrained to speak out in no uncertain sound on this greatest evil of this or any age. Now to begin, we are all farmers. We are farmers banded together to secure emancipation from the evils we are burdened with. We do not want to do anything only that which is for our interest as a class. What is to the interest of one is to the interest of all. It cannot be otherwise. The people of Nebraska were asked to try high license. The request was granted. It has been on trial now for several years, and it has failed to lessen the evils resulting from the drink curse. Every honest man must admit this fact. What next? Constitutional prohibition. The fight is now on. The issue is, the home against the saloon.

This cause seems to be studiously avoided by your excellent paper. Now the question is, can we as an organization of farmers remain silent on this question? We think not. Let the question be agitated, and let the farmers of Nebraska educate themselves on this the greatest question that ever came before this people. If it is to our interest to let the saloon go on in its work of destruction, then let us so determine. But, if on the other hand we find that the interest and welfare of our people demand the outlawing of the rum traffic, then we say let us light to pulverize the rum power.

FRANK TEMPLER, SAMUEL DENNIRE. Gov. Todd on the Old Parties.

UNION, NEB., May 22, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE.—Dear Sir: Since returning from Lincoln I have taken the time to look carefully over the resolutions as adopted by the anti-monopoly republican caucus. I discover nothing that is very objectionable. But they did make a mistake by making the rate question the only vital and important question. Leaving the financial silver question entirely out of consideration. Thus leaving, in fact, the whole question of the amount, kind and volume to be regulated by bank, railroad and money corporations.

The silver question at this time is of vital importance. The republican party is divided on the subject, therefore it would seem the more necessary that the state of Nebraska should speak in plain terms. We must all admit that the B. & M. R. company, also the U. P. have committed unpardonable wrongs against the people of Nebraska. But so far as the Missouri Pacific is concerned J. Gould & Co. have proved saints in comparison. They have converted their silver, pushed their roads into our principal cities and have drawn very slightly on the public for subsidies, except in some out of the way towns who have voluntarily contributed to bring them.

The silver question seems to be entirely less the republican party should die. Was there ever anything lost to the mass of the people by the death of an old party? If so has not the gain over weighed the loss. The whig party died. The democratic party slept with their eyes open twenty years. Population and wealth increased under both these old parties. The grand old parties have both out lived their usefulness.

The people should recognize and repudiate what they want. The greatest wrongs that are suffered by the people are committed in the congress of the United States by the leaders of the two great parties. The burning of our greenback money by converting its value into United States bonds, and the demonetization of our silver dollar, neglecting and refusing to recognize silver money the same as gold, are the crimes and sins that can never be forgotten or forgiven. The grand old party has come to us with a faint, "Step into my parlor, said the spider to the fly."

Respectfully, L. G. TODD. Resolutions of Cedar Valley Alliance No. 1278.

CEAR VALLEY NEB., May 10, 1890. WHEREAS, We believe the farmers and laborers have not been fairly represented by the men that have been put in office by the voters, and that legislation has been in favor of capital and against labor, and in favor of the rich and against the poor; and

WHEREAS, Both old parties have held the reins of government and have failed to bring about any better state of things; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for office unless we know him to be a good and honest man, and not then unless he will solemnly pledge himself to work for the farmer and laborer.

That we are in favor of the government loaning money direct to the people on real estate at one or two per cent per annum, instead of the national banks having it to loan to the people at three to six per cent per annum.

That we demand lower transportation rates, and that we are in favor of the government owning the railroad and telegraph systems, and running them at cost.

That we as members of the Alliance will do all in our power to bring about a better state of things, and try to make our republic worthy of the name, and that our congress shall make laws that will be a benefit to all honest men instead of just a few capitalists.

A. A. ROBINSON, Pres. A. J. BROADBENT, Sec'y. President Powers at Burwell. EDITOR ALLIANCE.—A special Alliance meeting for Garfield county was held at the church in Burwell according to the call of Pres. J. H. Powers.

A few remarks were made by Bro. McCull of Valley county while the Alliance was gathering. Then Pres. Powers delivered a very able and lengthy address, which was much appreciated by as large an audience as ever assembled in the town. The church being jammed and the doors and windows thronged with people from without.

The bankers, lawyers and others admitted that he told the plain truth, and a banker remarked that if the Alliance would send out all such speakers as Pres. Powers they would accomplish much good.

We held an Alliance meeting after the address in which the President answered several questions and gave us some very good advice.

Yours respectfully, R. J. GILLMORE. Alliance Sewing Machines. State Agent Hartley now prepared to furnish a first class Sewing Machines, nicely finished, five drawers, with all the latest improvements. Price \$20.00, f. o. b. at Lincoln.

HARDWARE Wholesale and Retail.

- BARB WIRE IN CAR LOTS. NAILS IN CAR LOTS. MILLET IN CAR LOTS. TINWARE, JOBBERS PRICES, IN SUITABLE LOTS. GASOLINE STOVES, " " " " " " REFRIGERATORS, " " " " " " ICE CREAM FREEZERS, " " " " " " BOLTS AND SCREWS, " " " " " "

Special prices to the Alliance. All orders sent us by mail will have careful and prompt attention.

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W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Edited by Mrs. S. C. O. Upton, of 2326 R Street, Lincoln, Neb., of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The editor of THE ALLIANCE places the responsibility of this column in the care of the above editor.

Money and Morals.

The Declaration of Principles accompanying the call for an Independent People's Convention was interesting. Whenever it can be successfully shown that our system of finance, railroads, management or taxation trespass upon the rights of any class to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is just and timely to seek the reform of those systems.

Whenever parties fall under such corrupt control that they are no longer efficient instruments to carry out the people's will, it becomes the people's duty to create a new party to execute their behests. But, as we noted the fundamental principles named in the popular call, and observed that the money question is the only or at least the chief one dealt with, an inquiry rose as to how the people's movement is to affect the great moral question now agitating our state.

The people want to be rid of trusts that rob them, of speculators that enrich themselves at the expense of the producers, but they need also to be rid of that chief corrupter of public morals, the licensed liquor traffic. Is not the decay of purity and honor among public men due largely to its influence? Can we not help working men to secure a competence, and rear their families to be good citizens more by turning the \$500,000,000 which it is estimated that they yearly spend in saloons into the purchase of homes and home comforts, than by any other one measure?

It is well to consider the material welfare of the people; it is true that virtue cannot flourish under adverse material conditions; yet, money alone will not remedy our condition. We need a higher moral tone, and the drink that impoverishes, degrades and endangers us should receive its full share of attention from reformers who have at heart the people's welfare.

We hope and trust that when this People's Convention meets to nominate a pure and honorable man for state officers it will also nominate men who stand upon a platform opposed to the spoliation and robbery of the saloon system, and are heartily committed, not only to sound finance principles, but that principle of sound morality which forbids the selling of destructive poisons as beverages.

Five Years of Prohibition.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 17.—For the first time in five years, no intoxicating liquors are being sold openly in Topeka. An agent for a leading Kansas City wholesale house has opened up an "original package" shop. On first sight the open sale of intoxicants attracted many people to the "original package" shop and the sidewalk in front of the place was crowded all day.—State Journal.

The above article is commended to the notice of those who have thought that prohibition did not prohibit. The clashing of state and national authority which it makes public will have to be speedily settled by some new law on the question of national prohibition. It is proposed to prohibit, but the ultimate question to be decided by prohibition patriots. Let the battle come. Whether the struggle be to vote saloons from village, state or nation, the principle is the same.

The "Original Package" Case.

The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States permits the importation of liquor into prohibition states, and also permits the sale of such liquors "in original packages" in violation of the law of the state. The government is reimbursed for fitting up the same. A failure to pay the annual installment due the government shall forfeit a forfeiture of the homestead's claim—but shall not deprive him from taking one elsewhere when all duties on the forfeited claim are paid up.

Resolved, That these homesteads shall be transferable, but no person shall ever be permitted to own at any one time of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, and that the government is to have the right to sell the whole scheme in a nut-shell. I shall briefly allude to a few of the blessings which must flow from the inauguration of this measure so beneficent. The scheme will give employment to all desiring it. It will enable all the homeless poor to obtain good comfortable homes of their own if they pay but one per cent per annum on the cost of the same. It will put millions of money in circulation, raise the price of labor and produce, and enable the debtor class to pay off their mortgages and get out of debt. It will stimulate every branch of industry, develop the resources of the country, add billions to her taxable property, and enable the poorest of the poor to become a freeholder.

I hope, dear Uncle, that you will carefully consider this matter, and cause to be printed in the ALLIANCE the strongest objection you can urge against the plan I propose. Were I a member of congress, I certainly should urge the measure before that honorable body. And I do not believe there is talent or learning enough in the world to-day to formulate an objection against, but will bear with equal force against free schools, the institution of marriage, civil government, or the Christian religion.

I shall write you again soon—meaning shall have to see your opinion of this proposed "new departure" in the columns of the ALLIANCE. Yours as ever, JACOB BECK.

member of the house of representatives from his or her congressional district, requesting their influence in favor of the passage of these bills until one, or a substitute has been enacted. More than this, each representative should secure the writing of similar letters by several influential people of the same political faith as that of the congressman addressed. Temperance and Christian Endeavor societies, conventions of clergymen, Sabbath schools, teachers, etc., should pass resolutions asking for such a law. Editorials and contributed articles in advocacy of the law should appear frequently in religious and temperance newspapers. Refer to the bills by their titles. The title of the Wilson bill is, "A bill to protect the states in the exercise of their police powers;" and that of the Struble bill is "A bill prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquors from any State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, into any other state or territory, contrary to and in violation of the laws thereof." These suggestions followed, and congress, before the fourth of March, will pass the Wilson or Struble bill.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate restoration of silver to its legal tender function, and the free and unlimited coinage of the same.

Resolved, That we do hereby heartily endorse the proposition made in the letter of the Hon. Senator Stanford to loan money on real estate at from 1 to 2 percent per annum, and that the government issue paper money direct to the people instead of to the national banks.

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.

J. A. MICHEL, Sec'y. Letter to Uncle Sam by Jacob Beck. No. 2. DECATUR, NEB., May 24, 1890. DEAR UNCLE SAM.—According to promise, I herewith submit for your consideration a scheme for the promotion of the public welfare. That the measure which I propose may be fully understood by all, I shall formulate them in a few short whereas and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, All men are created with certain rights, and may not be deprived of their existence in this world, an inalienable right to all the land that is needful for a comfortable living and no more; and

Whereas, Governments are ordained and secured to men their inalienable rights; and

Whereas, Agriculture is the base of all other industries—the foundation of individual, state and national prosperity, security and happiness.

Resolved, That the government of the United States proceed to furnish improved homes for all her citizens who desire them, and wish to live by cultivating the soil. To this end she can hold that public lands that are fit for farming, and parcel them out in homesteads of suitable size. She can, also, purchase lands of individuals and corporations and make homes for her citizens who desire them, and need of the same—compelling them to sell a portion of their large estates when it becomes necessary for the public good.

Resolved, That to carry out the foregoing resolution, the government shall hold that public lands that are fit for farming, and parcel them out in homesteads of suitable size. She can, also, purchase lands of individuals and corporations and make homes for her citizens who desire them, and need of the same—compelling them to sell a portion of their large estates when it becomes necessary for the public good.

Resolved, That these homesteads shall be transferable, but no person shall ever be permitted to own at any one time of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land, and that the government is to have the right to sell the whole scheme in a nut-shell. I shall briefly allude to a few of the blessings which must flow from the inauguration of this measure so beneficent. The scheme will give employment to all desiring it. It will enable all the homeless poor to obtain good comfortable homes of their own if they pay but one per cent per annum on the cost of the same. It will put millions of money in circulation, raise the price of labor and produce, and enable the debtor class to pay off their mortgages and get out of debt. It will stimulate every branch of industry, develop the resources of the country, add billions to her taxable property, and enable the poorest of the poor to become a freeholder.

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AMERICAN LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. ROOM 34 EXCHANGE BUILDING. IS CO-OPERATIVE AND SELLS ALLIANCE STOCK. Consign to ALLEN ROOT, Care of A. L. S. C. Co., South Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Phil Stewart: To you of the Alliance, I have a favor to ask. I have a few more of your "JUTE" twine, and would have sold it in preference to most of our other twines. It gave the best of satisfaction. Yours truly, WILSON, KANS., April 15, 1890.

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Illustration of a hand holding a spool of twine. Text: "By helping others may we not help ourselves?" "It is a well known fact that the present prices of Binder Twine are very HIGH. How can this condition be remedied? Simply by the consumer using GUARANTEED ANTI-TRUST JUTE TWINE." "Our 'JUTE' twine was a great success in the harvest of 1889. It is warranted 500 to 550 feet to the pound; 85 lbs. average tensile strength. It is weather proof and will work satisfactory on all Standard Harvesters. Read these testimonials from parties who have used it." "Write us for any kind of Binding Twine." JUTE TWINE. J. H. STEVENS & CO., OMAHA, NEB.

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