

year 1884, and again emigrated to Rock Island Co., Illinois in 1884. Mr. Wright received his education after leaving the common schools at "Geneseo Seminary" of Geneseo, Illinois, attending the seminary for three years. In 1886 he removed with his parents to Peru, Nemaha county, Nebraska. December 25th 1886 Mr. Wright was united in marriage with "Miss Annie Wright," a bonnie lassie from Scotland. They have been residents of Nemaha county for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Wright has had considerable experience as a pedagogue, having taught twenty one terms of school in his county. In 1875 he was appointed assistant revenue assessor and deputy collector for revenue division No. 9, by Ex-Senator Thomas W. Tipton, then United States revenue assessor for Nebraska. Held the position of division assessor and deputy collector until the building of the Union Pacific railroad made a change of divisions necessary, the revenue being collected from Omaha.

Mr. Wright, while holding the position of revenue assessor and collector, collected from ranchmen and traders of his division several thousand dollars, receiving from his superior the credit of having done his duty. In 1869 Mr. Wright was elected county surveyor of Nemaha county, holding the office two terms. In 1867 he removed from Peru to his present farm, where he has resided until the present time. Mr. Wright's farm is widely known as the "Silver Farm and Nurseries" of Johnson, Nemaha county Nebraska.

Mr. Wright has one of the largest orchards of the county, and but few farms of the county are better improved. He has all his life in Nebraska taken an active interest in educational work and farmer's institutes of the state, and has for years been engaged in "casting bread upon the waters" in the reform principles of organized labor. He is at present county organizer and state lecturer of the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance.

It will be seen that Mr. Wright is a representative farmer in the best sense of the term—one of those noble men whose intellectual attainments and broad culture refute the too common idea that a farmer must necessarily be an inferior order of being. This campaign will demonstrate to the people of Nebraska that the terms "farmer, author, scholar, poet, gentleman," may all properly be applied to one and the same person. We are here to hold up the banner of the Nebraska farmer.

A. D'Allemand.

A. D'Allemand, the People's candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a native of Strasbourg, now belonging to Germany, but formerly to France. He was born Jan. 27, 1840. Received his education in the college of Strasbourg, the gymnasium of Wurzburg, Bavaria, and in a private academy in Boroughbridge, England, in the latter place alternately teaching and receiving instruction. He taught then in an academy in St. Helens, from there received a position in Killarney college, Killarney, Ireland, where he taught for fourteen consecutive years. In 1870 he settled in Plattsmouth, where he opened a private school, often requiring other assistants on account of the large number of pupils. The board of education of Plattsmouth tendered him the high grade in their school, which he accepted.

Having a family of seven boys and two girls, he concluded to move west and obtain a slice of Uncle Sam's domain. He selected a half section near Arapahoe in Dec., 1873, and in the spring of 1874 removed with his family to his present location.

During the grasshopper raid of 1874 he was sent from his county to collect aid for the settlers. In four days he returned with the first car load of flour and other eatables and clothing, which his old friends in Plattsmouth made up in one day. He taught a term of six months in the schools of Arapahoe during the winter of 1874-5.

In 1888 he was elected county superintendent of Furnas county, which office he held for three terms. The teachers of his county presented him at the sixth annual institute with a beautiful arm chair as a token of their esteem. A diploma was awarded by the Nebraska state board of Agriculture to him for the first best exhibit of school work from any county in the state, at their annual fair held at Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 6 to 13, 1889.

He is at present president of the Furnas County Farmers' Alliance, to which office he was unanimously elected some time ago.

It will be seen by the above sketch that Prof. D'Allemand is probably as well qualified for the position for which he has been named as any man who ever held the position.

Hon. Wm. A. McKeighan.

William Arthur McKeighan, candidate for congress in the second congressional district, was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January 19, 1842. He came to Fulton county, Ill., in 1848. In the common school he was an extremely apt pupil, and acquired much of the limited advantages of that day that were offered him than many do with a university course. He remained on the farm till the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the 11th reg. of Ill. volunteer cavalry, under Col. R. G. Ingersoll. At the close of the war he married Miss Lois E. Brown, and settled on a farm near Pontiac, Ill. He was a prominent figure in the great farmers' movement of 1872, and was elected vice-president of the Illinois People's Association for the eighth congressional district, and labored in the anti-monopoly cause in that state until 1880, when he came to Nebraska. On the organization of the Alliance in 1881-2, he became one of the prominent members, and has faithfully labored in the cause of the farmers ever since. Judge McKeighan has an interesting

family consisting of his wife and three children. Charles F. the eldest being a partner in the farming business, Edith L. being a teacher, and Jennie May McKeighan being the youngest, at home with her parents.

Judge McKeighan has been a prominent figure in the politics of his county and the second district for some years. He was elected county judge of Webster county in 1884, and was the people's candidate against Jim Laird in 1886, receiving 16,873 votes against 18,373 for Laird.

Judge McKeighan is a member of the K. of L. He has always been on the side of the people, no matter what questions were at issue. That he will be triumphantly elected the next member from the second district there is no manner of doubt. Mr. Harlan wants to hurry up and challenge McKeighan to meet him on the stump—and we predict it will be a cold day for Harlan when he meets him.

The Omaha Bee, the Census and Farm Mortgages.

Census statistics demolish many of the stock assaults of the enemies of the west. Returns received indicate that the mortgage indebtedness of the western states will not exceed a quarter of the amount claimed by irresponsible blatherskites and political demagogues.—Bee of August 4.

It seems from returns so far that the census statistics relative to mortgage indebtedness will not prove an alarming revelation. The figures have been imperfectly arrived at and actual indebtedness is not shown. The superintendent who has the matter in charge are managing to draw their pay, and that is about all the good that is coming from the all stirred by Mr. Cleveland's uttering it.—Bee of August 5.

We give the two items above to show just how unreliable these jumping jack editors who are tied to a banker and corporation string are. The first statement is a square falsehood. We will wager the editor of the Bee five hundred dollars that the official figures, to be taken from the county records, will show the mortgage indebtedness of Nebraska to be far in excess of the amount named by the Alliance memorial, viz: \$150,000,000. We are waiting for the official figures of Gen. E. F. Test for some representative counties, when we are prepared to produce the figures in the counties he will try to falsify.

The Bee knows as well as we do that Mr. Porter's census scheme, as far as it related to farm mortgages, was a gigantic fraud, designed to deceive, and it practically admits it in the second item quoted above. Some enterprising gentlemen of Saline county obtained the official figures of the indebtedness of that county, and they were furnished to the Bee and other Omaha papers. But as they conclusively refuted the statements those corporation sheets were making, they never either published or alluded to them. We will say to the editor of the Bee that we will win the confidence of the people is to tell the truth. It does not seem necessary for us to point out to him the way to lose this confidence.

"An Amosin Little Cuss." Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, reminds us of Artemus Ward's kangaroo, whom Ward always described as "an amosin little cuss." As he was present at our Independent State Convention we felt some interest in what he might have to say about the movement in the Bee for the next day. Instead of finding anything on the subject in the editorial columns on that day, we found his leading editorial was on the subject of the disastrous effects the organized farmers in the South, particularly in South Carolina, was going to have on the Democratic party of that section. To quote:

"There has certainly been no such political upheaval in the South since the war, and it is to be borne in mind that the people who are causing it are not republicans, but democrats. They are men who have become thoroughly dissatisfied with Bourbon rule in the States, and have determined to make a courageous effort to sweep out of power the aristocratic and tyrannical element that has so long administered affairs with no regard for the interests and welfare of the people."

So it seems that our brethren of the South are stirring up the dominant party there, and overturning things generally, all of which Brother Rosewater can plainly discern. But the great uprising of the same element against railroads and ring rule in the West is but a small affair. It would be well if Rosewater could find the large beam in his own eye, before he tries to pluck the mote from his brother's eye.

This democratic party is wonderfully and fearfully made, according to some of the party sheets, in this State. It is encouraging the Alliance to destroy the democratic party in the South where it is secure in its supremacy, while in the West, where it has always been in the minority, it is also encouraging the Alliance. The fact is that the people in both sections are rising up in their mighty power, and are casting out of high places those partisan bosses who have betrayed them in the past.

The Pauper Ticket. Mr. Richards has struck the key note of the railroad campaign. It is money against the people. A man with a mortgage on his farm is a pauper, and a pauper is not eligible to office in this country, where dollars and not men are being represented. Most of us are paupers, according to this dictum. One thing is quite certain, if the paupers, as defined by Mr. Richards, vote together their ticket will be elected. Mr. Richards is likely to be considerably astonished by the pauper vote. While admitting that "it is no particular disgrace to be poor," Mr. R. will do well to remember that it is a "particular disgrace" to be rich, if riches are gained by grinding the face of the poor. This fling at the farmers of Nebraska will effectually shut the door of one "Kingdom o' heaven" in Mr. Richards' face.

The Nebraska Hizzard, published at Ord, has hoisted the independent ticket at its masthead. The Hizzard can be depended upon to blow a freezing blast upon the falsehood and humbug of the railroad ticket. It is a cold day for that outfit when the Nebraska Hizzard strikes it.

"Look Out! You may elect a Democrat!" The hue and cry is up, and that's just the size of it. This is the very thing we have predicted in another article in this paper. Partisan prejudice is appealed to, the memories of the war are resurrected, and republican hate of democrats is expected to accomplish for the railroad ticket what fair arguments and facts will fail to do. The farmers are told that the independent movement is only a ruse of the democrats to get into power, and that E. & M. influence was brought to bear to nominate Mr. Powers. The last lie is too thin to even need contradicting. As for the first one there are several cogent facts which bear upon it.

In the first place there are as many democrats in the independent movement as there are republicans in proportion to the strength of the parties; and there are enough of both in the Alliance to elect the independent ticket if they stick. In the face of this latter fact the talk about electing democrats loses all its force. In the second place it is just as desirable for the independent forces to elect democrats as it is to elect republicans. The democrats are not quite as much accustomed to railroad villainy as the railroad republicans, as, not having been in power, they have not been worth buying. Hoping by good policy to get into power, they are fearful of alienating the railroad influence, and so refuse to consider the money question, the land question and the transportation question as living issues, but try to narrow public discussion down to the tariff question, which is insignificant compared with the others. The independents will have neither democrats nor republicans. But if they were compelled to choose between railroad republicanism as now exemplified in Nebraska, and Nebraska democracy, they would unhesitatingly choose the latter. So the hue and cry is a scarecrow, and the independents will stand by their guns.

Stick. From now until election day the independent party man, if formerly a republican, will be told in season and out of season that the independent party movement is a scheme to break up the republican party and put the democrats in power. On the other hand the old time democrats will be told that now for the first time in the history of the state the democrats have a chance to elect their ticket, and that no democrats should vote the independent ticket this year. The old party hacks, both republican and democratic, will ring the changes on these arguments on every possible occasion, and these arguments will have, we admit, considerable force with those who in times gone by have been strong party men. Every independent in the state should fortify himself against this kind of talk, and remember that the success of either of the old parties will not be his success; that there is no hope for relief from the evils of the railroad domination or final salvation from the mortgage shark in either of the old parties. No farmer should ever complain again of ring or railroad rule if he fails to vote his own ticket this year, regardless of every argument or inducement that can be brought to bear upon him.

If the farmer sticks to his ticket it is surely elected. Not less than seventy per cent of the entire vote of the state is the farmer vote, and they have only to stick to the ticket to carry it by an enormous majority. Stand shoulder to shoulder and victory is before us; divide up and we not only fail, but discourage all future efforts for relief.

Mr. Snell and Mr. Courtney.

We probably owe Mr. Snell an apology for coupling these two names; and it seems extremely unfortunate that two men of such opposite natures and reputations should be candidates for the same office. It seems unfortunately that no test of morality or fitness for position can be applied in a convention. The shrewdest manipulator gets there, no matter if he is more fit for Botany Bay than for position. When the Lincoln Herald says Mr. Courtney is the candidate of the criminal class, he hits the nail squarely on the head. Here is his item:

Since Mr. N. Z. Snell has been nominated by the independent party convention that met in this city last Saturday the Herald has no hesitancy in saying that he should be nominated by the democrats. He is a man of ability and integrity, and if elected would bring to the discharge of the duties of the office of county attorney just those qualities which are most needed and which have been most lacking. And it may be fairly and justly said, which will continue to be not lacking, if the republican nominee is elected. It is already very evident that Mr. Courtney is not a party nominee. He is the nominee of the criminal class and its friends and abettors. That class will support him without regard to party. It is thus becomes the duty of all law-abiding, order-loving citizens to give Mr. Snell the same earnest and enthusiastic support without regard to party lines that Mr. Courtney will receive from the people he peculiarly and especially represents, and whose guardian and deliverer he is expected to be if elected.

No Back Track.

The politicians of both parties, after looking over our splendid state convention and the enthusiasm there shown, admit in private conversation that if the election were to take place next week the independent ticket would be elected by a good majority. Now, fellow independents, are we going to be stampeded from our ticket between now and the 5th of November? Is it possible that any man who would vote the ticket to-day can be cajoled or browbeaten from his position by the usual campaign methods or any methods. We say no! We are strong to-day—we will gain strength every day until election day, and then we will show them that the people are on top, and that we are the people.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE is the leading farmer's paper in the State. Send lists of names for sample copies.

On a Cat Mummy. Prepo, crows out, from Egypt's soil arisen, Where thou hast lain beneath the sand stone.

The countless years had power thy face to wizen, But not to wreck, for thou art still a cat!

I will not point at thee with jesting finger, Nor pass thee by as though unworthy tho't, For there is much in thee to make me linger; Those sightless eyes are with high meaning fraught.

Th' hard indeed for modern thought or notion To move along in ancient Koptian line, Or hold, by any sort of wretched rhyme, Grimalain clothed in attributes divine.

We possess with a curious way of linking Puss with his dames and flights upon a broom, But Egypt's reverential mode of thinking Ere Homer's day ran back to earlier gloom.

How very modern is our prophet Moses! Our Christ himself but theme for recent talk. While we are few when counted with the nooses That o'er the way of Horus and of hawk.

Five thousand years! The bra'n grows sick and dizzy, But long ere then Pthah ruled beside the Nile, And swearing millions, brown and blithe and busy, Throve in the dreamy splendor of his smile.

Most ancient cat! When thou wert swathed In costly bandages and laid in sacred grave, Apis and Pharaoh vainly were resisted, And gentle Isis designed to bless and save.

Those gods are dead, and faded is their splendor; Their countless years are but a day that's done, While Bethlehem's star, with radiance pure and tender, Outshines in glory Egypt's foremost sun.

The granite statue of sublime Remeses On Memphis plain stands desolate to-day, And years of drift, by like summer's cloudy fleeces, Forever changing and the same for aye.

Broad lotus leaves still on Nile's boom quiver, Still lives the Sphinx in many a Koptian face, But never Pharaoh drifts across the river In Golden Boat to his long resting place.

O wondrous cat! Time leveled many a city, Pantheons fell, great nations were forgot, But thou wast hid, and now in scorn and pity Comest to taunt me with my feeble lot!

Out of my sight! I will no more abide thee! Thy wrod grotesqueness makes me chill and faint, Th' art too horrible; I cannot well deride thee, But I will spurn thee ere I suffer taunt.

Wheat is thrashing from one-fourth to three bushels per acre, oats about one-fourth crop. Not 16 per cent of small grain has been cut. Many fields of corn are already dried up. With good rains from now on corn will make a half a crop. This is for southern Gosper. W. E. ALDRICH.

CHASSER COUNTY. The crop outlook is not as good as it has been in the four years previous owing to the long continued drought. Wheat will be a small yield but of a good quality. Oats and barley almost a total failure. Corn is suffering badly for rain, yet we can still have a fair crop of corn. Potatoes almost a total failure. Gardens dried up, but the Farmers' Alliance still continues to grow through hot and dry weather.

CHESHIRE COUNTY. EDITOR ALLIANCE.—Up till the 16th of this month it was rather dry, making wheat short; will go from 6 to 10 bushels per acre. Corn will be short—fourth a crop. Potatoes will make an average crop. Hoses and cattle look well. We get a good rain every week, and oftener, with little hail. We have two irrigating ditches in construction. One starts near Camp Clark and runs west to Julesburg, and the other starts near the Wyoming line and runs to Floyd, Neb. Both large ditches, and both taken out of the North Platte river on the south side. H. M. COLLETER, Sec'y Co. Alliance.

BUFFALO COUNTY. Wheat one-half crop; flax the same. Oats 8 to 15 bushels per acre. Potatoes almost a failure. Some fields of corn too dry for fodder. The best under favorable circumstances will perhaps give one-half crop. Late planting the best. The prairie looks like we had a couple of hard frosts, 100° in the shade in a strong wind and has been 100° or above every day for two weeks. Overproduction (of heat). J. Y. M. SWIGART.

Alliance Picnic in Frontier County. WEAVER ALLIANCE, No. 1189, July 24th, 1890. The Alliance picnic held July 24th, 1890, in one of the beautiful groves of Frontier county, Nebraska, on the bank of the Muddy, consisting of Alliance men and their families, and citizens of every political belief, with well filled baskets and a roasted cow for dessert, mingled together in a most happy family. The day was fine, the grounds clean and shady. Good tempered crowds, laughing children, smiling lovely maids and loving mothers all contributed to make the picnic all that its patrons could desire, and to impress one with the good teachings of the Alliance exercise on all within their influence. Everybody was surprised, especially those who were not Alliance men, to see so large a gathering. Some were heard to say, "where did they come from?" Never in the history of our country has there been such unity of action among the producing classes. The old political demagogues, rapidly passing away. The G. O. P. is beginning to see clearly that they will have to step down and out.

About eleven o'clock 1,000 smiling countenances gathered around the speakers' stand, when the portly person and smiling countenance of G. W. Bailey of Frontier county, called the meeting to order. The song "America" was then sung by the glee club with cheer and Mrs. Wm. C. Allen at the head. After prayer by Rev. M. Allen, an address of welcome was made by G. W. Bailey of Washington Alliance. After song and music came dinner served in regular western picnic style.

After dinner the well satisfied crowd (so far as a sumptuous dinner was concerned) gathered at the stand and was addressed by the Rev. Wilson of Frontier county. Then another song and music, after which Mr. H. W. McFadden, of Furnas county, addressed the audience holding it spellbound for nearly an hour. Then followed the song "Good-bye, My Party, Good-bye," accompanied by music rendered by Sister Edith of Furnas Alliance Co. 745 of Gosper county. Philo Ford of the same county addressed the audience in a short, spicy speech, followed by A. L. Burk, of Burrows Alliance No. 475. The business of the day was closed by an appropriate speech by E. T. Jay, of Frontier county.

The Glee Club and Alliance Songster played a conspicuous part in the business of the day. J. L. LAND, Pres't Weaver Alliance No. 1189.

The Bee in a Tremor.

The Bee of the 29th nearly had con- nition fits for fear "the people" would not be represented in the convention held in Lincoln that day. Well, Mr. Rosewater was there, and we would be glad to hear whether his fears were realized. Were "the people" represented, or was the convention made of free pass bummers and railroad cappers, like the one of a few days before? Please let us know, Mr. R.

How It Looks to Outsiders.

The organization which was represented at Lincoln by 87 delegates from 79 counties claims 78,000 voting members in the state. The vote on supreme judge last year was republican 91,470, democratic 72,423, prohibition 5,821. A republican, once a politician in this county looking on at Lincoln remarked: "I don't believe the republican ticket will ever touch bottom this year."

In view of the above figures his words seem justified. The question for us is, what part shall democracy take in the scrimmage?—Saline Co. Democrat.

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