

ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

Meeting of Douglas County Alliance.

The Douglas County Alliance will meet at Waterloo on the 15th of this month. President Powers is expected to be present. H. A. LOCKWOOD, Sec'y.

"VIEW OF A CONSERVATIVE."

C. W. Trice Replies to Mr. Blackmer.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: In the *Ree* of June 30 is an article headed as above and purporting to be from an Alliance man. A man is either an Alliance man or he is not. Mr. Blackmer, it would seem, favors an adherence to the salient phases of our present financial system, and is opposed to government ownership of telegraphs and railroads. Then upon what can he consistently base the statement that he is an Alliance member except in name? The finance, and and transportation questions, constitute the tripod upon which this grand industrial organization rests, and yet Mr. B. knows not under it two of its strongest props, and subscribes "Sec'y Peoria Alliance."

Such "conservative" Alliance attenuations as Mr. B. can hardly satisfy the demands of the hour and the expectations of the majority of determined men in the Alliance and other reform labor organizations. The hybrid fruit that would result from grafting into this movement present old party features will (as intended by would-be side-trackers of the Alliance) only tend to perpetuate the present order of things. Mr. Blackmer labors to prove that money has an intrinsic value, and cites French assignats and Canadian bank notes, although he for his had no other basis than the sale of confiscated estates of priests and nobles, and the latter an issue that was neither money nor a promise to pay money, originating with any power having authority to issue it. From Aristotle to the present world's highest authorities have decided that money is a governmental decree independent of the material used or the condition of the currency.

Should our government at once issue one billion dollars of irredeemable paper money, full legal tender for all debts public and private, no man of our country would refuse to receive it, and all railroads and other great statement of economic writers that the purchasing power of money abroad is determined by its purchasing power at home," such a circulation would in every money sense perform the functions of gold.

It is advocated by "coin basis" advocates that gold will not fluctuate, although it fluctuated 145 per cent from 1800 to 1845. Mr. B. finally admits (and truthfully) that to inflate our circulation five times would likewise increase prices in a fivefold ratio. What if prices should go "sky high" provided the money volume be kept uniform and these prices maintained, would it possibly be better to accept the situation's creditor and non-productive classes? To be sure labor and its surplus products would command these increased prices from the non-productives, but it is for the producers that the Alliance was instituted, and not for Lombard St. (London) Jews and Wall St. dictators of American politics. Eminent authorities, including the British Encyclopedia, tell us coin is not a good basis for money, the base being too small. "The volume of money cannot be suddenly expanded or contracted to any great degree without danger."

Truly—expansion being dangerous to our appetites of wealth, and contraction dangerous to the holding debt-paying millions, and since the iron pyx crematory at Washington by an act of 1866 burned up hundreds of millions of the people's money, instead of which were substituted interest bearing non-taxable bonds, let us now inflate by government issue till our per capita circulation is brought back to what it was when this enslaving bonded debt was thrust upon the labor of this nation.

What the Alliance mostly desires is to inaugurate if possible a financial policy dangerous to the encroachments of the moneyed oligarchy running this governmental machine in the name of "PEOPLES' ALLIANCE" the people. Demagogues and swindlers who have had

Resolutions of Turkey Creek Alliance, of Fillmore County.

Whereas, the old parties have failed to give needed relief to the agricultural classes, but have enacted laws detrimental to our welfare and prosperity, and have proven themselves to be so corrupt as not to merit any support; and

Whereas, Legislation has been in favor of capitalists, and against the laboring classes; therefore be it

Resolved, By Turkey Creek Alliance No. 760, that we will not support the old parties, but will work with all our might for the People's Independent movement.

That we favor the Australian system of voting, and demand its adoption by the legislature.

That we favor the election of U. S. Senators directly by the people.

That we demand the restoration of silver to its full and legal tender, on an equality with gold, and the free and unlimited coining of the same.

That we favor the government control of railroads, the same to be run at actual cost of maintenance, and for the benefit of the people.

That we heartily endorse the proposition made by U. S. Senator Stanford in the U. S. Senate to loan money on farm mortgages, at one or two per cent per annum.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE and Omaha Bee for publication.

W. M. MANSFIELD, Pres.

JULIUS MANSFIELD, Sec.

Picnic at Dunmire's Grove in Kearney County.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—The Liberty Alliance invited the Alliances of Kearney county to a picnic at Dunmire's Grove, June 21st. Six Alliances responded to the invitation. The Free Soil Alliance No. 278 was the only one that went in procession with flag and banners. The Kearney Alliance was inscribed on the first banner. On top of the second one was a perfect little plow made of wood, with a perfect plow share. The whole thing was about two feet long. On one side of the banner was "The farmer feeds the world." On the reverse, "We will plow under monopoly." In the rear of the procession was the worst looking old riding plow, with a banner, g. o. p. It was drawn by a large horse and a very small donkey. On the horse was a banner bearing the word Senator; on the donkey one with the word Representative. The man on the plow wore a tall hat with the name Hon. John M. Thurston in large letters. This procession produced quite a sensation. Mr. Harry Holden, of Kearney, made a speech which was quite well received.

The people then adjourned to investigate the contents of many baskets.

Every one seemed happy, and all present took part in this feature of the program.

After dinner the Alliance again assembled, and two stirring Alliance songs were sung, after which Mr. W. A. McKeighan, of Red Cloud, addressed the farmers.

It would have done you good to have seen the enthusiasm of the crowd rubbing their hands in approbation. A vote of thanks was tendered the speakers, and so ended our first social gathering of the farmers of Kearney county. We hope that it is not the last.

See. Ft. Kearney Alliance No. 278.

Letter from Mr. Horn.

PHILLIPS, NEB., July 2, 1890.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: I thought I would write a few lines in regard to the Alliances this part of the country. They

are alive and enthusiastic.

Our county Alliance met last Saturday as usual, and had an interesting meeting.

Nothing short of an independent man will satisfy the people. Nearly all the town people signed those declarations.

Mr. Railroad Company, stop and look how you are oppressing the poor. And you, Mr. Money Lenders, are also oppressing the poor. You are keeping the children out of school, causing them to grow up in ignorance. There is a day of reckoning coming not far in the distance. When you are oppressing the people, look up and see if you are ready to meet your God. Remember you have to give an account of your evil deeds. After your sojourn is over here, when you look up, listen whether you can hear the groanings of those you have oppressed down below. Now, gentlemen, you had better let up pretty soon or we'll make you. When we make you listen for your call, and think of Judas who betrayed his Lord for thirty pieces of silver.

Now when we get possession of the White House we will turn the money changers out and make it shine with the glory of honesty and true men.

Yours Fraternally,

VALENTINE HORN.

Breakers Ahead.

The Call has repeatedly called attention to the reefs and shoals upon which the grand old party ship was fast approaching, but the ringsters and monopolists turned a deaf ear to all warnings and manipulated the party like a lot of raving buccaneers. Their voracious greed for spoils knew no bounds, and they stopped short at nothing. The Lawyer called an extra session of the legislature they came to their senses and were willing to concede most anything to keep the party from ruin. (By the party they had reference to the old gang who run the party.)

"It is claimed by fresh financers in utter defiance of history that it was the 'exception clause' which depreciated the greenbacks in 1862." Yes, there are many fresh enough to think this claim is true, supported as it is by the predictions of Thad Stevens and his few co-workers on this question, that "just such depreciation and speculation in the greenback as did follow, would be the result, and John Sherman said it became necessary to deprecate them to make safe (speculation for money vampires) for the bonds.

The public by noting the following, will doubtless be more charitable towards Mr. Burrows and his many followers for choosing the "Stanford rainbow." "The precious metals constantly varying in their own value can never be made an accurate measure of the value of other commodities."—Adam Smith.

"The intrinsic value idea of money was the idea—in the day of crude barbarism. The simplest and most perfect form of money is that which represents nothing but transferable debts—such as paper. It is only when states have reached a high degree of civilization that they adopt this form of money."

—Ree's Encyclopedia.

"Treasury notes secured by pledges of the faith and credit of the government with or without interest will make a better currency than gold or silver."

—Victor Bonney.

"Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium restored to the nation to whom it belongs."—Thomas Jefferson.

History teaches us that the banks spent \$3,000,000 to defeat Andrew Jackson; and no doubt they will spend hundreds of millions now in opposing the Alliance or any other power that will prevent the government from farming out to private corporations the nation's highest prerogative—"the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

T. Tecumseh, Neb.

The Fourth in Phelps County.

BERTRAND, N.F.B., July 5, 1890.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—The Fourth of July celebration, held on the Field of Moses, situated in the centre of Phelps county, was the most successful and largest attended celebration ever held in Phelps county. A large tent 90x80 feet would not contain more than one-half the audience. Several able speakers spoke on the principles of the Alliance and prohibition. Phelps county Alliance will vote nearly as one man for state prohibition next Nov., and will work hard to elect the people's independent candidates, from Governor to road overseer. Yours for the Alliance and prohibition.

E. SODERMAN.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE: LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1890.

HERPOLSHEIMER & CO'S Exposition Department Stores.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Dry Goods and Notions

in the west. J. Z. Brisco has a complete line of

Boots and Shoes

in the Building. When in Lincoln call at the

EXPOSITION DEPARTMENT STORES.

The Largest Stock.

The Lowest Prices.

CORNER 12th & N STREET, LINCOLN.

Bovee's Complete System

Harvesting and Haying Machinery.

\$70 PER DAY SAVED.

No more expense for twine.

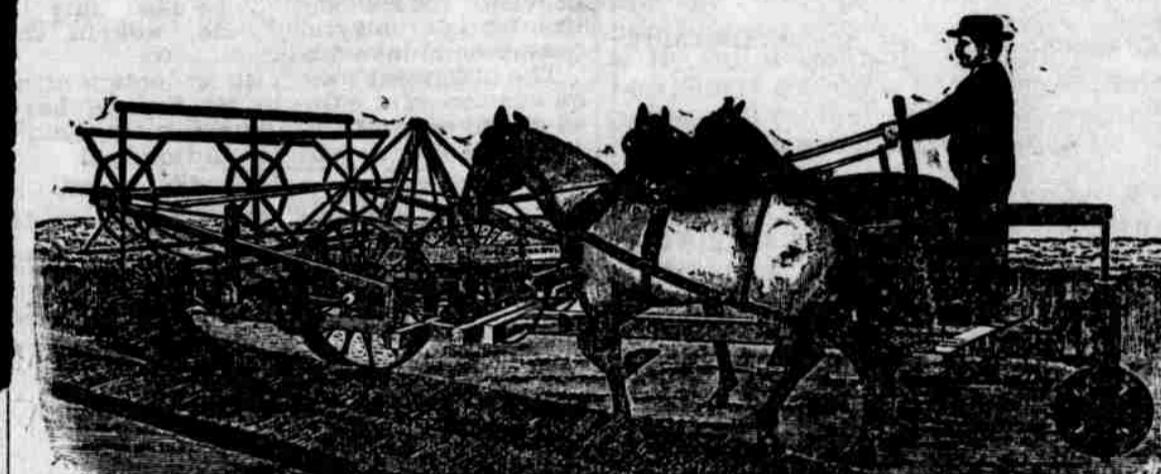
Saves two-thirds the labor.

Saves the straw as good as hay.

Lightest machine made with same width cut. Saves handling grain five times, one bundle at a time.

With this system good grain can be cut and stacked for fifty cents per acre.

Is the Best Method for Cutting Flax in use.



Aiming at a Trick.

One of the favorite tricks of grain dealers in all the produce marts of the country, and one most mysterious to producers, has for years been carried on under variable rules of inspection in different localities. To illustrate: Wheat graded No. 2 at an interior town in Minnesota might be passed into a Milwaukee elevator as No. 1. The farmer who sells at the initial point of shipment gets the price of a No. 1 article, say 50 cents per bushel. He reads in the daily market reports from Duluth, Milwaukee or Chicago, the prices for No. 2, and possibly wonders how his home warehouseman can afford to pay so well, considering the actual cost of freight and handling. Could he know the whole transaction he would find his identical "No. 2" wheat passing at the lake port as "No. 1," "No. 1 hard" or "No. 1 extra," with a difference in its favor varying from 1 to 10 cents per bushel above what his daily market report indicates. In like manner a car of corn bought at Peoria, graded to the producer as "rejected," "mixed," "high mixed," or some other term adopted by local inspectors. The farmer passes to an interior town in New York or New England as "corn" sound and of full value for "cutting purposes and selling at the best market rates.

Congressman Ben Butterworth, seemingly determined to do something good, no matter how congress may ignore it, has presented a bill designed to establish a uniform grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye. It looks to the establishing of a uniform standard of inspection and grading, so that the grading will be the same in New York, Chicago and elsewhere. No. 1 wheat by the United States standard will be the same in every market from New York to Minneapolis. So that the dealer in St. Paul or Duluth can sell, for instance, No. 2 wheat, United States standard, and the class and grade will be perfectly understood. The bill authorizes and requires the secretary of agriculture to establish a uniform standard of inspection and grading, giving reference for his guidance to the classification and grading recognized by the several chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the country. He is to determine what the best interests of inter-state trade and commerce in grain demand in fixing the standard and make a permanent record of his conclusions. The grand desideratum the author of the bill has in view is to bring the producer and consumer nearer together as possible, so far as the immediate necessities of life are concerned, and enable the middleman to handle produce as cheaply as possible.

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