

THE ALLIANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY-MORNING. BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. Lincoln, - - - Nebraska.

J. BURROWS, : : : Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom That transfigures you and me. As He strove to make men free Let us strive to make men free, Since God is marching on." Julia Ward Howe.

"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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. NEW CLUB OFFER.

THE ALLIANCE TILL JAN. 1st, 1891, TO CLUBS OF TEN FOR FIFTY CENTS.

It is of the utmost importance that every member of the Alliance should take this paper. The most important political contest ever known in Nebraska is about to open. The Alliance is one of the important factors in this contest.

In addition to this it is the medium through which the State Agent communicates with the members, which makes it necessary to them in a business point of view.

To put it easily in the reach of all we offer it to Alliances in clubs of ten or more until Jan. 1st, 1891, at 50cts per copy.

Or, five subscriptions in one order, one year \$4.00.

Or, we will send that remarkable book, Caesar's Column (paper covers) and THE ALLIANCE one year for \$1.25. We will furnish special edition of THE ALLIANCE to localities having no local organ, with one-half of one page of local matter, at extremely low special rates. These can be sent by express or mailed from this office to lists furnished, as desired.

Appeal by the People's Committee.

We publish this week, by request, an appeal from the People's Committee to the Clergymen, Professional Men and Business Men of the State. It is an able, well-written and convincing paper, and should serve to arouse these classes of men to a sense of their duty in political matters.

They have allowed themselves to be so absorbed in business that they have allowed the politics of the state to become irretrievably corrupt. They are asked now to join in an effort outside of politics to purify it.

The Committee propose now to circulate the Declaration and Call in the towns and cities. Judged by the way it has already been received, it will soon have forty thousand signatures.

We wish Alliance men to distinctly understand that they are not appealed to as Alliance men in this matter. They are as free to sign the Declaration as any one, or as free not to. At the same time we think it is a grand movement for a grand object, and wish it God speed.

At this time there are 7,000 signatures filed.

The Anti-Monopoly Republican Fiasco.

At the meeting of the republican state committee last week Mr. Rosewater and Church Howe settled all differences amicably, and harmony now reigns in the party. Anti-monopoly republicans who hoped to see the party redeemed by this purifying movement in its ranks are looking vacantly after the forms of the immortal fifteen, as they vanished within the state committee room, and were absorbed by the railroad gang.

Commenting on this matter in our issue of May 31, we said:

"Democrats need no jubilation and republicans no fears over the prospect of two republican tickets this year. No such untoward event will take place. Mr. Rosewater has assumed control and leadership of the Leese faction. He will flourish it as a club for awhile, but when the proper time comes he will compromise it out of sight with the adroitness of a politician."

Our prediction has been fulfilled sooner than we expected. In a very short time the Omaha Bee and the B. & M. Journal will be in each other's arms, and vigorously doing joint battle for the g. o. p., and the people may go hang.

Mr. Nettleton spoke at the joint committee meeting, and he opened the bag and out jumped the cat. It was proclaimed to be the object of the bolting gentlemen to paralyze the corporation power and wrest the party from railroad domination. But Mr. Nettleton frankly undeceived us. He said "the object of their meeting was to frustrate a movement that is looking toward a new party." In other words, they cared nothing for railroad domination, and nothing for the welfare of the state or pure government if they could only save the party.

Remembering Rosewater's fight on Howe in the campaign of '86, it was funny as well as instructive to see Church introduce his friend Rosewater

to the State Committee, and then support his suggestions in an eloquent speech. Did Howe capture Rosey or Rosey capture Howe? Which? "An two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind." Take it altogether it was the largest smoke for the smallest amount of fire we have ever seen. A difference of half a dozen days in the date of a convention is conceded, and lo! "the air has cleared. Harmony prevails. There will be no independent movement in Nebraska this year." That is to say, the gentlemen who were in the saddle are in the saddle still, and the goose hangs high.

And now we will venture another prediction. The same gang of strikers who elected the delegates to the convention that slaughtered Reese will elect the delegates to the next one; a set of anti-monopoly resolutions to suit the occasion will be revamped and burnished up, the usual trades will be made and enough heeled nominated to hold the machine level and prevent any unwise concessions being made to the radicals. When Mr. Holdrege and acting Gov. Palmer completed arrangements to block the special session, the former demanded the nomination of Mr. Benton. The new men that will be put up by the machine will be men that Mr. Holdrege can rely upon. Those are the only terms upon which the support of the B. & M. railroad can be had; and that support is indispensable to the politicians of this state.

Farmers of Nebraska, you can choose now between a machine patched up by a bargain between Rosewater and Church Howe, manned by railroad capers, or a movement of the people, by the people, for the people. Which will you have?

CIRCULAR FROM THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE.

To the Ministers, Professional Men, and Business Men of the State of Nebraska: GENTLEMEN: Accompanying this Circular is a Declaration of Principles and Call for a People's Independent State Convention, which is handed to you for your examination and signature.

We desire to present to you some of the reasons why this Declaration should receive your approval.

Parallel with the tendency to concentrate wealth and commercial power in the hands of a small class has moved the tendency to concentrate political power in the same hands. To acquire money being the only inspiring motive, the effort is constantly being made to shape our laws to favor the classes who are combined on the money line. Thus it happens that for many years the corporations maintained a ceaseless and successful struggle for the control of the law-making power of Nebraska and the other states. We say successful struggle; because for the past fifteen years these corporations have held possession of the law-making, executive and judicial power of this state. These corporations have been so arrogant in their demands that they have twice forced the legislature, either by actual corruption or persuasion almost as vicious, to act in direct opposition to the will of the people as only a short time before expressed at the polls.

They have through their control of party machinery taken possession of State conventions, and forced them to go counter to their instructions from the people. They have prostituted the ballot by aiding the casting of illegal votes, and of voting gangs of laborers at different towns on the same day. By degrading the standard of political morality, they have lowered the character of representatives in Congress and their appointees to federal positions, till many offices are now filled by men who are conspicuous examples of dishonesty and effrontery. They have controlled against the interests of the people a public board which was elected solely to guard the rights of the people against the corporations themselves. In a recent demonstration of their power they have humiliated the Chief Executive of the State by forcing him to retract a measure which, judged by its motives, was creditable and praiseworthy.

Politicians bow to this power. By it public men are demoralized, public sentiment misrepresented, public institutions debauched—and all is done at the shrine before which there is more mock patriotism and less true devotion than any other shrine on earth—the shrine of party. Devotion to party has taken the place of devotion to country. The machinery of party is being used to rob and enslave the people for whose protection it was instituted. The people have so lost confidence in this machinery that they will no longer respond to appeals for its reform. They see the men who have been managing and benefiting by this machinery for years the loudest in the cry for reform, but only willing to cry reform through the very machinery the corporations have heretofore corrupted and now control.

Respecting neither the public welfare nor the popular will, the same men who for years have packed the primaries and conventions are ready to pack them again. The very word "politics" has become a stench and a by-word, and is a synonym for corrupt bargains, gravel trains and whiskey-bought votes.

We decline to trust this machinery and these men any longer. We appeal from these parties to the public conscience of Nebraska. We appeal to the morality and religion of our people, not for any new organization or any doubtful ism, but for an independent uprising of the people which shall destroy the festering corruption on the body politic. We appeal for a political cyclone which shall dissipate the deadly mias-

ma which is suffocating public honor and political morality. In conclusion, we appeal to Ministers of the Gospel to take this subject into their closets and into their pulpits; we appeal to the professional men to take it into their offices; we appeal to the business men to take it into their counting rooms. We appeal to all of you to lay this matter upon your consciences—to abandon the fatal error that this is work outside of your duty—to step forth as patriots instead of partisans—to look upon the welfare of the State as something infinitely above party, and to each do your honest duty as God enables you to see and do it.

Published by order of THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE.

NOTE.—The omission of the names of the People's Committee has been criticized. This omission is right. Men, in signing the declaration of principles, should do so without the prejudice that names might excite. Names would induce some to sign, and would deter others. The matter should be judged on its own merits. Each should act for himself. The duties of the Committee are purely ministerial. When thirty thousand names are signed, the call, a delegate peoples' convention will be called, and will then organize itself and do its own work.

Practical Nationalism. BY MAURICE PECHIN IN THE TRUE COMMONWEALTH.

Practical nationalism in this country looks to an extension of local and national governmental control of certain industries. It advocates industrial co-operation by the people, with agents or superintendents responsible to the voters, under laws and regulations made by the people. There is here no outside power called government, controlling and regulating the lives of its subjects: it is the people themselves voluntarily uniting and by agents of their choice conducting affairs in which they have a common interest, and which can be successfully carried on only by such general co-operation and control. It means not only armies for the common defense, police, courts, prisons, reformatories and asylums, all that which is conceded to be within the proper sphere of government, but also national money in due supply under control of the people, roads, bridges, parks, libraries, schools, postal service, telegraph, railroads, municipal water supply, gas and electric lighting, etc., maintained by a common fund and conducted at cost for the benefit of the whole people, without profit to corporations or individual monopolies. It means justice applied in the production and distribution of wealth: not merely protection of the equal right of all to life, but of the equal opportunity of all to secure that on which life itself depends—equal right of access to natural opportunities which should belong equally to all, an equal chance to secure the benefits and enjoyments which alone make life desirable. This new democracy carrying to its logical conclusion the work only begun by the founders of our republic, may demand even more than has been enumerated, but practically only a step at a time will be taken. Some of these national and municipal industries have already been established more or less completely, and are in successful operation; and the steps thus taken are not likely to be ever retraced, for the people are too well satisfied with the benefits thus attained not to go on in the same direction, under the irresistible tendency of the times. There can be no mistake as to this tendency, although this democratic republic has in the past fallen behind, in this movement, some other countries with less popular forms of government. This is due no doubt to an exaggerated and false notion of individualism developed by certain conditions of American life, the boundless opportunities that have been offered here for the success of individual greed, and selfish monopoly of all kinds, which has led to such intense activity in the pursuit of wealth, such a concentration of it in comparatively few hands, and the building up within a brief period of a plutocracy utterly inconsistent with real government by the people. It is the lack of equal opportunities, and essentially of condition, true democracy cannot exist. How far the new movement shall go is not to be determined in advance by any individual, but by the action of the people, directly or indirectly, and dependent on the success of the people in managing their business in this way. The natural monopolies named, which are oppressive in their very nature to the people, and are not to be controlled to any considerable extent by the law of competition, will naturally first be taken under collective control; and we can wisely defer the discussion of what shall be the limits of the movement until the wisdom gained by further experience shall enable us better to determine what other measures will best secure the justice and equality demanded. Already many minds are turned to the problem of how to secure equal opportunities with special privilege to none, unless the people are properly compensated for such franchises, may be secured, and what means shall be used to reduce to a minimum the increase the supply and efficient demand for all things needful for human welfare. There is a profound conviction of the unworthiness of our present industrial system, for it is seen that along with overproduction of much wealth there is constantly increasing want, and immense energies wasted or unemployed. With the aid of labor-saving inventions there could be an indefinitely increased production of anything for which there is an efficient demand. There are the workers and the forces ready to supply all wants, the raw materials out of which all the needed wealth may be produced, and unutilized to these are wants equally unlimited and ever increasing, and why, men ask, can not these, so adapted to each other, not be united in happier union? It is but a narrow isthmus that divides the Atlantic of our powers from the Pacific of our needs. A false system of selfish monopoly and wasteful competition now separates them, which must be cut through or torn down by the united effort of the people.

The question is, how shall this be accomplished? What is to be the plan—the first step? On this there is such a variety of views, so many different schemes with zealous advocates, often impatient of criticism, and unable to see any merit in other ways, that it seems almost hopeless to expect any union of effort to come from such a chaos of opinion, but it will come in time. Slowly, through patient struggle and conflict, the human race has emerged from savagery in the past, and

step by step it moved forward to a higher civilization. Discussion, agitation, earnest attention and thought, the slow process of education, the clear men's minds and lead them to see more and more in the same light, and only as they thus see and know will they be prepared to act together. Let us be patient, and above all it seems needless to say that we must not be misled by the order of society should ever be permitted to stand in the way of support of any practical measure of reform, which, however small in itself, will secure a further measure of justice, and will be a stepping stone to further progress. It is well indeed to have such an ideal, but it should never interfere with our doing what only we can do at the present hour. No one need fear that such measures will merely pacify the demands of the people and hinder true advance. The "noble discontent" which is necessary to progress has its cause and justification in every slight amelioration in the condition of the people, and it is necessary to make, for it only kindles new desires and awakens sluggish minds to a better appreciation of what is rightfully theirs, and the possibilities before them. The order will not descend out of heaven like a prophetic vision, unearned and unlearned. The kingdom of heaven on earth can only be built up by the earnest efforts of those who are willing to do what is next on hand to be done. A sudden revolution cannot destroy the ignorance and blind selfishness which is the root of all evil growths, nor fit men for the actual management of their own affairs. That fitness can come only with the confidence in each other, the ability to work together, and the sense of a common bond of actual experience in co-operative effort, nationally and otherwise.

The True Commonwealth is on the right track. Let it push forward the good work of education, and when the times are ripe for political action we will see order come out of the chaos, politicians will crowd for admission into the new democracy, and the people will champion the living issues we present.

Senator Jones' of Nevada, Great Silver Speech.

Mr. Jones riddled the Windmill bill, the proposed idea of redeeming treasury notes in bullion on the ground that when they were so redeemed monetary circulation would be contracted and the putting of bullion on the market would not make up to the country for the loss of money from circulation. He expressed entire confidence in the honesty of purpose and conscientiousness of motive of the present Secretary of the Treasury, but said that as none of our great statesmen, and not the United States treasury might, in effect, become a purchasing agent for the East India company or for syndicates of English merchants wanting bullion cheap in order to make their payments to India. Gold by the way, is not silver, notwithstanding all the legislation in its favor, could never become the common money medium of the world. A gold coin that would represent an average of the value of silver, and be a convenient handling, silver was the money metal best suited to the mass of the people and the variety and character of transaction constituting the interchange of daily life. If there was any conceivable reason for the demonetization of either metal, why, he asked, demonetize that which promised the greater and more steady yield? If for any reason society should decide that silver was to be the metal to be used, it is not rather that one which promised the smaller future yield than that which promised the larger? It was absolutely vital to the welfare of society that both metals be used in full and unlimited uses as money and as investments with the power of legal tender.

In conclusion Mr. Jones said: I predict, Mr. President, that the restoration of silver to its birthright will be the greatest boon that this republic will ever receive. It will place in circulation an amount of money commensurate with our increasing population. It will give assurance to our languishing industries that they are not to be abandoned, and that the tendency of prices shall no longer be downward. It will increase the wages of labor and the prices of the products of labor; it will reduce the price of land and other forms of property; it will lighten, but not inequity, the burden of mortgages; it will increase largely, though not unjustly, the debt-paying power of the people. It will loosen the grasp of the creditor and give more freedom to the debtor. By the re-employment of silver, money will cease to be the object of commerce and will again become its beneficent instrument. Activity will replace idleness, and the people will be able to do as they please; courage will banish fear; confidence will dispel doubt; hope will supersede despair. The lifting up of silver to its rightful place by the side of gold, will be the greatest boon that this republic will ever receive. It will banish involuntary idleness by putting every willing man to work. It will revive business and reanimate the heart and hope of the masses. Capital, no longer fearing a fall in price, will invest in productive enterprises. The hoards of money lying idle in the money vaults will come out to bless and enrich alike their owners and the community at large; while the millions of dollars invested at low interest in idle bonds and securities, and other unprofitable investments in the busy field of industry where they will be utilized in the payment of wages and the consequent dissemination of comfort and happiness among the people, shall keep a public office in the state, in which office shall be kept books showing the names of the share holders, the number of shares held by each, the amount paid up on each share, etc. That legislation passed such a law, and it can be found among the laws of '81. I think that law has not been repealed. I also think it has neither been completely revised nor amended, and the question arises, are the railroads amenable to law or not? Can they disregard law with impunity? The legislation needs to have access to such books. Such a book would reveal the actual amount of capital invested by the stock holders, and so would enable those entrusted with the work to adjust rates equitably, without consulting Iowa or any other man.

But it is not likely that full justice will be secured until the nation owns and operates the roads. If the people would agree, the nation could buy with borrowed money all the railroads at the present valuation, and by maintaining the present rates for twenty years the debt could be paid. Remember that the nation can borrow at three per cent and less. Now figure on any road whose capital stock, indebtedness and earnings are known, and you will find that after paying interest on the debt incurred and applying the balance of the net earnings in payment of the principal, either annually or semi-annually, the debt would be paid in less than twenty years. Of course it would be better to squeeze the

Alliance Sewing Machines. State Agent Hartley is now prepared to furnish a first class Sewing Machine, nicely finished, five drawers, with all the latest improvements. Price \$10.00. 514 Lincoln.

LIFE'S BITTER EXPERIENCE. A Soul For Sale.

I have a letter from Boston, writes Howard in the Sunday Globe, which I confess touched me very nearly. It is signed "Business Woman," giving every evidence of culture, refinement and honesty, with dignity of character, swamped by trouble, confronted by embarrassments, and made well-nigh insupportable. The writer says she was a retired teacher in the west. Coming East with her husband they settled in Boston, where his health failed and she was forced to return to work. She naturally sought teaching, but failed to get it. Then, having obtained a situation as book-keeper, she worked from 6:30 in the morning until 10 at night, sometimes after reaching there for a week. Later on her employer, finding he could do the work himself, dispensed with her services, and absolutely needing bread and butter, she scrubbed floors for 12¢ an hour! She nursed, seeking the while a special employment. Of a delicate constitution, this bitter experience naturally depressed, annoyed and caused her to suffer. She walked the streets of Boston a fortnight, living on what she calls a day, looking for work and got none.

The suggestion a "soul for sale" states that woman today in the face. What do you think of a Federal street merchant offering a woman, well born, well bred, a young lady in the prime of life, that much abused term, \$3 a week, with a suggestion, when told that wasn't enough to keep skin and bone together, that perhaps some "friend" could provide the rest?

Now, what shall she do? Humanitarians, philanthropists, professional women-helpers, what shall this individual woman do? Assuming that she is all I infer her to be, will some one of the advocates of women's clubs, these wealthy possessors, these professional agitators, these self-adulators, these ridiculous members of a mutual admiration society, make a suggestion as to this woman's stomach, as to the clothes for her back the medicine for her husband?

She doesn't ask charity, she doesn't ask you to open anything but your mouths and give her a little helpful advice. She knows more of literature in its extreme sense, I do not, than all these fashionable fitters combined. She has traveled much abroad, she would be a competent governess to teach children, she has been a teacher in the schools of the west, and she has another husband, through no fault of either of them, are absolutely this side only of starvation.

Discomfort is their daily portion, worry and bother and tribulation surround them like clouds, and in a hall, the rent of which costs money, with surroundings that cost money, under the guise of helpers to working women, we find posers soaring into the realms of the ideal as speculators, snuffing in each other's eyes, but soiling the hands of their by literal contact with live-earnings.

A Letter From the First President of the Nebraska State Alliance.

The following letter from an old friend, Hon. E. B. Ingersoll, was not written for publication; but it is too good to lose, and we imagine our friend will pardon us for printing it. Mr. Ingersoll was the first President of the Nebraska State Alliance, and no better one or truer one has been elected since. We print it just as written. Its frankness would be marred by any alterations.

TECUMSEH, NEB., June 6, 1890. JAY BURROWS, Esq., Lincoln, Neb.

OLD FELL: Verily "the world do move," and we move with it. I am in a chatty mood and propose to anger you a little.

"When we were first acquaint" Jay, there were some points of difference between us, and some wherein we agreed. We were both of the old whig and knew nothing antecedents. You were still a protectionist, but I was an anti-protectionist. You were far advanced on the R. R. and I was not, and we both looked on greenbackism as one of the most foolish of follies. We are now both free traders, and are abreast with each other on the railroad and many other questions. In short, we are both Nationalists.

Of course Nationalism is not going to prevail at once—"in the twinkling of an eye"—but either Nationalism or anarchy will prevail, and that speedily. Either the millitium or catastrophe—Oblivion. There is no half way house.

What steps will have to be taken before Bellamy's dream will be realized? I don't know, but I think the steps to be taken? Can't tell exactly; but two steps are necessary, to-wit: There must be an entire change of base in regard to money, and the nation must in what order will said steps be taken? Well, the legislature is not in extra session. Surely "Burrows may be pardoned if he smiles." Is it not strange that Thayer thinks he has stolen your thunder? But this reminds me of "somebodies."

You remember that at meeting of farmers in Jan. '81, which resulted in the formulation of the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance, a resolution was passed asking the legislature then in session to pass a law enforcing, with adequate penalties, that portion of Sec. 1, Art. XI of the State Constitution, which says that all railroads doing business in this state, shall keep a public office in the state, in which office shall be kept books showing the names of the share holders, the number of shares held by each, the amount paid up on each share, etc. That legislation passed such a law, and it can be found among the laws of '81. I think that law has not been repealed. I also think it has neither been completely revised nor amended, and the question arises, are the railroads amenable to law or not? Can they disregard law with impunity? The legislation needs to have access to such books. Such a book would reveal the actual amount of capital invested by the stock holders, and so would enable those entrusted with the work to adjust rates equitably, without consulting Iowa or any other man.

But it is not likely that full justice will be secured until the nation owns and operates the roads. If the people would agree, the nation could buy with borrowed money all the railroads at the present valuation, and by maintaining the present rates for twenty years the debt could be paid. Remember that the nation can borrow at three per cent and less. Now figure on any road whose capital stock, indebtedness and earnings are known, and you will find that after paying interest on the debt incurred and applying the balance of the net earnings in payment of the principal, either annually or semi-annually, the debt would be paid in less than twenty years. Of course it would be better to squeeze the

water out of both stock and bonds before buying. But it would be better to buy and pay for water and all than to go on as we are now going. Of course, too, it would be better to reduce the rates and take more time in paying the debt. No doubt, too, the "operating expenses" would be greatly reduced if the roads were operated by the nation, and the net earnings could thereby be increased by so much; and this, too, without reducing the wages of labor. Indeed, the wages of many of the laborers ought to be and could be increased.

What it might not be necessary for the nation to buy the roads in order to operate them. Some of the roads that have been in- sanelly or fraudulently wrecked by their managers, are already in the hands of receivers appointed by the courts in accordance with the common and statute law. These receivers have been appointed generally in answer to the prayer of the bond holders. Some of them, however, have been appointed by the majority have joined in said prayer. My recollection is that it was the legal steps taken by Jay Gould to secure his rights? as a minority stock holder, and the collapse of the "credit moblier."

Many roads are now fast traveling into the receiver's hands. Perhaps all of them are. One railroad president has already recommended the operation of the railroads by the nation. It will not be surprising if all other railroad presidents soon fall into line, or "call upon the rocks and hills to save them." Notwithstanding the unreasonable high rates of interest which the people so justly complain, there seems to be so many ways by which managers of a certain ilk can deplete the revenues of the road and turn them into the pockets of those who have no right to them, and who are not to be trusted with them. There seems to be so many ways for the fictitious, wasteful and fraudulent increase in operating expenses, that it will not be strange that in the near future, the nominal capital as represented by the bonds and certificates of stock should, in sheer desperation, and from the very selfishness of its nature call upon the nation to save its holders from total loss, by taking upon itself the management and operation of the roads.

There are certain social and economic laws and tendencies, that seem to be as constant, perhaps as uniform in their operation as any of the physical laws that govern in the realm of nature. Such are the laws of supply and demand, the tendencies of competition, the just demands of a righteousness indignation—because outraged—public; and the ever increasing needs and demands of an ever advancing civilization. What by the operation of these and other laws and tendencies, rates shall be brought down to a point that will yield fair return upon what will then be honest and economical contracts, equipment, and management. This call of the advanced capital upon the nation may be expected. It may come sooner than that. The fact that much of this stock is now in the hands of innocent (3) purchasers, will tend to hasten the call, and to precipitate it. Such a call ought not to be a surprise. Indeed it would be surprising if it did not come. I look for it inside of 15 years, unless the nation anticipates the coming of it, and operates on some other basis. Such a call will be the legitimate outcome of a great shrinkage in the nominal value of all R. R. stocks and bonds, and may result in still further shrinkage perhaps until the value of the call will be equal to other forms of capital. Riches are famous for taking to themselves wings, and though individuals suffer greatly, pitifully, unjustly perhaps in many cases, still there is no loss of actual wealth to the nation or the world. It has simply changed hands, and may be God's way of redistributing the wealth of the world.

The abolition of slavery destroyed no wealth, no property, but great riches flew from the hands of certain bond and stock holders. True Christian Nationalism would prevent all such changes in ownership of wealth with its accompanying individual selfishness. My, what an old chatboxbox I am! I hear from you weekly through the ALLIANCE, and I think I can sometimes read between the lines certain thoughts that you do not express. What of the profane eyes of Gere or Rosewater, and some others. I know you have no time for idle gossip, but if at any time it would relieve you any to unburden yourself to your old confidant you know I will be glad to listen. I would be glad that I would not give you away. You know that you have my hearty sympathy and support in your work.

I have signed the Declaration of Principles and hope that the People's convention will soon be issued, and an amendment will result in good. As ever yours, E. P. INGERSOLL.

A Grand Bill by Senator Blair.

Senator Blair has introduced into the Senate a bill which is described below. It will be seen at once that it is a very valuable and important measure. The associate press, to poison the minds of the people, announces it as Blair's latest "sham" or "populist" bill. Blair's philanthropy has taken a new shoot. If more Senators will let their philanthropy take a new shoot it would be better for the country. Senator Blair has to-day reported to the committee on education and labor a bill providing for the establishment under federal authority and at the expense of the public treasury of an employment bureau for the poor, and for the relief of the public good, by occupation, means of livelihood and homes. Such bureaus are to be established in geographical centers, where there are 2,000,000 inhabitants, and the officers in charge are to be by correspondence through the mail and telegraph, the press, personal intercourse and local investigation to collect information relating to employment, occupation, means of livelihood, etc., and to the distribution of information, wages, the cost of living, facilities and expense of transportation, our material resources, climatic and other conditions, opportunities for education, etc., for the benefit of all persons who are in need of employment or desire to change their homes, and it is also made their duty to diffuse this intelligence among the people in answer to inquiries and for the issue of bulletins from time to time.

Another branch of the proposed service is the ascertainment and publication of cases of extreme poverty, hardship and distress for the information of the charitable, and an additional section of Mr. Blair's bill requires that all persons employed upon public works shall be American citizens.

From Dawes County. Bro. H. G. Stewart, reporting the meeting of Dawes county Alliance June 7th, says: The grandest meeting ever held in the county, 70 delegates present, each one determined that come what will, the principles and reforms advocated by the Alliance will have their undivided support. Thus the Dawes county join hands with eastern counties in the struggle for equal rights to all.

The Minnesota Decision.

We fear our friend Clark, of the Chicago Express, and our friend Streeter, of Illinois, do not appreciate the full significance of the Minnesota decision. The practical effect of this decision is to nullify any state law that may be made for the regulation of freight rates. It has heretofore been considered that it was the province of the courts to interpret law, or determine what it is. The late decisions seem to assume that it is their province to determine what it shall be. The Minnesota decision takes from the legislature and confers upon the court the right to determine what shall be a reasonable rate. The railroads now have the right to remove their cases from the State to the Federal courts. In view of this fact what will state regulation amount to to the gentlemen who buy their law by the year?

That there is a deep-laid conspiracy to reverse all the great decisions in favor of the people's rights there seems to be no doubt. The next one to be attacked will be the legal-tender decision. The Supreme Court, a body from which there is no appeal in this country, has been packed for this very purpose by a tyrannical power which pursues its ends steadily and persistently through years and over all obstacles.

We shall refer to this subject again when we can give it more attention.

Principle Before Party.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—When in the course of human events partisan politics have failed to succor the masses, when parties weighed in the balance of experience are found wanting in the discharge of sacred duty, and are become the medium of injustice and oppression, then should the people arise and in defense of their common welfare, seek new and better forms of government.

Whatever of fealty good citizens owe to the dominant parties, that debt is long since fully paid. New exigencies have arisen, and in this day and hour loyalty to existing politics is treason to ourselves and to our country.

The time has passed for half remedies and cowardly compromises, the time has come for plain speech and serious action. A new oppression is in the land and the clinking of a new chain is heard where it was said chains should never be.

Here is a sufficient argument. The people are suffering, and from the Egypt of dire distress appeal imploringly for relief. The people are oppressed, and before their eyes is the terrible prospect that the heavy burthens of today will be heavier to-morrow. Here are four billions in farm mortgages and debts. What is to be done with them? Honest yeomanry evicted from homes after long years of laborious struggle. What is to become of their wives and their children, and who possesses the wealth which they produce?

What time is this for legislative evasion, for shadow and for mockery when the masses are forced to beg for the bread of their own sweat? What time is this for tariff tinkering, and emasculating palavers to find out which set of thieves shall carry off the most stencils?

If those who suffer, if the great masses, the millions of toiling victims of this monstrous system of political spoliation, if those who produce all and possess nothing, who create riches for their masters and their children, if these do not now unite and right their wrongs by speaking in thunderous solidarity at the ballot, then do they deserve their sufferings and merit their misfortunes.

Their way of deliverance and the line of duty are alike plain. Doubly blind is he who cannot, who will not see the sources of the present industrial depression. The producer is simply robbed of his product for the public good, by the distributor. The distributor is the buyer for monopoly, and privileged gentlemen who commands products at a lower price than the producer can afford to sell them. But why does the producer sell at a price so ruinous? For the same reason, that Socrates drank the hemlock, the reason of every tyrant, the reason of force. And whence came this condition? It is the direct product of bare and unbridled greed, of vicious and unjust legislation. The vast wealth of the nation, controlled by an unscrupulous class, has seduced and debauched the nation's public servants. Congressmen entrusted by the people with the power to legislate for the people, party politics has been degraded to the service of corporate wealth, and the people's interests ruthlessly betrayed into the hands of an imperious plutocracy.

For twenty years the two great parties have been appealed to do the people justice. They have answered the people with promises, and pledges unfulfilled and duty unperformed. They obeyed party rather than principle, and the party obeyed power rather than patriotism. I repeat, our way is clear and our duty is plain. Let us trust those parties no longer. Have we not had experience enough? Have we not waited quite long enough for even a sign of justice to illuminate the black sky of our political horizon? With our money, the tools of production, the land and the transportation controlled and monopolized by our masters, are we not debt ridden enough, poor and hopeless enough? Then let us make a new political departure, take a new tact and adopt measures and methods unaccounted for by prevailing corruptions. Let us take independent political action, where principle shall precede party. Ignoring political adventurers and machines let us seek candidates who are not for sale and who cannot be bought. Candidates to whom self-seeking is not paramount to the public welfare, and who will go forth not as politicians, but as patriots pledged only to conscience and duty and their country's good.

VENER VOLDO.

Hon. J. B. Weaver in Nebraska. General Weaver, the well known labor advocate of Iowa, who so ably represented his district in congress for three terms, and who is always found on the side of the people in their demands for justice and freedom from oppression has made a line of appointments for Nebraska, and will be at the meeting places on the dates named. Lincoln, June 23rd, Hastings, June 26, Beatrice, June 28, Ord, June 30, Broken Bow, July 2, Grand Island, July 3, and Wahoo, July 4. Our readers in the different localities should see to it that each of these meetings are well attended as the Dawes county have very interesting facts and figures to present at these times.