

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 hills 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.

Premiums for New Lists or Renewals.

For the largest list of new subscribers or renewals at \$1.00 per year, or in clubs of five at \$4.00, received before the first day of October next, we will give One First Class Sewing Machine. Second largest list one \$25 Road Cart. Third largest list one \$15 Road Cart. Fourth largest list one \$5.00 counter scale, capacity 1 oz to 240 lbs.

A Circular.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEB., July 14th, 1890.

As a great many delegates to the People's Convention will be selected from our ranks, and we are getting numerous inquiries as to rates of fare, hotel accommodations and other matters of interest, this circular is sent to county organizers and officers for their information.

In buying tickets take receipts from your local agent showing that one full fare has been paid. Reduced return rates are expected, and will be obtained if possible. Local agents furnish such certificates when requested. Special rates will be secured at all the leading hotels in the city.

The State Alliance will have its headquarters at the Lindell hotel, and delegates reporting there will be assigned to hotels.

Delegates in every case should have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the county convention. No proxies will be allowed, but delegates present will cast the full vote of their county.

President Powers of the State Alliance will call the meeting to order and nominate a temporary chairman.

To expedite the work of organization a complete list of counties will be prepared by State Secretary Thompson, and the delegates' names will be recorded as soon as received. A list of delegates should be forwarded to him as early as possible, or be handed in as soon as delegates arrive.

We urge upon you the importance of electing your best men as delegates to this convention, and that delegates come prepared to place before the people of the State a clean ticket—one that will inspire confidence and insure success to this movement in the direction of equal rights and freedom from party control.

J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y State Alliance.

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 \$1.50 per 100. Single samples, sent, by mail, 50 cents each.

The Columbus Convention.

As we go to press we receive the first account of the Columbus Convention. O. M. Kem, of Broken Bow, was nominated for Congress to succeed Geo. W. Dorsey.

Mr. Kem is an able and unflinching advocate of the people's rights, and if harmony prevails in the third district he will be its next representative in Congress.

A Monograph.

Fourth of July at Ulysses—high license whiskey plenty—Hobecker pere brings Lena and sister to see the fun—Hobecker starts home drunk—team runs away—Lena dead—mother frantic—Rosewater and Hobecker want more personal liberty and more milestones of whiskey.

A charge of corruption against J. Burrows comes with poor grace from Dave Butler, an impeached embezzler and professional briber. His case will be fully ventilated in our first issue after the State Convention.

Report of Gage County meeting received too late for this week. In next.

The People's State Convention.

We republish this week the appointment of delegates to the counties as agreed upon by the committee appointed to call the state convention. We hope every delegate will have a copy of this list in his vest pocket. An effort will probably be made to give some counties a much larger vote than given by the committee, which should be summarily set upon. The scheme is a candidate's scheme, and unjustifiable from every point of view.

Table listing delegates to the People's State Convention by county, including Adams, Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Boone, Box Butte, Lancaster, Lincoln, Logan, Morrill, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Perkins, Pierce, Phelps, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Rock, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Scotts Bluff, Sherman, Sioux, Stanton, Thayer, Thomas, Thurston, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wheeler, York, and Unorganized territories.

Total 930

Don't Forget the Main Issue.

The people of Nebraska should not allow themselves to be too greatly distracted by the eloquence of lately imported prohibition orators into forgetfulness of the really great political issue that confronts them, namely: "Shall railroad rates be regulated by legislation?"

It would indeed be unfortunate for Nebraska and for the producing classes if the voters should become so deeply interested in the harangues of paid attorneys of prohibition as to allow the railroads to steal from them the next legislature.

If the farmers of the state do not keep the anti-monopoly issue well to the front they may be sure the railroads will soon hustle it to the rear, and another railroad legislature will be quietly elected, while honest grangers are gazing in open-eyed wonder and holy horror at frenzied orators who orate at so much a frenzy.—Wald Herald.

In last week's paper we alluded to this subject in an article headed "What is the Main Issue?" Its importance can hardly be overestimated. The real issue relates not only to the rights, but to the very liberties of the people. The question not only is, "Shall railroad rates be regulated by legislation?" but shall the aggressions of all kinds of monopolies be stopped?—shall the courts be rescued from the domination of corporate power?—shall the liberties of the free institutions perish from the face of the earth. These are the mighty issues involved in the battle now going on.

Nebraska is only one of the out-posts in the line of battle—a picket post at the front. If we fall here, the loss will be only temporary. The battle will go on, the lines be strengthened, the fight kept up until one side or the other shall triumph. The conflict waging to-day between right and wrong, oppression and justice, is as irremediable as was the conflict between slavery and freedom thirty years ago. The safety of our institutions and the integrity of pure government demands as much devotion now as then, and the issue trembling in the balance is the same. Don't forget the main issue.

Lancaster County Republican Convention.

The republican convention of Lancaster county was held at Lincoln, July 14. The railroad and money power had full control, as the character of the ticket fully shows.

R. E. Moore of Lincoln, and a Mr. Eggleston, of Bennett, were nominated for senators. Mr. Moore is a sharp money lender. He has just about as much sympathy for the cause of the farmer and laboring man as a hyena has for a jack rabbit. Mr. Eggleston is a lawyer.

For representatives, Messrs. Cornish, Gillilan, Oakley, Severin and McKasson. Cornish is a Lincoln attorney; Gillilan is another Lincoln live per cent a month man; Oakley is a Lincoln coal dealer, satisfactory to the railroads; Severin and McKasson we know but little about.

County attorney, Courtney of Lincoln. A more disreputable nomination could not possibly have been made.

County commissioners, Churchill, McGraw and Dickson, the two first from a K. of L. assembly.

The convention was a disgraceful monkey and parrot row from beginning to end. But that is all right if the railroads get in their work, and they seem to have done that pretty effectually in this case.

Tom Benton selects the delegates to the state convention.

C. H. Gere was to appoint a committee of five who are to select the congressional committee.

The railroad is on top. Tom Benton for Auditor, C. H. Gere for Congress. How do you like the outlook, farmers and respectable citizens of Lancaster county.

All the People's Convention has to do to win success in Lancaster county is to nominate a clean and able ticket, fairly distributed.

Tom Marquette at Crete.

Cut down local rates and the railroads can not give a good rate on corn. Iowa wants a low distributing rate. We want a low interstate rate in order to build up the entire state. The man who wants low rates for Nebraska does not understand the question in hand. Cut down the local rates and you strike a blow at prosperity. He acknowledged that many little irregularities creep in, but when we consider carefully the Nebraska rates we find they are but to build up a prosperous state.

The B. & M. Railroad Co. sent its General Attorney down to Crete to discuss rates with Gen. Van Wyck. Mr. Marquette is a reasonably sharp lawyer; but his cause is so absolutely bad that he is driven to the shift of making glaring misstatements and distorting figures to make even a respectable showing.

Take the first sentence of the above paragraph, for instance. The contention of Mr. Marquette and his monopoly confederates has all the time been that the local business was so limited that local rates cut no figure. This question has never been before the board or before a legislative committee but that plea has been put forward. They have said the local business was only 12 to 13 per cent of the total, and that a trifling change in this rate would amount to nothing for the people. Now Mr. Marquette says that the local business is of such importance to the roads that it is only a high local rate that enables them to give "a good rate on corn." Corn is the leading product shipped out of the State—500,000 bushels in a year—the largest item of our exports. Now, according to Marquette, the increased charge on 13 per cent of the traffic enables the roads to give "a good rate" on this enormous corn traffic which they could not otherwise give. Either the local traffic is largely in excess of 13 per cent, or the charges on it must be enormous. Both hypotheses are true.

About the "good rate" we have just a word to say. The rate on corn to Chicago is about 20 cents per 100. Favored shippers of the B. & M. are getting a 13 cent rate. So the "good rate" Mr. Marquette speaks of is only given to favored ones; but the road takes the high local rate just the same.

Take the second line of above paragraph, "Iowa wants a low distributing rate; we want a low interstate rate in order to build up the entire state." Mr. Marquette is no fool, that is certain; yet in getting off the above he makes himself quite liable to be called one.

What will a low distributing rate do? Enable wholesalers and manufacturers to distribute their products from centers like Lincoln in competition with like dealers in Chicago, Cincinnati and eastern cities. What will that do? Encourage manufacturers and jobbers to settle in our midst, where provisions and rent are low, and make their goods right at the doors of the consumers of them. It will bring a population of laborers and consumers to the doors of the farmers—build up a class who do not compete with the farmers, but are their best customers. In other words contribute in the very highest degree not only to the wealth of the farmers, but to the prosperity of the whole community, that is, "build up a prosperous State."

Now what will the "low interstate rate" do? Enable eastern manufacturers and jobbers to distribute their products from remote points as cheaply as they can be distributed from local points—concentrate manufacturing and wholesaling at those points—prevent the building up of a home market for products—compel the farmers to continue to be producers and exporters of raw products. Mr. Marquette knows as well as any man living that no community ever became wealthy and prosperous by exporting raw products. He knows as well as any man that the prescription he makes "to build up the entire state" is the very thing that will keep a state poor. But the insane policy of the roads to have the long haul impels him as his attorney to advocate a false proposition.

He says "put down the local rates and you strike a blow at property." How? Mr. Marquette is a lawyer, and accustomed to logic. Now we would like to see him demonstrate that proposition.

Marquette showed that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy run the road eight years in Nebraska without getting a dividend, and save the people \$600,000 in rebates earned by holding up the fact that the road is carrying only 6 per cent, and that the rates in force are the best intended to build up Nebraska.

Let us see about running the road "without a dividend." The road was built with borrowed money, and the bonds given for this money represented the cost of the road and something over. The stock represented nothing but the hopes of the projectors. Now the rates charged paid high salaries to all officers, wear and tear and repairs, and a constant expenditure for betterments which belonged to the stockholders, and annual interest on the bonds. Meanwhile the pioneer farmers were settling up the country and by their enterprise and energy making the road more valuable every day. Was this no dividend? But our able monopoly lawyer says the road "gave the people \$680,000 in rebates." When the road alluded to was built it was the first road in its territory, and had no competition. It fixed its own rates, as it does now. Instead of making a dividend it took its income from these rates and gave it to the dear people in rebates! The B. & M., you see, was organized on philanthropic principles. Its charity continues even to the present day, only it is diverted to the benefit of the B. & M. Journal and such brilliant children of the corporation as Tom Marquette. What kind of good deeds does this man Marquette take us for, anyway?

"Gave to the people \$680,000 in rebates." Yes! What people, Mr. Marquette? Your road robbed the people, the producing farmers, and gave the rebates to your favored shippers and operators, (who were also probably stockholders) and to your political tools and cappers, who were attending to fixing conventions and running legislative oil rooms. These are "the people" whom you give the rebates to; and you

were so almighty generous and philanthropic that you did it eight years without a dividend. Go to. You're an old ji-railroad attorney.

Mr. Marquette says the C. B. & Q. is "stocked up in round numbers to \$14,000 per mile, although a portion of the road has cost \$100,000 per mile." According to this statement the gross earnings of the B. & M. exceed the amount at which the C. B. & Q. is stocked. We have not the figures at hand, but venture the assertion that that road is stocked to nearly double the amount named by Mr. Marquette.

We have only alluded to a few of Mr. M.'s gems, and may return to the subject.

The Platform.

As the day of the People's Convention approaches the character of the platform to be adopted by it becomes a subject of anxious consideration. There are many who believe this platform should embrace all lines of reform which are advocated by progressive thinkers. There are men who seem to think it is necessary to make a platform so extreme and radical that none but extreme and radical men would accept it. The very statement of this proposition seems to be its sufficient refutation. Another consideration should have great force. The convention to be held on the 29th is not the convention of a new party, nor an old one. It is a convention of the people. The call under which it is to assemble stated three or four leading principles upon which probably a larger number of the voters of Nebraska agree, than upon any other number of political principles upon which there is a difference of opinion. The call invited all men who accepted those principles to join in sending delegates, without regard to previous political affiliations. It was designed to state and confine ourselves to a few vital propositions upon which the largest number of people would agree; and it would seem to be a very bad policy to strive to engraft upon the platform a large number of propositions upon which the largest number of people disagree.

The declaration favors free coinage of silver and the increase of our volume of money; the abolition of land monopoly; the ownership and operation of railroads and telegraphs by the government. It also demands reform in our state government, and denounces the plundering policy and the corrupt politics of the railroads.

It does not declare in favor of prohibition, nor of woman suffrage, nor of civil service reform, nor of protection, nor of free trade, nor for any other of the numerous issues upon which it seems to be absolutely impossible to unite any assembly that ever gathered within four walls.

Now we believe that the declaration as sent out should constitute the sole and only platform of the People's Movement. When the army of William of Orange was marshalled behind the Boyne water, it was made up of a motley crew from nearly every nationality of Europe. Probably fifty dialects and languages were spoken in that host. Probably never before had been marshalled an army having so many diverse beliefs as that one. If William had demanded that all his soldiers should unite in a religious ritual before he charged against the Boyne that great protestant battle would never have been won. But the only point of faith stuck for in marshalling his host was that all should stand for protestant freedom, and on that issue the shackles of conscience were broken.

Let us be wise in this matter. Let us confine ourselves to the few leading principles, and win our fight on them, knowing that when the hall of reform is once set in motion it will gather as it goes, and soon include all minor issues.

Why Don't They Boom Leese?

Boom, boom, boom!—a new one every day—and remarkable as it may seem, every new subject is a reliable and acceptable railroad capper. Rosewater came down here and grabbed the steering oar of the little anti-monopoly craft that was launched May 20, and has boomed Doc Mercer in good shape since that date, a millionaire railroad bondholder; but he hasn't proposed to promote a single one of the anti-monopoly crew even to a position of cook. Here's Gen. Leese, for instance, the idol of the people, the man whom Rosewater was lauding not long since for his manly fight against the corporations—not a sign can now be found in the Bee that he even has an existence, much less that he is available timber for nomination by the republican party. Why don't they boom Leese? Because he isn't a tool. Because they can't use him. Because he possesses some manly independence. If he had possessed just a little more, just enough to join the independent movement, he could have his pick of the offices today.

About Advertising.

We have received complaints about a Chicago Commission house for which we have been advertising which we consider well-founded, and we have discontinued the advertisement. We intend to vouch for the character of the advertisements we admit, as far as possible. We do not intend to insert any advertisement that is not honest and square. This course inflicts loss upon us; but we care more for the reputation of our paper than we do for the money. We have no admiration for such papers as the B. & M. Journal, which condemns the L. S. L. in one column and advertises it in the next one.

Crop Reports.

Rev. Bowlin, of Bromfield reports oats very short. Many fields will not be bound, but will be mowed and raked for feed. Flax a very poor crop. Corn growing fine, but if hot and dry weather continues a few days corn will be short.

The Great Uprising.

Never since 1861, when the people rallied in response to the tocsin of war, has there been such a unanimous popular uprising as there is at the present time. It seems to be in the air. There seems to have been a spontaneous realization all over the country that the politics of the present time is a fraud upon the people—that the party tie is only a delusion by which the people are led into bondage by designing men—that the party catch-words are simply and only calculated to deceive. Suddenly and spontaneously realizing this, the people are in open rebellion against the parties, and are seeking for means to reform political matters without the assistance of the old party bosses.

We do not have to look for the cause of this revolution. In the campaign of '88 better times were promised in case of the election of Mr. Harrison. The better times failed to materialize, but they became harder and harder as time went on. Relief from excessive taxation has been promised. But instead of relief an iniquitous bill is reported by the party in power which places the industry of the country still more at the mercy of the protected barons of the east. The people are beginning to learn that promises and their fulfillment do not go hand in hand. The continued contraction of the currency, and the continued depression of prices, coupled with the continued fight of Wall Street and the party upon silver, are convincing many people that the financial policy of the government is the cause of the hard times, which is the fact. They know this policy will not be changed except by a political revolution, and they are making the revolution to change it.

In Nebraska the transportation question has been a prominent factor in causing the uprising. The people of this state are beginning fully to realize that the railroad men care nothing for party, but everything for power, and that they want that power alone to control and extort tribute from the productive forces of this state. They are coming to see that the corporations of the west will use any agency to keep their clutch upon the money of the people.

Another thing the people have waked up to. They are beginning to realize that no party can have an honest existence without a test of membership, and to discern that there is to-day no test of membership in either the republican or democratic parties. A man can believe anything he chooses and be either a democrat or republican. This practically makes these parties alike, and neutralizes both of them. Add to this that on all the real live issues of the day—on the issues that are exciting the public mind and filling public attention—neither of these parties have a well-defined belief or policy, and ample reasons for a political revolution have been stated. From the Missouri river to the Colorado line, from Kansas to Dakota, come news of the preparation for conventions of the people. That the foul political miasma which has so long been a stench in this state is to be blown away, and a purer condition established, we hope and pray and firmly believe.

A CRUEL STROKE.—The late republican county convention sat down on Bro. Calhoun as assistant secretary. But it sat down on Bud Lindsey and Littlefield also. Think of those three fellows all mashed together.

Candidates for the People's Ticket.

As the time approaches for the holding of the People's Convention, the question of candidates forces itself upon our attention. The necessities of the case are urgent. It is necessary that a selection of able and pure men who have the confidence of the people, and can bring personal strength and support to the ticket, should be made. These men must be sought out and brought to the notice of the convention by the delegates from the different parts of the state. It is necessary that location should be considered, and that the candidates should be fairly distributed throughout the state. But this is a matter of minor consequence compared with the ability and character of the candidates.

Among the names mentioned thus far are Van Wyck and Powers for governor; Edgerton for attorney general; and for other places on the state ticket, Stewart of Fillmore county, Mayberry of Pawnee, Lewis of Adams, Knox of Custer, Munn of Otoe, Brooks of Johnson. There may be many others equally as good as the above. It is of vital importance that a first class ticket in every respect be nominated. Success may depend upon this point.

Mr. M. H. Smith, of Sherman county is being spoken of by some of his friends for the position of Supt. of Public Lands and Buildings. A gentleman from Kearney county writes us that "he is well qualified for the position." He also adds, "he never shirks a duty, and his faithfulness to our cause is above suspicion. I think our county will be sold for him."

Mayberry, of Pawnee, has been spoken of in connection with the nominations for congress from the first district, and our private opinion is that he would be a first-class man for that place.

This paper has no slate, and no preferred candidate. We will make every sacrifice except one of principle for success. We will for this end co-operate with any man on honest lines.

Fillmore County.

The notice of People's County Convention in Fillmore county was received too late for insertion in current No., much to our regret. To secure insertion such notices must be in by Tuesday.

VOTERS of Lancaster county, do you want a gentleman or a blackleg for County Attorney?

The Railroad Commission Elected by the People.

We have received resolutions at different times demanding that the railroad commission be made elective by direct vote of the people. That is exactly what is done now. And we wish all our people to bear this fact in mind. Our board of transportation is composed of five state officers, viz: Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor, Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings. The functions of these officers as members of the Board of Transportation are as essential a part of their duties as are their functions for the different offices named. The fact that the law gives them their secretaries who prefer the routine and clerical work of the office does not alter this. Whenever any act relating to the control of railroads is to be performed the members of the Board and not the Secretaries have to perform it. These officers are all elected by direct vote of the people; and when the next Board takes the oath of office the people of this State will be responsible for the character of the men so installed.

We ask all of the people to remember this fact; and also to remember that the functions of the above officers as members of the Board of Transportation may be of much more importance as affecting the welfare of the people of this State than their functions as Auditor, Treasurer, etc. It will be seen therefore, that it is of the utmost importance that men who are on the side of the people should be selected.

THE SILVER BILL.

Free Coinage Defeated.

The silver bill which not only continues the demonetization of silver, but gives the Secretary of the Treasury power in certain contingencies to entirely discontinue its coinage, has passed the house of representatives by a strict party vote, 123 to 90.

By this act the grand old republican party again delivers the people of this country, bound if not gagged, into the clutches of Wall Street and the money power. This law is a great triumph for the gold bugs and single standard men. Heretofore silver has been coined into dollars and the certificates based upon it represented silver dollars. Now, while the certificates are legal tender for their face value, they are not issued upon dollars, but upon bullion, a commodity, the same as wheat, corn or pig iron are commodities. Herein lies the victory of Wall Street and the defeat of the people. Silver is stricken down as money, and under this law its coinage may be actually discontinued.

The g. o. p. is driving nails in its coffin as fast as it can. The president has signed the bill.

THE BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Rare Humor of the Thing.

The funniest kind of an exhibition is taking place in connection with this b. & b. a. Peter Her as "purse-holder," and Rosewater as "brains," organized the thing, and corralled the bankers and business men who were not too shrewd to be caught. "Brains" has been using it as effectually as possible, and the bankers and business men, having about as much weight in its control as a fly on a bull's horn, have had to grin and bear it as best they could. Now comes some Omaha chumps demanding Her and Rosey's resignation on the ground that they are compromising the bankers and merchants by their lack of "respectability." It's just too awful funny for anything, this hot weather.

"Respectability!" A man that could put his name to that document claiming respectability. Rosey's lack of respectability hurting the whiskey cause!

The Bankers and Business Men Again.

In the Bee of the 14th Rosewater drags in his train a page full of the names—the same old names with a few exceptions—of the bankers and business men of Nebraska, who oppose prohibition as a "business proposition."

That is to say these town and city gents, with kid gloves and plug hats, think it is a fly game for them to run their city schools with the proceeds of fines and licenses, while the other proceeds of the deal, viz: the costs of courts and criminal business, forming about half our expenses, are taxed against the farmers. Keep up the racket, Rosey. The farmers will mostly catch on by and by.

Lancaster County.

We have received a very interesting letter from Bro. H. Atkinson, of Mill precinct, too late for publication this week. Mr. Atkinson, with a friend, waited at the polls in his precinct until after closing time for the appearance of the republican voters, but none came. He says that Mill precinct is good for one hundred and seventy-five majority for the People's ticket. He also says that we only need a good clean state ticket to sweep the state, and we believe he is right. Mr. Atkinson is an earnest worker in the people's cause, and will go when called for. His address is Ashland.

A Terrible Tragedy in Minnesota.

On July 13 a cyclone struck the region near Lake City, Minn., and caused a terrible loss of life. A steamer with over two hundred pleasure seekers put out into Lake Pepin, on its return to Lake City, against the protests of some of the passengers, who saw the storm approaching. The cyclone struck the steamer and wrecked it, causing the death of nearly sixty persons. Many more bodies may yet be found. The accident was accompanied by many heart rending incidents.

Five persons were also killed at Lake Geneva, and much property destroyed.

Care for Congress.

The Lancaster County republican convention gave C. H. Gere the choice of delegates to the Congressional Convention. The city of Lincoln would be willing to send him to Congress to get his incompetency out of the Lincoln post-office. But the balance of the district has not the same interest in the management of the Lincoln post-office that the business men of Lincoln have, and so would not pay such a fearful price to reform it.

How would the farmers of the first district like to have this railroad tool in Congress? Of course the B. & M. would pay him a little higher wages there than it can afford to here. The work he has been doing here could be done by any other little dirty capper just as well. But in congress it is different. Greater interests may be at stake. The question of national railroad control is rapidly coming to the front, and it is important that reliable tools should be there. Gere is one of them. He has been a suckling at the public teat, and a pensioner of the railroads for many years. The latter can afford to pay him at least as much as Uncle Sam would, and the odd steals that would come along would make a very snug salary. Yes, send him to Congress. Farmer members of the g. o. p. look at the railroads set up the pins to promote their pets, and come right up and vote the straight ticket. Just stick by the p-r-t-y and the fellows will get there.

If Gere doesn't want to go himself—and he would be a pigmy down there—he can name the man, which will be all the same to the B. & M. Think of the system of politics that gives this power to an individual! Think of a convention of free American citizens turning over its one important function—the one great duty for which it was interested—to a single individual, and he a little contemptible railroad capper. With conventions run that way is it any wonder that money rules and thieves prosper?

The Buffalo County People's Ticket.

In the Kearney Courier of July 9th, we have our first detailed account of the People's Convention of Buffalo county, which we briefly alluded to last week. The Courier says:

On Tuesday afternoon July 8th, at 1 o'clock p. m. there assembled in the City Hall in Kearney, the largest and most enthusiastic, as well as determined and resolute body of delegates ever gathered together in Buffalo county. These men were farmers and laboring men. They represented all the interests of agriculture and labor, and had come together to inaugurate a political revolution, in the interest of the toilers of Nebraska. The convention was called to order by C. A. Borders, President of the Buffalo County Farmers' Alliance.

The committee on resolutions was W. C. Holden, Ed. Thornton, Chas. Yost, John Stebbins and J. Sammons.

The declaration of principles issued by the people's committee was endorsed and a sound platform adopted, after which the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates on a people's ticket for Buffalo county, and to choose delegates to the state, congressional and senatorial conventions.

For representative David Nichols. For County Attorney M. Gillespie. The senatorial delegation was instructed to cast its ballot for S. E. Thornton for state senator.

We are informed that the above is a good ticket, and will certainly be elected; also that Buffalo county will give a rousing majority for the People's state ticket, all of which gladdens our hearts.

The rate on corn from the Missouri river to Chicago will be lowered from twenty cents to seventeen cents. As the corn crop is about all out of the country, the relief afforded by this reduction will be of little consequence. Yet if the rate holds for another year the farmers of Nebraska will be largely benefited.—Omaha Bee.

That's awful cheap stuff. "Lowered to seventeen cents" indeed! We will inform the Bee that "favored shippers" have been getting a thirteen cent rate from Lincoln to Chicago for some time; and it was intimated to us the other day that a ten cent rate could probably be had. Just figure a little on an eight cent rate, Mr. Bee.

For Congress in the Second District.

A very general feeling is being manifested in the second congressional district in favor of the nomination of Pres. Powers for congress. We have no preference in this matter, only that the best and strongest man should be elected. There is no better man in the district than John H. Powers. Whoever the chosen candidate may be, his nomination will be unanimous, and all will join heartily in the fight to elect him. Let us hope and pray that the railroads have sent their last member to congress from the Second District.

The B. & M. Journal Again.

It is impossible to keep up with the lying B. & M. organ in the denial of its lies. This time it is a farrago of nonsense about organizing democrats into Alliances, a low down effort to invoke the partisan feeling against the Alliance. Its ignorance of the Alliance organization is shown in its allusion to the "election of officers for the ensuing year." For mendacious lying and low down political snarling the Journal has no equal on earth.

The notorious Church Howe, in an effort to bamboozle the people of his county into sending him to the legislature, announces in a long winded speech that he is in favor of the prohibition amendment. Mr. Howe's former record is to favor anything that will bring votes to him.—Omaha Bee.

The Bee had better keep quiet about Mr. Howe. As the organ of the g. o. p. it may find itself compelled to support him for Governor, Congressman or something. That would be a funny exhibition. It would have to begin by recanting its biography of him, published in '86. Stranger things have happened.