

THE ALLIANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

Lincoln, - - - Nebraska. J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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

EDITORIAL.

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 fix a ratio of representation, a proper date, issue a call, secure a hall, and make all needed arrangements for holding a People's Independent State Convention, we hereby name as such persons J. Burrows, Ch'm State Alliance Executive Committee, and J. H. Craddock, Sec'y State Assembly 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 23, 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.

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.

- Adams... 15 Jefferson... 10
Arthur... 2 Johnson... 12
Antelope... 12 Kearney... 10
Banner... 4 Keya Paha... 7
Blaine... 3 Keith... 5
Boone... 10 Kimball... 16
Box Butte... 3 Knox... 10
Brown... 10 Lancaster... 24
Buffalo... 20 Lincoln... 10
Butler... 13 Logan... 14
Burt... 12 Loup... 14
Cass... 12 Phelps... 14
Cedar... 4 McPherson... 4
Chase... 6 Merrick... 12
Cheyenne... 4 Nemaha... 10
Cherry... 5 Nemaha... 14
Clay... 12 Nickols... 16
Collax... 8 Otoe... 17
Cuming... 6 Pawnee... 8
Custer... 25 Perkins... 10
Dakota... 4 Pierce... 8
Dawes... 12 Phelps... 14
Dawson... 12 Platt... 13
Deuel... 4 Polk... 13
Dixon... 6 Red Willow... 16
Dodge... 9 Richardson... 16
Douglas... 25 Rock... 4
Dundy... 15 Saline... 11
Fillmore... 15 Sarpy... 6
Franklin... 12 Saunders... 25
Frontier... 21 Scotts Bluffs... 4
Furnas... 15 Seward... 12
Gage... 20 Sheridan... 7
Garfield... 12 Sherman... 15
Gosper... 10 Sioux... 5
Grant... 3 Stanton... 4
Greeley... 13 Thayer... 8
Hall... 15 Thomas... 4
Hamilton... 14 Weston... 4
Harlan... 12 Vallon... 11
Hayes... 5 Washington... 9
Hitchcock... 12 Wayne... 6
Holt... 16 Webster... 12
Howard... 11 Wheeler... 4
Hooker... 3 York... 12
Unorganized ter... 1

Total. J. BURROWS, Editor. J. H. CRADDOCK, Sec'y.

Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Lincoln, Neb., June 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: We enclose herewith the call which has been issued for a People's Independent State Convention. Originally a call was issued by the Alliance men of several counties for a distinctively Alliance convention. This not being thought in accordance with the constitution, and it being feared that such a convention might disrupt the Alliance, its promoters thought it best to withdraw their call, and a Declaration of Principles and petition for a People's Independent Convention was sent out. It was expressly explained that this was not to be distinctively an Alliance convention, and that members were under no obligation to support it. This understanding averted the danger of disruption of the Alliance, and at the same time resulted in the most unanimous uprising of the people that has ever taken place in the country. It is probable that nearly or quite twenty-five thousand names have already been signed to that declaration. The convention is called, and will be held.

While it is not distinctively an Alliance convention, the principles of the declaration are Alliance principles, and the general public will hold the Alliance responsible for the convention and its results. What seems to be our duty under these circumstances? It seems to be right that we should control what we will be held responsible for; that we should show that the 70,000 members of the Alliance are the people; that we should see to it that that convention is composed of the best men in the state, that it selects a good ticket made up of "pure and honorable men," and that the ticket is triumphantly elected.

The Alliance has 70,000 members in Nebraska. A change of 15,000 votes will elect the people's ticket. Twenty thousand men have already pledged themselves to support such a ticket. There seems to be no doubt whatever about our duty. It is to stand by this movement with all our strength, and take possession of the government of this state in the name of the people and of pure government. While the State Alliance is not a political party its objects are political reform, and these cannot be accomplished without political action. We therefore earnestly recommend that every Alliance man in Nebraska make it his special duty to attend the primaries and aid in selecting the ablest and honestest men to compose the county conventions which are to elect delegates to this People's Convention.

The County Conventions which are recommended in this call can also consider any local matters which necessarily require. We wish specially to invite your attention to the need of watching your Senatorial Districts. The control of a very small number of Senators may give the corporate power control of the State Senate, in which case all efforts for legislation in the interests of the farmers would be futile. No man should receive your suffrages for Senator who is not only above suspicion, but who is not also specifically pledged to support the measures we demand. The road of the candidates who will not pledge their honor to work and vote for the interest of the farmers should be made a rocky road.

JOHN H. POWERS, Pres. State Alliance. J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y State Alliance. J. BURROWS, Ch'm State Ex. Com.

Tyrant Reed. The tyrannical tendency of the plutocrat classes was never better illustrated than by the course of Speaker Reed. He is the agent of the money power and the oligarchic interests of the east; and he has no more respect for the great masses of the people than the Czar of Russia—apparently not so much. Hon. C. H. VanWyck called on him a few days ago in the interest of the Conger and Butterworth bills; and he has reported to us the contemptuous and sarcastic manner in which he alluded to the farmers as a class.

The speaker of the house of representatives is presumed to be the servant of the whole house, not a portion or a faction of it; and his duty is to carry into effect the fairly expressed will of a majority of it. In practice this principle is daily violated by Mr. Reed. He has changed the time-honored rule of impartial procedure into a mere party caucus in which only a majority of one party dictates. He has utterly destroyed the principles of free government as they should be applied in the conduct of a great law making assembly. He has made himself the tool of the men who bought the presidency and bought or stole their majority in the house. This power cares for tools and votes, but it does not care for parties or the people. To enforce a wrong ruling, by which the silver bill as amended by the senate, was to be put into unfriendly hands, Mr. Reed had to go out of the ranks of his party for recruits. These recruits were forthcoming from the democratic ranks. Thirteen democrats joined with the republicans to defeat this bill. But yet Mr. Harrison threatens to veto the measure, if it finally passes, on the ground that it was passed by the aid of democratic votes. It might as well be understood that the contest now waging is big with the momentous issue of liberty against slavery. Tyrants will arise at every stage of the fight, as the interests of the plutocrats may require them. Their commonest disguise will be that of patriots, but they will always wear the livery of partisans. If the people fail to recognize them as they appear it shall not be our fault.

Honesty Applied to Legislation.

Some time ago we printed a little article which struck a responsive chord over the whole State, entitled, "A crop of legislators wanted." We said then, "We must harvest a crop of FARMER LEGISLATORS. They are sadly needed to clear out the vile crops that have been sown by the railroad capper farmers, and usury farmers who have infested our legislative halls so long."

How will it seem, anyway, to send an honest crop of legislators to Lincoln? Do the farmers of this state realize the vile character of many legislators that have been sent here? They have rated at from \$50 to \$100 per head—just about the average of a steer. Often the drinks, a few cigars, a railroad pass, or an interview with oil room Johnny answered for a price. As a result of these low-priced votes there are a vile lot of laws on our statute books which have been placed there for purely temporary, selfish and personal ends. These laws remain a monument to legislative villainy, and are a disgrace to the State. This rubbish must be cleared away, and the foul fields burned over and re-plowed. The work of repealing laws that the farmer legislators will have to do is quite as important as the work of enacting new ones.

FARMERS OF NEBRASKA, THE HOUR HAS COME!

"Shoulder to Shoulder," DON'T YOU HEAR "BOOTS AND SADDLES!" THE "LONG ROLL" IS SOUNDING!

THE COUNTRY EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY!

On May 3 we advised those who wanted a new party or a people's independent convention to "Wait. Let the grass grow." May 10 we again urged our too previous friends to "wait." We then said, "there are some men who see only one side of the shield—men who can't wait."

These men organize failures and cloud the future. To these we say again and again, wait. Let the grass grow. The signal will strike when the hour is ready, and not one or two alone, but all will hear it when it strikes. When we wrote those words we knew what we were talking about. We knew the hour was drawing near when the people would be ready for an independent movement—when they would respond to such a call almost as one man. But the time had not then come, and we wanted no premature movement. Recruiting was then going rapidly forward. The clans were gathering from near and from far. Alliances had been forming with unexampled rapidity—160 in a month. While some of our friends feared we were trying to stem a rising tide, we were only asking for time for the people to get ready.

THE HOUR HAS COME! THE CONVENTION HAS BEEN CALLED!

Since last January God has been marshalling the elements of political destiny in Nebraska. No other power could have moulded events so that public opinion would be forced to favor independent political action. That He will now raise up men from the ranks of the people as instruments for the destruction of the tyranny of the plutocracy, is the earnest prayer of all of us. The farmer sent his petitions to the capital, asking that tariff taxation be reduced; that money be loaned on land direct to the people the same as on bonds to the bankers; that the coinage of silver be made free the same as gold. The farmers applied to the Nebraska Board of Transportation and asked that local rates be made as low as in neighboring states.

How was the farmer met at Washington? He was laughed out of the capitol. He was told that it was "unconstitutional to loan money on land security at any rate of interest," at the same time that Committees of both houses reported bills to lend money on railroad security for fifty years at 3 per cent. His petition for tariff reform was answered by a bill proposing an infamous advance in tariff taxation. His request that that damning crime, the demonetization of silver, should be undone, was spurned by a combination of votes from both parties.

In Nebraska the Board of Transportation resolved that it was "inexpedient" to report any schedule of lower local rates. In Nebraska a little coterie of men denounced corporation control, and held a convention—for what?—to prevent an independent movement of the people;—and compromised their grievances on what concession?—seven days in the date of holding a convention! A petition for a people's convention was now issued, and the rapidity with which the hands of 20,000 farmers were set to it surprised the State. Farmers of Nebraska, your example is contagious. The tide is rising all around you. The Dakotas have called independent conventions. Iowa has called an independent convention. Kansas has called an independent convention, and is moving 120,000 strong. New York State is marshalling its forces for an independent movement. The best men in New York City have called a convention to inaugurate an independent movement for that city.

Farmers of Nebraska! You are the vanguard of the greatest political revolution of modern times! The grand army of farmers is eight million strong. A million federated tradesmen are watching you. Seven hundred thousand Knights of Labor are waiting to join you. Liberty, regeneration, better laws, more equality, more progress, better lives and better homes for your wives and children, will be the results of your action.

DON'T YOU HEAR "BOOTS AND SADDLES!" THE "LONG ROLL" IS SOUNDING! FALL IN! DOUBLE QUICK! FORWARD!—MARCH!

Both Parties Against the People.

In the contest on the reference of the silver bill the power of Wall street was greater than any party tie. Thirteen democrats voted with the republicans to sustain Mr. Reed in his autocratic reference of the bill. The democrats are considered traitors to the other members of their party in the house, who had been waging bitter warfare against the tyranny of Mr. Reed. But they had probably received a hint from their money masters that it was more important to prevent the present consideration of the silver bill than it was to administer a rebuke to Mr. Reed. But the lesson of the act of these democrats which the people should take to heart is, that there is no organized party in this country to-day upon which they can depend to fight their battles. With every incentive, present and future, to the democrats to stand together on that vote, the money power sneaks in and filches a victory by a union of the two old parties. This same spectacle will be witnessed in many districts in Nebraska this fall.

A Notable Editorial Event.

The Omaha Republican of July 1st comes out in a double-headed editorial squarely in favor of prohibition. This leaves the Omaha Bee and the B. & M. Journal the only special advocates of the whiskey side in this State. "Birds of a feather flock together." We predict that the editors of the Journal and the Bee will be found fighting together in the republican convention, and afterwards in support of the hybrid railroad and reform ticket that will be there nominated. The Republican is a strong accession to the prohibition ranks.

Discussion at Crete Chautauqua July 8.

There will be a very interesting event at the Crete Chautauqua July 8, viz., a discussion of the question, "Are present railroad rates just both to the producer and carrier?" The debaters will be C. H. VanWyck and Tom Marquett. This is a conjunction of legal talent and ability that does not often occur.

A New Accession.

The first number of the Alliance Tribune, of O'Neill, is on our table. It is independent in politics, neat in appearance, and apparently sound on popular questions. Its motto, "Intelligence, not wealth, should rule," is the true principle.

Something About Candidates.

It is time the people were looking about for their candidates. If "pure and honorable" men are to be selected as standard bearers—and none other need apply—it is time they were being looked up. They don't grow on every bush.

How would it seem to have an honest old farmer for Governor of Nebraska?—a man who don't lie—a man who never resorts to any low-down contemptible political tricks—a man who has the confidence of every body who knows him—a man of the people, who would honestly administer the laws for the people? Farmers, how would it seem for you to step out of party shackles and vote for one of your own men for Governor? You have such a man. Many of you know him. Honest John Powers is his name. What would you think of it?

In the Second Congressional District there is a farmer member of the Alliance who can beat any man for Congress that may be brought against him. If he is nominated by the Independent convention no republican who is not willing to be slaughtered will accept a nomination against him. That man is Hon. Wm. A. McKeighan, of Hed Cloud. What would you think of him?

What would you think of Hon. C. H. Van Wyck as a candidate for Congress from the First District? He has served four terms in the House of Representatives, and one term in the U. S. Senate. There would be no more able champion of the people in Congress; and the people could put up no man upon whom the monopolies would concentrate a stronger opposition than upon C. H. Van Wyck.

In the Third District, where the convention meets at Columbus on the 15th, Hon. C. D. Shrader, of Logan county, and Judge Shinn, of Custer county, have been spoken of by Alliance men. Mr. Shrader was a member of the first Executive Committee of the State Alliance. He is an able man and a fearless one. He has always been a consistent anti-monopolist. If he is nominated he will make a good fight.

We have had no personal acquaintance with Judge Shinn. He was elected County Judge on the Alliance ticket last year, and we are told has made an admirable record, and won the confidence of all classes of men.

But in the Third District we are convinced that good policy would dictate the selection of one of our German fellow-citizens who has not been active in State politics, but who would have the confidence of all the elements which are opposed to Dorsey. If the convention of the 15th can find such a man who is honest and able, victory will perch upon his banners.

How would Nils Anderson do for one of the members of the Board of Transportation?

"Sit on the Box and Drive."

The Kearney Enterprise, after admitting the numerous grievances of the farmers, and that they demand redress, and after beslobbering the farmers with a lot of slush as to their being absolute masters of the situation, asks, "why should not the republican farmers go to victory in the old coach, when they are invited to sit on the box and drive?"

The Enterprise has unwittingly perpetrated a very humorous and sarcastic illustration. For many years the republican farmers of this State have been sitting on the box and driving, and John M. Thurston, Tom Marquette, Geo. W. Holdredge, and their unclean brood of Senators, Representatives, monopoly editors, and their satellites and henchmen, have been sitting in the coach and riding. The republican farmers have not only "sat on the box and drove" but they have pulled at the traces, up hill and through the mire; and the harder the road the more jubilant have seemed the vile crew inside. Now, the republican farmers propose to drive the same old coach—viz. the coach of state, and they intend also to ride inside, and to smooth the road and grease the wheels, and thus make the work lots easier for the ones who are pulling at the traces. The best job of the whole will be the unloading of the vile crew who have been so long riding. Good bye, Mr. Enterprise, unless you want to take a pull with the new crew.

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.

The Ratio.

By the transposition of a line the ratio of representation in call for people's convention was a muddle. It is corrected this week.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND NAMES

filed, signed to the call for the Independent People's Convention.

Some Ideas about Money.

There is no subject the principles of which are so absolutely invariable, and yet which middle men's minds so much as that of money. One "Col." Ingersoll, oftener known as Bob Ingersoll, said some good things about money to an interviewer the other day, and some very foolish things, also. He said,

1. "The creditor class will insist on gold, the debtor class on silver." 2. "As a matter of fact the government can only fix or establish the debt paying power of money. It cannot fix the purchasing power."

3. "The government should neither make money cheap or dear." 1. Why? Because price depends upon volume, and the creditor class want low prices. The creditor class is always represented by those who have fixed incomes in interest—the money lenders and the security holders. The lower prices are the more wealth a certain amount of interest will command. The handlers of money know this very well; hence their constant struggle to restrict the volume of money by throwing out silver and limiting legal tender issues. The interests of the creditor class, who buy wealth with money, and the debtor class who buy money with wealth, are diametrically and irremediably opposed, and always will be under our competitive system.

2. In these propositions Mr. Bob is seriously muddled. The debt-paying power and the purchasing power of money are one and the same thing. In the sense in which he considers it the government does not fix either. The government says how many grains of silver and how many of gold shall constitute the dollar, and thus establishes a nominal standard for the dollar, and equalizes the value of the respective number of grains of gold and silver. But this does not fix the value of the dollar. If gold and silver coin was the only money, and this coinage was free and unlimited, the total volume of those metals available for coinage would be potentially money. The law of supply and demand, as applied to money, would now determine its value. If the supply of metal was inadequate, as compared with population and production, prices would be low. The purchasing power of the dollar would be increased, and its debt-paying power, the man who produced wealth being the debtor, would be diminished. If on the contrary, the supply of those metals was superabundant relative to population and wealth, prices would be high. The power of money to command wealth would be diminished, and its debt-paying power for the producer would be increased.

In considering the purchasing power of money the distinction between handlers of money and producers must always be borne in mind. In transactions between bankers prices make no difference, provided they are alike to all. But in transactions between bankers and producers prices are the vital point. The purchasing power of money depends upon price. If prices are high its purchasing power is increased, and vice versa. Consider now its debt-paying power as applied to the producer, that is the farmer, manufacturer or laborer of any kind. It will be seen that this also depends upon price. With wheat at \$1.00 per bushel the farmer will pay twice as much debt with 100 bushels of wheat as he can with wheat at 50 cents per bushel. With wages at \$2.00 per day, the laborer will pay twice as much debt with a day's work as he can with wages at \$1.00 per day. This being true, to the producer the debt-paying power and the purchasing power of money are exactly the same thing.

Now Col. Bob says that the government cannot fix the purchasing power. Let us see about that.

As we said above, if gold and silver were the only money, and their coinage free and unlimited, all of those metals available for minting would be potentially money. Money would thus be a natural product. Its amount would depend upon the mines and the labor available to produce it, and its value would depend upon its amount, or upon the law of supply and demand. In fact, the value of money always depends upon the law of supply and demand. This law finds its first and most invariable expression in price, as we have explained. Price depends upon the volume of money. But coin is not the only money, and never again can be. If the volume of money should be restricted to coin alone, prices would go so low, and values be so utterly destroyed, that nineteen out of twenty of the business men of the country would be bankrupt. The supply of coin money is supplemented by issues of paper money, all of which are authorized and regulated, as to security, character and amount, by law. Now, volume determining price, or purchasing power, or debt-paying power, all essentially the same thing, and the law determining volume, law, or the government, does fix the purchasing power, Col. Bob, to the contrary notwithstanding.

3.—This proposition of Mr. Ingersoll is very nearly correct. The volume of money should be so adjusted that producers and laborers should have their fair reward, and so that there should not be an undue flow of wealth into the coffers of the creditor classes, as at present. This is a government function, and this question will never be settled until this function is honestly performed, instead of as now prostituted to the uses of a class.

The mistake of Mr. Ingersoll, and all who think like him, is in assuming that money is a natural product, when in fact it is almost entirely an artificial one.

The advocates of the single standard are imperial in their greed. They want the earth. They are willing to push down prices until not only is the farmer ruined, but merchants and mechanics ruined also. If they are allowed their way the wealth of the nation will soon be in their coffers.

The Daily Bee of a Late Date, under the above caption, while sneering at some proposed financial measures in the interest of the farmers, which it says "are not likely to materialize during the present generation," names some very important points in which reform is needed. It says: "Our whole revenue and taxing system needs overhauling."

This is very true, and it has a wider application than the Bee intended to give it. It applies to our tariff taxation with the same force that it does to our State system. The Bee says—"Millions upon millions of property in the shape of stocks, bonds, mortgages and money are never listed. Corporations that have acquired franchises worth millions are assessed at a mere song and allowed to shift their proper share of taxes upon the owners of lands, store-houses, mills and factories who are not able to hide their property from the assessors." This again is all very true. But we invite the Bee to consider that where corporations of all kinds are left free to fix their own charges for their services to the public, taxes upon them are simply an indirect tax upon the people; and if the people do not have compensating exemptions such taxes would be simply additions to their burdens. There is no doubt that taxes upon the gross receipts of banks, railroads, express, telegraph and gas companies, etc., would fall very equally upon the public at large; but it would be a gross injustice to impose those taxes in addition to the land and property tax unless the charges of all those companies were absolutely fixed by law.

Another needed reform named by the Bee, wherein we agree with it exactly, is the designation of depositories for county and state funds.

Now, we desire to point out to the Bee that these reforms will be much more apt to be accomplished by a reform legislature elected by the farmers than by a legislature elected in the usual manner. Hitherto the railroads and insurance companies have regularly packed the legislature with their tools. The insurance laws of this state form a monument to the cheek and rapacity of the old line insurance companies. The valued policy law of the last session is an exception which only proves the principles of taxation we have stated above. Under that law losses have increased about twenty-five per cent. But the charges of the companies not being limited by law, they have assessed these additional losses upon the people; and they care little for the new law so long as this privilege is continued to them.

We are grateful to our contemporary for naming these needed reforms. The next legislature will be very likely to give attention to them and others not yet mentioned by the Bee.

David Has Some Galls.

David Butler is in one respect very much like the noted Benjamin, in that he never knows when he has been knocked down and dragged out. Not satisfied with having been governor of Nebraska twenty years ago—and impeached and fired out of the state house—he is now figuring to lead the combined anti-monopoly hosts of Nebraska, as well as his gubernatorial candidate. Great is his fall.—Kearney Hub.

That's right. There never was a more corrupt, unscrupulous old villain in the state of Nebraska than this same Butler. He has about as much chance of being nominated for governor by the People's Convention as satan has of being promoted to be an archangel.

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.

Some western Nebraska counties report 60 per cent of their voting strength as having joined the Alliance. As the days pass it becomes more and more evident that something is going to drop in state politics this fall. And the membership of the order is still increasing steadily and rapidly.