

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.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION.

In compliance with the request of over fifteen thousand voters of this state that we should name two persons to file a ratio of representation, a proper state, in a new hall, and make all needed arrangements for holding a People's Independent State Convention, we hereby name as such persons J. Burrows, Ch. M. Thompson, Executive Committee, and J. H. Craddock, Secretary of the Knights of Labor.

CALL FOR A PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the duty devolved upon us by the above appointment we hereby announce that a People's Independent State Convention will be held in Bohannon Hall, Lincoln, Neb., Tuesday, July 29, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following State offices, viz: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the convention.

All persons who accept the declaration of principles published and circulated by the People's Committee are hereby invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this people's convention, regardless of past political affiliations. We also recommend that the people in the different precincts meet at their regular polling places to choose delegates to their county conventions on Thursday, July 24, at 5 o'clock P. M., and that the delegates so chosen meet in County Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention on Saturday, July 26, in the afternoon. We also recommend that all such county conventions appoint County Committees for the conduct of the campaign.

We also recommend that the delegates chosen in the First Congressional District constitute a Congressional Convention for that District, to be convened immediately on the adjournment of the State Convention.

Table listing delegates by county: Adams, 17; Jefferson, 10; Arthur, 2; Johnson, 12; Antelope, 16; Kearney, 8; Banner, 4; Keya Paha, 5; Boone, 4; Keith, 3; Colfax, 9; Kimball, 1; Knox, 9; Row, 7; Lancaster, 21; Buffalo, 24; Lincoln, 18; Butler, 15; Logan, 5; Cass, 14; Loup, 4; Cedar, 4; McPherson, 1; Chase, 6; Merrick, 10; Cheyenne, 5; Nance, 10; Cherry, 17; Nemaha, 12; Clay, 9; Nuckolls, 9; Colfax, 2; Otoe, 17; Cuming, 20; Pawnee, 3; Custer, 20; Perkins, 13; Dakota, 11; Pierce, 7; Dawes, 10; Phelps, 6; Dawson, 16; Platte, 16; Deuel, 3; Polk, 18; Dixon, 5; Red Willow, 18; Dodge, 9; Richardson, 16; Douglas, 20; Rock, 5; Dundy, 4; Saline, 19; Fillmore, 17; Sarpy, 5; Franklin, 14; Saunders, 24; Frontier, 23; Scotts Bluffs, 2; Furnas, 20; Sheridan, 12; Gage, 22; Sherman, 12; Garfield, 8; Sioux, 4; Gosper, 12; Stanton, 4; Grant, 1; Thayer, 12; Greeley, 16; Thomas, 2; Hall, 17; Thurston, 2; Hamilton, 17; Valley, 10; Harlan, 13; Washington, 8; Hayes, 4; Wayne, 8; Hitchcock, 11; Webster, 16; Holt, 20; Wheeler, 16; Howard, 12; York, 15; Hooker, 1; Unorganized ter., 1.

Total, J. BURROWS, 1,016; J. H. CRADDOCK.

Our Twine Deal and the State Agency.

Those members of the Alliance who have bought their twine through the State Agency may have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done better on jute twine than any other parties, either in this State or Iowa or Dakota. Our agent is also furnishing other grades as low as any other point, the prices now being lower than other states started. Our agency has been able to do this from the fact that our original contracts guaranteed the price, thus enabling us to take advantage of declines.

The benefit of our State Agency in twine alone has more than compensated for the expense of establishing it. Too much cannot be said of Mr. Hartley's ability as a business man, and his devotion to the interests of the Alliance. Where crops have failed, and members do not want the twine they have ordered, their orders will be cancelled and their advances refunded at any time before the twine is actually shipped. We trust the Alliance members will see the importance of sustaining this Agency. A check of extortionate prices or combinations it will pay for itself many times over every year.

A BURNING SHAME AND DISGRACE TO THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

The Omaha Bee of the 21st came to us with six columns of its first page devoted to the elaboration of an organization named the "State Business Men and Banker's Association," and an address from the same to the people under the heading of "A Sober Appeal to Thinking Men." This address states, "as a business proposition," that "the incorporation of a prohibitory amendment into the constitution of the State of Nebraska will be inimical to the best interests and material welfare of the people of the State, by retarding its development, depressing real estate values, producing a disastrous stagnation of commerce and stoppage of immigration." This declaration is signed by large numbers of the bankers and business men of Omaha, South Omaha, Beatrice, Hastings, Grand Island, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Fremont, Kearney and North Platte. While the headquarters of this association are said to be in Lincoln, to the eternal credit of this city be it said that there are only seven signatures of Lincoln men on the document, and only four in Blair; but we fear these deficiencies may be supplied. The signers "advise and urge their friends to work and vote against said prohibitory amendment."

We are amazed that so many leading and respectable business men would deliberately place their names to a declaration implying that prohibition had been a failure in neighboring states, and the false and foolish statement quoted as to its effect if adopted in Nebraska. We are willing to believe that many of them have signed it merely because they were asked to, and that their cheeks will mantle with shame when they see their names paraded on the first page of the Bee, and sandwiched between the names of gamblers, drunkards and saloon keepers.

It is absolutely false that prohibition has ever adversely affected trade in any state that has adopted it to the extent of one dollar; and it is an absurd proposition that the development of Nebraska will be retarded, values depressed or business stagnated by its adoption here. Gov. Larrabee has conclusively demonstrated that crime was diminished and court expenses lessened by prohibition in Iowa. If any one wants to see its disastrous effect upon immigration let him go up to Covington, opposite Sioux City, and view the class it has driven out and kept out of Iowa. He can find there a vile den of thieves, prostitutes, gamblers and cutthroats of which Iowa has been purged by prohibition. Mr. Rosewater, nor no man of the hundreds of bankers and merchants who have signed this infamous document, can find any single instance where a respectable or desirable emigrant has been deterred from going into a State on account of prohibition.

There is one vile charge which we make and can bring home to every man who has signed this document. It is that as business men they are willing and anxious to have a revenue from licenses and fines which to educate their children. In every town where these signatures have been gathered there are half clothed and hungry women, and bare-footed, ragged, unkempt and uneducated children, made so by the cursed rum traffic; and these presidents of banks, and merchant princes, and cashiers, and presidents of Improvement Co's and Canning Co's, railroad contractors and railroad managers, etc., etc., ad infinitum, are willing this manufacture of paupers and criminals should be continued, if it will bring a revenue into the school fund, and if the criminal expenses arising from the traffic can continue to be taxed against the farmers.

Bankers and business men of Nebraska, we have just one word to say to you. You have done yourselves proud. You have signed your own passports to hell. You have put your names to a document that will bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of your children and your children's children. You have put yourselves under the lead of Rosewater, and you have squarely antagonized every Christian man and woman in this State. You have signed your names to a damning lie that will rise up and confront you like Banquo's ghost on the day of judgment, and you will not be able to say then, "shake not thy gory locks at me—thou canst not say I did it." And many of you are shining lights in Christian churches—God save the mark!

You have unwittingly done something more that you did not intend. You have done what you could to solidify the farmer vote of this State in favor of prohibition. Poor and vile as your "business" instincts and low selfishness are, God is using you for an instrument of good against your will. The farmers of this State will not continue to pay hundreds of thousands yearly as costs

of crime, that you may collect the price of ragged and starved children and destitute and degraded women, in the form of licenses and fines, with which to educate your little ones and defray your municipal expenses.

Now we advise you to take the first page of the Omaha Bee, with your names blazoned on it, and frame it in gilt, and hang it in your offices and parlors, that your descendants who may live in a better age may know just how low and vile was the standard you set for yourselves. It may teach them humility to know what contracted and contemptible hearts you mixed with the dollars you bequeathed to them.

This paper is not a prohibition organ, as is well-known. But our blood boiled when we saw the vile show the representative business men of Nebraska were making of themselves and the State; and we are here to tell the truth and take the consequences.

The Silver Question. Too late for comment last week we received the news of the passage by the Senate of the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This action was somewhat of a surprise to the country, especially the decisive vote by which the measure was passed. The U. S. Senate has done no act in many a year that tended so much to retrieve it from the low estate into which it has fallen. The stand it took in favor of restoring the silver dollar to its old-time place in our currency was a noble action. As it came from the house the silver bill left silver as a commodity, demonetized as it was before, merely increasing the coinage of dollars—a half-way measure, which would only partially accomplish the result the people so much desire. The position of the democratic Senators on this question will do no harm to their party.

If the bill passed by the Senate should become a law, the results to the country will be most beneficial. The idea that it will drive gold away is absurd and preposterous. The idea that it will cause an injurious accession of silver to this country, or any dangerous inflation, is equally absurd. It would raise the price of silver in the dollar to the value of gold in the gold dollar, and maintain it there. If we got any silver from abroad we would have to buy it, and pay all it was worth. As it would increase to a certain extent the volume of money, it would raise prices, and hence stimulate business enterprises and unlock and employ the hoard of money which will not be invested while prices are falling or business stagnated. This in turn would employ labor, brighten trade, and cause increased prosperity. The poor man and the merchant and mechanic would be benefited, and the speculator would be compelled to invest or see the purchasing power of his money diminish. In other words, the value of property would increase and the command of it by money would decrease. The debtors of the country, who have seen debt-paying grow harder and harder every day, would see a reversal of this process, and debt-paying become easier and easier. Wages would rise with the prices of property and commodities, "over-production" would be a thing of the past, and strikes and lock-outs be forgotten.

These truths are well-known by all the men who voted for free silver, and by most of those who voted against it. There has been no time in the past six years when there has not been an absolute majority in both houses of Congress in favor of free silver; but with the power of Wall street supreme in the white house, and the power of the caucus on the same side, a free coinage law has been impossible. A conference committee must now be appointed. But with the speaker opposed to the law and ready to prevent action as long as possible, and with an Executive ready to veto the law if he can find even a poor excuse, the result is hardly doubtful. We do not expect free coinage this session—we only hope for it.

But we say to the advocates of free silver in Congress, make no compromise. Have free coinage of silver or nothing. It will be much better to go to the country on that issue than to make a compromise that will indefinitely postpone free coinage. If the republican party is willing to take the responsibility of defeating free coinage the free silver men can stand it.

Hell on Tap in the name of "Business." It is not long since one of the Omaha dailies, probably the Bee, gave a detailed account of the humiliating spectacle of the fallen women of Omaha coming up to pay into the city treasury their regular monthly fines for immorality from prosecution. Thus the "business men" of our cities become accustomed to sharing the wages of sin through this system of monthly fines. It is scarcely surprising that men who think it is "business" to recoup their municipal treasuries by letting their city governments act as bawds for brothels, should rush to the support of the saloon, an imp of the same dam, in the name of "business," and sign their names to the manifesto of the Business Men's and Banker's Association.

The People's Convention in the Third District. The People's Independent Convention to nominate a successor to Mr. Dorsey, is called to be held at Columbus on July 15. If there are any counties which have not made arrangements to be represented in that convention they should do so at once. If a good man is selected he will be elected, and the people of the 3d District will again be represented in Congress, instead of the banks and railroads.

The Independent Convention.

The Call for the Independent Convention is issued this week. It is asked for by fifteen thousand voters. And the avalanche of names still continues.

This is the way of relief. The shackles of party have been the instruments of plunderers. Assert your independence by breaking those shackles. The very best that a party can do is to elect pure men to office. That is its only function. It has failed to perform it. You can elect pure men to office without a party, and thus make your ballots your servants instead of your masters. The source of liberty is a free ballot. It has been poisoned by abuse of party machinery. This movement is to purify it.

There has never been a time in the history of the country when dissatisfaction with political and economic conditions was so universal as now. An era of greed and plunder has culminated in the seizure by trusts, combines and corporations of every avenue and agency for the absorption of the wealth created by the producers. The control or corruption of the political power of the country is necessary to enable these plunderers to maintain their grasp upon their ill-gotten gains. To such an extent has the political machinery become corrupted that the people have entirely lost faith in it as an agency of good government. That our political machinery is under the control of corporate power has been publicly acknowledged by Nettleton and his associates, who, while repudiating it in their own cases, have shown no strength or ability equal to coping with it. They have simply said to the railroad power, "Gentlemen, we know you are running this machine; but won't you please let us run it this year?" In fact, there is not the least indication that the malign influence which has controlled this state for the past fifteen years has lost any of its vigor. Its grasp can only be loosened by a general uprising of the people.

The democratic party has only one idea. On the great questions of money, land and transportation it is as dumb as an oyster. This will not wash. Itself under the control of the money and corporate power, it can be no fit agency of reform. Now, people, let us have unity and work.

The Example of Nebraska in the East. We learn by the Standard that the feeling of the people for independent political action seems to be in the air. Not only all around us in the west are such movements fomenting, but in the east the disastrous influence of partisan politics are being recognized, and the best men in many communities are moving for independent conventions and repudiating the ties of party. The Rev. Heber Newton, of New York, has started a movement in behalf of independent nominations which deserves the respectful consideration of every friend of good government in this city. A circular has been issued requesting the Stock exchange, Consolidated exchange, Produce exchange, Coal and Iron exchange, Cotton exchange, Coffee exchange, Bar association, Association of master plumbers, Association of painters, Bricklayers' union, Clothiers' association, Jewelers' league, Hotel association, United brotherhood of carpenters and joiners and the Central labor union to each send three delegates to attend a meeting at Windsor hotel on the evening of June 24, at 8 o'clock "to organize a citizen's movement for the purification of municipal politics by non-partisan nominations."

The signers of this invitation are R. Heber Newton, pastor of All Souls' Episcopal church; Jesse Seligman, the banker; Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church; A. R. Whitney, one of the leaders of the Business men's republican association; Gustave H. Schwab, merchant and shipowner, and one of the trustees of the Reform club; John Clafin, head of the great dry goods house; Louis C. Whiton, lawyer; F. D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin bank; Henry A. Rogers, merchant; and Henry C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York.

The above is an array of distinguished names. They are names of gentlemen who have been looking upon society and politics from a lofty stand-point, and who must see plainly not only the corruption of it, but the dangerous tendency of the times. If the merchants, professional men and mechanics of our towns would wake from their torpor, the millennium might be near at hand.

The present movement in Nebraska is destined to have a great effect in the country.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF WOOLEN GOODS. What They Cost the Nebraska Farmer. Cost to importer \$100.00. Tariff 60.00. Ocean freight 2.00. Interest, 5 per cent. 6.00. \$168.00. 10 per cent profit added. 16.80. Making cost to jobber \$184.80. Add 10 per cent profit. 18.48. Interest, drayage, etc. 9.24.

Making cost to wholesaler \$212.52. Add 20 per cent as profit, interest and inland transportation 42.50. Making cost to retailer \$255.02. Add 25 per cent. 64.00. Making cost to consumer \$319.02. The McKinley bill having taken the tariff off of diamonds, the Nebraska farmer will have a full jeweled ornamental. The editor of THE ALLIANCE hopes to get a diamond bosom pin—after harvest—some time after, in fact. The duty on potatoes, wheat, cattle, etc., having been increased, a great improvement in home markets may be looked for. You'll want to look sharp, too.

ALLIANCE BADGES.

We present herewith an illustration 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. 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 cents each.

We are now hoping to make a still better contract in Chicago, in which case the price will be lowered. Our first contract was for \$15.00 per hundred. It was then raised to \$17.50. But we are now expecting to make a contract at \$14.00.

The Republican Press Twitting on Facts.

The Omaha Republican says the B. & M. Journal is a disgrace to the state, and that it occupies "one of the highest seats of dishonor." We have long known that it was a disgrace to the state and to the city of Lincoln; but we didn't look for any such admissions as to the "seat of dishonor" from any of the republican press. What paper occupies the next highest seat, in the opinion of the Republican? Is it the Bee? And where does the Republican sit? The Republican says that the Lincoln Journal "cannot lay aside its prejudices long enough to rejoice in anything but the success of its own grab at the state treasury through its infamous printing contracts."

That's right down solid truth, if the republican did say it. But the fun of it is that these two members of the same family will soon be working together to elect some nominees of the railroad gang who will give them some more swindling contracts. If there is any quarrel about the contracts we have not heard of it. The only trouble about them was that they could not get enough of them.

By the way, Mr. Republican, now your Irish is up and your hand in, suppose you give us a history of those printing contracts. The people perhaps might not relish an exposure of how they are being robbed; but the truth will be healthy for them after all. It may give them some light about voting this fall. And it is always interesting to see the far fly. "Go it bar, go it husband." Just wade in now.

The Republican says "the people of Lincoln don't endorse the Journal." That's a fact, but they don't have to. The B. & M. railroad endorses it, and Uncle Sam gave its brass-collared editor the post-office, to pay for the dirty work he has been doing for the corporations and monopolies for the past ten years. So the Journal manages to stagger along without the endorsement of the people, without, in fact, the respect of anybody.

Wade, in both of you. THE ALLIANCE will hold your hats. Hadn't the W-H better chip in too?

The Reply of Congress to the Cry of the People.

A cry of distress has gone up from all over the land, a cry for more money—a request that some new system of issuing money should be adopted by which sufficient to do the business of the country could be put in circulation. Senator Stanford proposed that money should be issued on land security instead of bond security. A cry of horror went up from thousands of shlylock throats. It was declared unconstitutional. It was not within the power of the government to loan money direct to the people on land or any other security. And the Senate Committee to which the proposition had been referred reported adversely, and killed the bill for the present.

But committees of both houses have reported bills to extend for fifty years the loan to the U. P. railroad, at three per cent per annum. That is to say, it is unconstitutional for the U. S. to loan money to the people at large on land security, but it is perfectly constitutional to loan money to a few railroad millionaires on railroad security. It makes a vast difference whose ox is gored, you see. The government cannot loan to the people on the best security in the world, but it can loan to railroad barons on a doubtful security, at a lower rate than it is paying to its creditors.

Another precious item. Sixty millions of the money of the people, wrung from them by needless and extortionate taxation, is loaned to private banks which are called U. S. depositories, without any interest whatever, and is loaned to the people at extortionate rates, often in the west two per cent a month;—at the same time there is no warrant in the constitution to loan money to the people on land security; no warrant to issue it to the people at fair rates directly, but plenty of warrant to issue it to them at extortionate rates indirectly.

How long will God permit a patient people to be so abused?

Matters and Things in Old Saunders.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—The anti-monop. republican conference that was called to meet in Wahoo June 14th, was a fizzle. There were so many democrats in the court room that the men who called the meeting did not have the brass to call the meeting to order. Every move the g. o. p. makes the deeper they get in the mire. We the people are going to run things a little while, and the sooner the politicians give up the ghost the better it will be for them. Saunders Co. is unanimously in favor of an independent ticket. Over one-half the merchants are signing the call. One of the leading merchants of Wahoo says "yes, what is good for the farmer is good for the merchants—so keep the ball rolling." W. O. RAND.

In answering advertisements please mention this paper.

A RELIABLE NEWSPAPER.

Statistics from the B. & M. Journal.

The following extract is copied from the editorial page of the Lincoln Journal of last Sunday. The italics in it are our own. We copy it to show utterly reckless and worthless are the statements of that railroad organ.

The free traders of the west have less sense than their eastern and southern brethren. When you propose to admit sugar or rice or oranges free of duty, the southern free trader mounts his car and permits Rome to bowl. The great democratic leader, Scott of Pennsylvania, wants it distinctly understood that when he talks free trade to the groundlings in the pit he expressly reserves coal from the free list. And so it goes from Dan to Beersheba. The free trader always demands ample protection for the local staples of his constituency.

Everywhere except in the west. Here the free trader howls just as loudly against the tariff on tin as the South Carolinian or the Maine democrat. He hasn't paid enough to see that a tariff on tin means the stimulation of an industry that will add twenty million mechanics to the working force of the west to eat up our surplus grub and build up centers of trade, and sixty MILLIONS ASSESSMENT to the productions of the trans-Missouri region. That is what the transfer of our tin factories from Cornwall to Dakota and Nebraska means.

Now we turn to Spofford's Almanac for 1889, and find that the total number of hands employed in all the establishments of manufacturing industries (except gas) in all the states and territories, as returned in the census of 1880, was only 2,738,930. But the tariff on tin is to add "twenty million mechanics to the working force of the west."

We find the total value of hardware and cutlery manufactures was twenty-three million, and number of hands employed 25,000; and the total value of machinery was \$214,000,000, and number of hands employed 145,000; that the total value of the product of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware was \$48,000,000, and number of hands employed was 26,000; and we find that the total value of tin-plates, iron and steel that was imported was \$19,000,000. And yet the tariff on tin, which the McKinley bill raised to such an extravagant figure that its use would be discouraged, is to add "twenty million mechanics to the working force of the west," and "sixty millions annually" to our productions.

Of what value to its readers is a paper that makes such utterly ridiculous and absurd statements? In the mining and manufacture of tin exclusively there are not one million persons employed in the whole world and, yet the tin tariff is to add "twenty million mechanics" to the working force of the west. Go to, you fools.

THE KNIGHTS IN LINE.

They Endorse the Independent Movement, and Urge Union in the Common Cause.

The State Executive Board of the K. of L. in Nebraska, at a meeting held in Lincoln on Monday last, adopted a resolution in favor of the Independent People's Movement, on the line of principles stated in the declaration, which is identical with the St. Louis Platform.

Thus all factions and all classes come to the support of this great movement.

ALL NOW IN LINE.

The Union Labor State Convention met in this city on June 25th, endorsed the People's Movement, and adjourned without making any nominations. Thus all the reform and industrial organizations are united in one grand advance upon the works of the enemy. We shall fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

GO AHEAD WITH THE SIGNING.

Do not let the fact that a People's Independent Convention has been called interrupt the work of circulating and signing the Declaration of Principles. Such signatures are endorsements of the movement. The work of obtaining them has only just fairly begun. Fifteen thousand names are now enrolled. Push the work until forty thousand are in.

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. The most mendacious lies about it are abroad, being printed and sent broadcast throughout the country. THE ACTUAL FACTS about it can only be known by reading its organ.

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 50c 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 to 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.

Independent Convention of the Third Congressional District

At a conference of the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, Trade Unions, Labor Clubs and other labor organizations of the Third Congressional District, held at Grand Island, Neb., May 29, 1890, in which 24 counties were represented, it was decided to issue a call for an Independent Congressional convention to be held at Columbus, Neb., July 15, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination an independent candidate for congress in the Third Congressional District of Nebraska.

The basis of representation shall be as follows: The representation to the county conventions shall be one delegate to every twenty members or major fraction thereof, and all Sub. Alliances, Knights of Labor Assemblies, Trades Unions, Labor Clubs, with less than 20 members shall be entitled to one delegate. The representation in the Congressional convention shall be one delegate to every 10 delegates or major fraction thereof to the county convention. A full delegation is desired.

JAMES BESWICK, Ch'm. J. G. PAINTER, Sec. Kearney, Neb. Broken Bow, Neb.

Boone County on the War Path.

PETERSBURG, NEB., May 29, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE.—I have been reading your valuable paper for three months past, and will say I like the tone of it. It is one paper working for the interest of the people. Our county is well organized, and the people are alive to their interests. The question seldom asked, are you a democrat or are you a republican, but are you an Alliance man, and working for the people as against corporations and monopolies? The people are talking a little like Jackson did when some of our southern brothers did not behave well. "By the eternal you must." And when the people say you must it certainly means a great deal. I see our governor as called the people a "Proty race." Mr. John M., unless it is a bid, we hope for the best, but watch as well as pray.

Brother farmers, well do you know if you go out of a cold night and hear your hogs squealing and quarreling over their feed they are not comfortably situated. So it is with the politicians of Nebraska. They are squealing for a soft place. There are a few friends of the farmers in our country who are ever ready to give advice. They think the farmers had better stay at home and save some of their precious time in place of spending their time consulting together to try to better their situation. Such men may be our friends, but I have no use for them.

Our Alliance has not passed any resolutions, only to stand together, and that means a great deal. Our county Alliance will meet the 7th of June, when we expect a big time. Hoping that Boone will be in the front rank in November.

I remain respectfully yours, J. W. GUNTER.

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 following places on the dates named. Lincoln, June 25th, 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, but we thought he couldn't tell a lie. Our columns are open for his denial.