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POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1890. I hereby certify that THE ALLIANCE, a weekly newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Postmaster General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALBERT W. DICKERSON, Postmaster.

NEW SILVER LAW.

STALKING-HORSE WITH GOLD-BUGS BEHIND IT.

Silver Again Demonetized—Provision for Renewed Contraction of the Currency Subject to "Discretion" of the Secretary of the Treasury—Renewal of the Jugglery of "Swapping Dollars" to Promote Gold Gamblers' Profits.

The following is the full text of the recently enacted silver law:

Section 1. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the secretary of the treasury in such form and in such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in coin at the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for the secretary of the treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coinage at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges and deduction, if any, to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and restore its legal tender character,' as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the balance standing with the treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter received for like purposes shall be covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, and upon the certificate of the controller of the currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed, and that no new ones will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the treasurer under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe from an appropriation known as the "National bank notes redemption account," but the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the treasurer of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States, bearing no interest.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect thirty days from and after its passage. As will be seen, the law destroys the "parity between gold and silver" at the outset, by placing the purchases of the latter subject to market fluctuations while assuming gold as the standard of valuation. It does this notwithstanding the hypocritical parade in the second section that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

While falsely pretending to maintain a parity, the bill begins by treating silver as a fluctuating commodity subject to manipulations of gamblers, and measured by another metal which has the exclusive protection of law, while silver bullion commodity may be at any time especially degraded by law, since provision is made for "such legal ratio as may be [in future] provided."

Had the law treated silver now, the same as it did up to February 12th, 1878, and as gold has since been treated,

each quantity of 371 1-4 grains of pure silver brought to the secretary would be paid for in \$1 of any lawful money which might be chosen by the seller of the silver. It would thereupon have ceased to be a speculative commodity at the treasury or mint.

Against this warehouse load of silver bullion made variable in value by a carefully contrived provision of law, the secretary is to issue in payment, treasury notes redeemable on demand in coin at the treasury, such notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where stipulated in the contract.

The one redeeming feature of the whole act, is the issue of additional legal tender paper, which is available in a larger scope of uses than the greenback. Such certificates thus made receivable for all uses in the hands of private citizens—except where such citizens are foolish enough to have made a contract to pay a debt in a specified kind of money or commodity—it is more than absurd to suppose that such certificate will ever be presented for exchange in coin or bullion, to be used by citizens, who are not money dealers, in domestic transactions.

The most contemptible features of the whole act, are those suggesting special contracts for payments in special kinds of money, and leaving it to the "discretion" of the secretary to make discrimination in favor of payments of either metal he may choose, according to secret arrangement with holders and speculators. Payment of bonds at premium or at their face value is now left to his discretion, and his discretion dictates him to give a premium as free gifts of 4 to 27 per cent. on the face of the bonds. Nothing but a voluntary and absolute refusal of citizens to either present certificates for coin, or to make special contracts for coin when borrowing, will prevent the most villainous conspiracies between the secretary and private holders of gold and silver.

The law reiterates the plan to change at any time the valuation of silver bullion as estimated in comparison to gold. It sustains gold by act of congress, and degrades silver by act of congress. After July 1st, 1891, only so much silver is to be coined as is demanded for redeeming certificates. No provision is made for making the certificates now outstanding legal tender, nor for making the future coinage of silver dollars legal tender.

Let the following principles be remembered: No money is legal tender unless declared so by law. This law does not declare the new coinage, if any, after July 1st, 1891, a legal tender, hence all future coinage of silver is demonetized. Of course, under the misty verbiage of the law, this point will be disputed, and enough argument can be manufactured out of the dispute to keep the two old parties in a quarrel from this time till after the election of 1892. When coinage of the standard silver dollar was suspended in 1873, it was simply done by omitting to provide for its further coinage. No direct prohibition was enacted.

The act of 1873 did not, as is generally supposed, demonetize silver already coined. The final blow was struck in 1874, by injecting into the revised statutes a clause employing words as follows:

"The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment." The revised statutes were adopted as a whole by this act, including the above quoted words interpolated, hence as so amended became the law of the land. By the previous act of 1873 the dollar had ceased to be "a silver coin of the United States," hence by simple omission to provide for it, that coin was no longer lawful money.

In the present law so much of the act of 1878 as authorized the purchase of bullion and the coinage of the dollars now in circulation is repealed. Allowing for argument that the old dollars now in use will retain their legal tender quality, the new dollar to be coined, if any are coined, after July 1st, 1891, certainly will not be, for lack of law to make it so. Hence a new demonetization law is again on our statute books.

Again: The new legal tender certificates are redeemable in gold or silver coin without resort to new coinage so long as old coins remain in or come into the treasury in sufficient quantity to meet demands for redemption. Any quantity of the present old certificates may be presented for redemption in the coins upon which they were originally issued. Certificates may be taken in and burned up. Coins instead go into the channels of trade and through the revenues into the treasury again. Money dealers in the secret may present the new legal tender bullion certificates and they are redeemed in the old time coins. The secretary may reissue the certificates but is not compelled to do so beyond the cost of the bullion lying idle. The currency of the country would thus be contracted by the difference between the face of the old certificates burned and the cost of the bullion on a depressed market. A stringency may at any time be inflicted upon the country, through the operations of this much vaunted law, passed ostensibly to relieve the dearth of circulating medium.

Great are the possibilities and probabilities of a redemption system; a system of machinations to befog the popular mind and to deplete the popular pocket; a system to enrich professional money dealers, and under this law a system to make the highest financial officer of the government a partner in crime with conspirators against the public welfare.—Chicago Express.

Defend Your Sacred Rights.

The right to vote in accordance with the dictates of his own best judgment, is the most important privilege that can be exercised by a freeman, and without the unconstrained exercise of this duty there can be no freedom, no personal liberty; and that man who is made to vote by the will of another, has lost his dearest birthright, and is essentially a slave.

This important right is not sufficiently guarded in any state of the Union, and the prevailing habit of legislation throughout our land, is to add strength to hands that are already strong, and to consider the mass of the people as mendicants, entitled to nothing, but to whom it may be expedient to throw out a scrap of comfort in the shape of some act of sounding import, but which can be nothing more than a partial relief from some of the more prominent and too often scandalous abuses of special legislation.

The law does not sufficiently protect a poor man in casting a vote, in any state of this Union.

The law-makers are for the most part rich men or the tools of rich men, and they will not legislate for the poor, or for those whose influence can promise neither wealth nor distinction.

Their only care for the poor man's rights is to abridge them. Now then, what is the last and only remedy which the poor man has against this universal wrong?

It is in the ballot-box alone, "that wooden sceptre of the sovereignty of the people"—it is in the right to vote for principle and for the candidate of his choice, for the man he respects, and to whom he is willing to confide his dearest interests. But the man who holds his note of hand for money that

he is now unable to pay; the man who owns the house which shelters his family, or the man upon whose breath he is dependent for that employment which gives bread and butter to his wife and children, stands over the polls in person, or by a base and mercenary whipper-in, and he is made to vote as these masters bid.

Is not this the perfection of slavery? Is not this a condition more debased, more truly and thoroughly degraded than was that of the black man whose weight in the ballot-box used to be counted without the wretched mockery of dragging the unwilling carcass to the polls? The poor slave took his scourging in an out-house, or far removed from the sight of men; it is the lineal descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, who are led up in scores to the polls, and under the broad gaze of all who wish to see, forswear their freedom, and obey their political task-masters at the crack of the whip.

Must it be so? Must we continue in this debasing servitude? Can there be no remedy found?

None—none whatever but to do our duty manfully at the polls.

Whilst the enemies of the people command and control the votes of the people, there can be no hope.

We enjoin it, therefore, upon every man who is entitled to a vote, to put in at all hazards, whenever his duty may require it, a free and unbiased vote.

If any man presumes to oversee, to dictate or to threaten, fell the scoundrel to the earth at once. Then deposit your vote, and submit in the spirit of a martyr to whatever penalty the law may inflict.

Self-defense is always justifiable. Can there be an occasion presented to a man in the occurrences of a whole life, where self-defense is more indispensable than on this occasion? A man slaps your cheek, or spits in your face, and no one possessing the ordinary spirit of a man will condemn you for inflicting a prompt and severe chastisement. But here is a man, if such a wretch deserves the name of man, who invites you to become a traitor, who insults you by the grossest of all intimations, that you are base and cowardly enough to sell your birthright, that you are contemptible enough through mercenary considerations, to abandon the last hope and stay of freedom.

The law affords you no protection against his insolence, and no reformation of the abuse need be hoped for while the offenders go unpunished.

If a resort to physical force may ever be defended, and if such resort may be justified in one exigency alone under our professedly free institutions, does not this case present that one exigency?

Let the workingmen and farmers, let all laboring and all poor men reflect well on this subject; let them unite to support each other, if need be in the most desperate efforts to preserve this right, the palladium of their liberty, free and unrestrained. It is the most sacred of all their duties. Let them be assured that a few wholesome examples in our great cities, would forever abate the wicked and unsupportable nuisance of waylaying and harassing honest voters by pimps of ill-gotten wealth, and basely abused power.

Is there a true-hearted American who will object to such a resort to the arm of flesh? Is there a Christian who can? If so we refer them to the greatest and best exemplar:

"And the Jewish passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem and found in the temple those who sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of the money sitting; and when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, the sheep and the oxen, and poured out the changers' money and overthrew their tables."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Compiled by the N. Y. Standard.

The social novelties of Chicago are full of originality and imagination; but nothing of the earlier days ever equalled the latest invention of inter-oceanic genius. This is described by our learned and brilliant contemporary, the Chicago Herald, as the padlock garter. It is made of blue silk, and is fastened with a jeweled padlock buckle, and it is understood that the most beautiful and original belles of the windy city wear it as an amulet, a charm, an appendage which brings good luck forever, and secures the fulfillment of every gentle wish.—New York Sun.

Isolated cases of starvation and misery can always be found in such great cities as London and Paris, and sometimes New York, but it seldom happens that, even under the worst conditions, hundreds of men, women and children can be found actually starving for want of nourishing food, while thousands more are living on a mere pittance, insufficient to satisfy the cravings of hunger. But in this, the richest city in the hemisphere, any reader of the Tribune can in a few minutes' walk from Broadway find and see just such people for himself. It is on the east side, in the tenement houses of Essex, Orchard, Norfolk, Suffolk, Ludlow and Sheriff streets, in the homes of the striking cloak makers, that misery, sickness, hunger and want reign. In this quarter there can be met on every block women who are not yet twenty-five years old who are haggard and gray, and out of whose eyes has long departed all hope of a mitigation of their misery.—New York Tribune.

Dr. William C. Woolson of Buffalo, who of late has been staying with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Woolson of Niagara Falls, committed suicide in a barn in the rear of Woolson's store on Niagara street, about 5 o'clock this afternoon by cutting a deep gash with a large razor in his throat, reaching almost from ear to ear. The inmates of the house hearing a scream, rushed to the barn to find the man lying on the floor in a pool of blood. When found he was not quite dead, and was carried into the house and medical aid summoned. The physicians' work was quite useless, and he died soon after. His life was a constant struggle against adverse fate. Young, ambitious, energetic, anxious to improve his condition, to give his children a better chance, he over-taxed his strength working nights in the telegraph office and attending medical lectures days.—Buffalo Courier.

Gould's income is \$7,446 a day. Vanderbilt's, \$15,249; Rockefeller's, \$18,715, and William W. Astor's \$23,593, including Sunday.—St. Louis Republic.

The cloak manufacturers are starting out a strike. Prospective tariff on cloaks, \$62.58 on every \$100 worth.—St. Louis Republic.

Earrings are not worn very much, although becoming to gaunt faces.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Crop Reports.

SALINE CO., CRETE NEB., July 23d. In regard to crops I would say, oats are light, so is all small grain, in fact. Corn a week ago was curling badly, but we have had several good rains in the last week and now it is growing finely, and is beginning to tassell.

C. ALLEY.

A. J. GUSTIN'S COMPLIMENT

J. D. CALHOUN. "Good Business Men" and Robbery.

KEARNEY, NEB., July 21, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE:—Some friends wishes my bump of conceit should swell to abnormal size sends me clipping from the Herald, and says from the astute pen of big head D. Calhoun, of Lincoln, as follows:

"Some anti-monop people reporting the nomination of A. J. Gustin for auditor on the ground that against the railroads. That is as far as it goes, but there are other qualifications needed as well. The ought to be a well qualified man, which Mr. Gustin is not one-sided cuss, who looks at through green spectacles."

If I am correctly informed, the thorship of the above, such from the Burbon pen of my houn will act as a bond of which feelings of common may be transmitted from mugwump and stalwart ganists, and help heal caused by the late unple the south over the black s

I confess to being an business man, and a "or but from all I can learn the kind of people needed in now, and if I mistake no of them will be found in in November

Attorney General Lees of the railroads at his fir but as soon as they found vor of letting the people in this state he became an torney, and I have he from the railroad capp lawyer he was.

Judge Reese was no lawyer, and was a "and that was why he w the railroads and beaten convention by his Burb railroad friends.

Hon. Chas. Hall is a "o and did not get the M Lincoln in his ward. Ma the Lincoln people who s the "white trash" of th white slave driving ou roads, can answer in Hall is a poor busines freight rate bill.

I am a "one-sided refused to buy goods and profit on to my the railroads rob bo myself.

The Hon. J. D. Ca qualified business man prostituting the sheet Democrat, on the 29th of the railroad interests by bled report of the proce tail before the state board tation of the day before, a been looking through gold ever since.

He concluded that he had s to run a Burbon paper long eno a non reading democratic public in order to fully develop his well of fied business principles he allowed self to be "worked" by the railroa and betrayed so far as he could his o and people, that was at that time m ing a fight for its life as a jobbing ter; fought for by such illy qual business men as I was at a pers cost.

A "well qualified" business would not bring suit for 19 cents ag a corporation, and fight it to the preme court, but a "one-sided like I am would.

I paid over-charges of \$6.66 first shipment of harness hames to Lincoln. I kicked, and the manly agent of the U. P. Ry., big ed Dick Miller said, "pay it and a claim and you will get it b did so, and that claim is not pa

I am looking through "gre tactics," and I will see that a of the people of the state of have a pair just like mine, if I furnish the green glass at my and walk to every precinct in and the west to fit them on.

Life is too short to waste every flea that bites at me fro railroad dog. I am after the most cases—but this is an exc To be a well qualified busi west of the Missouri, one black white if a spot of tha found on a capper for corpor and the man who sees green color blind and one sided.

In the school of their et qualified business man add over-charge on merchand or less, to the cost, and not from the railroads— chump customers, who hands in the robbing dea of the farmer and con principle of the devil t most.

A well qualified man one who rides over the e rections to his political passes that cost the p lion dollars each year.

He and his colleagu sand dollars a mile in r rate ten thousand dol ish by Nebraska pe and "well qualified Lincoln is favored wit aided by "well qualifi look through crystal, g tactics, make producer pay 6 per cent on \$40,0 from the \$1,000 these d builders bring in, and commerce commission to bring that result.

I do not have to b ever I am I will use the el to measure to the r have used to Nebraska

The railroads must Nation, and transport on the postal system tance, and I will sec and stalwart friends

What the Fore

New York W On the first page o be found a descript elections bill, the accurate, we believ made. This simpl measure is its suf We ask for its the people.

If this bill sho republican po Quay and Dud tional commit election at wh is voted for. deputy mara swarn in ev would have v to-house vi people, to th zens, to th to keep th tion wa