

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

Corner 11th and N Sts., Lincoln, Nebraska. J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. Thompson, Business Manager.

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

EDITORIAL

Independent State Ticket. Governor, JOHN H. POWERS, of Hitchcock. Lieutenant Governor, WM. H. DECH, of Saunders. Secretary of State, C. N. MAYBERRY, of Pawnee. State Treasurer, J. V. WOLFE, of Lancaster. Attorney General, J. W. EDGERTON, of Douglas.

Lancaster County Independent Ticket. State Senators, J. M. THOMPSON, JAS. G. TAYLOR. Representatives, ELIAS BAKER, W. S. DEMARRE, I. F. DALE, J. F. EGGER, ROBT. MCALLISTER. Commissioners, L. S. GILLICK, AUGUST ANDERSON, D. A. STOCKING. County Attorney, N. Z. SNEEL.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. Published Weekly by the Alliance Publishing Co.

J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Bus. Mgr. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. OR FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, IN ONE ORDER ONE YEAR FOR \$4.00.

THE ALLIANCE is the official organ of the State Alliance. It is conducted solely in the interest of the farmers and laboring men of the state. It is absolutely fearless and untrammeled in the discussion of all questions. IT ACCEPTS NO CORPORATE PATRONAGE. ITS EDITORS HAVE NO FREE PASSES, AND ITS OPINIONS ARE NOT FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE.

We confidently appeal for support to all who can appreciate the value of such a paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The most important political campaign ever made in Nebraska is about to open. On the one side will be arrayed the farmers and laborers of the state; on the other the corporations and their henchmen, and the newspapers which for years have prostituted their columns to the uses of corporations.

THE ALLIANCE will be the special organ of the farmers and their society in the contest. Not only should every Alliance man take the paper himself, but he should aid in extending it to those who are not yet members. To enable our members to so extend it, we offer it, IN CLUBS OF TEN, TILL JANUARY 1st, 18 91, FOR 30cts.

PREMIUMS. THE ALLIANCE one year, and Looking Backward, postpaid...\$1.30 Ditto and Labor and Capital by Kellogg...1.10 Ditto and Caesar's Column...1.25 Ditto and Our Republican Monarchy by Venieraldo...1.10

The above books for sale at this office, or sent postpaid as follows: Looking Backward...50 cts. Caesar's Column...50 cts. Labor and Capital...30 cts. Our Republican Monarchy...25 cts

Address, ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb. The Nebraska Burchard.

Rosy Hammond, after slobbering through a column of gibberish in an attempt to explain away the Richards pauper episode, shrieks:

'Do the following anti-monopoly-independent-people's newspapers understand the situation? Well, now, this is getting rich. If Richards and the Fremont Tribune have no use for anti-monopoly newspapers, possibly they have no use for anti-monopoly voters. Independent newspapers are nauseating to your fine haired Richards, are they? Possibly voters with independence and backbone are a little sickening to you too? If people's newspapers are so worthy of your condemnation, possibly the people themselves are a little distasteful. Perhaps the snake will recoil after awhile, and then your latter will be decidedly inferior to your present condition.'

The B. & M. Journal, the Alliance and The Democrats.

As we predicted in our issue of the 16th, the railroad press, led by the B. & M. Journal, appeals to old political and sectional prejudices, and flies the bloody shirt, in the hope of bringing back to the fold of the monopoly party those disgusted members of it who have joined the independent movement. No fight can be made against the ticket the independents have placed in the field. The nominees are able and pure men, and absolutely above reproach in all their public and private relations. So nothing is left for the monopoly press but to appeal to the supposed hatred of republicans for anything that bears the name of democrat, and thus force the disgruntled republicans back into the railroad ranks. To do this both direct and indirect falsehood has been resorted to. Here is a precious sample from the Journal of the 21st, under the head of "a fading movement."

"There seems to be no reasonable doubt of the fact that the wily tactics of the democratic leaders of the Farmers Alliance to tie up the honest republican farmers to the so-called 'independent' ticket have been a little too open, and that the alleged Alliance and Labor political party is rapidly breaking up. The 'independent' ticket has been a little too open, and that the alleged Alliance and Labor political party is rapidly breaking up. The 'independent' ticket has been a little too open, and that the alleged Alliance and Labor political party is rapidly breaking up."

It would be difficult for any expert liar like the Journal to crowd into the same space so many villainous falsehoods. First the Alliance had no democratic leaders in Nebraska. We defy the Journal to name a man who has achieved a position as leader in the Alliance whose antecedents were not republican. Second, instead of the independent movement "breaking up," or losing ground the Journal knows perfectly well that it is growing with unexampled rapidity, and has been every day since its ticket was nominated. Third, as to the "make up" of the convention the statement of the Journal is a pitiable falsehood. There were more old soldiers in the independent convention—nearly three hundred by actual count—than there were in any convention ever before held in the state. Think of three hundred republican soldiers being in one convention nearly thirty years after the war, and then hear the accusation that it was composed of a majority of "disgraced democrats."

The Journal then says the ticket "is a representative one. Nearly every man on it has been fighting the republican party if not an active democrat." Let us see about that. What the Journal pleases to style "the republican party" in this state has no claim whatever to that distinction. True, there is an organization in Nebraska known as "the republican party," but in every act, in every election and in every appointment it has been simply and only a railroad party. Its chief organ and mouth-piece in the state, the Journal, published in Lincoln, is a subsidized paper of the railroad power, and its books would probably show that it is on the regular pay-roll of the principal railroad corporation. The men of the independent convention and the nominees of the independent ticket have been warring, not against the republican party or republican principles, but against the domination of railroad power in the political affairs of Nebraska. After fighting this power for years in the party they realized at last that it had gained such absolute power over the machinery of the latter that no effective stand could be made against it within the old party lines, and so invited all men of all parties to join in a crusade against it outside of such lines. And the unprecedented success of that crusade thus far is what's the matter with Hannah of the Journal sanctum. As for the former affiliations of the men on our state ticket, only two of them were original democrats.

We make these statements simply in the interest of truth, and not because we for a moment concede that an independent democrat is not exactly as good as an independent republican. We showed last week, in our article alluding to Mr. Boyd's speech, that there was no difference between a democrat and a republican. A man to-day can believe anything he chooses to, and belong to either party. There is no test of membership in either of them; and that is why men are leaving them and flocking to the independent movement. The issue that the people's movement has embodied in its platform are live issues upon which the people demand action; and both the old parties are so honey-combed with corruption, and so paralyzed with the predominance of corporate power in their ranks that they cannot take action upon them. The day is passed when such papers as the Journal can whip disoriented republicans back into the railroad ranks by appealing to the dead issues of thirty years ago.

The Independents and the Democrats. The utter absurdity of the hue and cry raised by the railroad Journal and its corporation allies, that the Alliance organization is being used to secure the election of democratic state officers and congressmen, is shown by the attitude of the democracy of the state towards the independent movement. A brief examination will show that there is no sort of affiliation between the democrats and independents, and can be none. It will also show that if there is or is to be any fusion in the present fight, it will be between the democrats and republicans and against the independents. The railroad influence that predominates in those two parties would much prefer that a member of either of them should be chosen than an independent. In the third district the democrats had an easy opportunity to secure the defeat of Mr. Dorsey, and thus put a man in Congress who at least would not go into a republican caucus, or vote with the money and railroad power. They chose not to do it. They put up an unknown shyster named Thompson to do all in their power to defeat Dorsey. This is so plain a case on the face of it that Dorsey is accused of securing the nomination with his money. In the first district Van Wyck would have defeated Connell beyond a peradventure, on a two-sided fight. But the democrats, while having no possible chance of electing their own man, preferred Connell to Van Wyck, though they knew the latter would never go into a republican caucus. And so they put up an unknown tenderfoot from Illinois, who has no recommendation except his yawp; and they could have had no other motive except to defeat Van Wyck.

Coming to the State ticket, which disgraces the railroad Journal by its demerit, we find that the democrats repudiate it utterly, and nominate a ticket without a suspicion of independent or anti-monopoly sentiment about it. This is as it should be, and we only allude to it to show the utter groundlessness of the charge that the independents are tainted with democratic virus. No independent wanted fusion. The democratic party is controlled by corporate power the same as the republican, and we want nothing to do with it. It will be found throughout the state in the legislative fights that the two old parties will be the ones to fuse against the independents.

McKeighan's Position. A great many Harlan enthusiasts in this section of country have been very free and loud-mouthed in denouncing Judge McKeighan as a drunkard, and the Dispatch, in justice to the gentleman, publishes the following from the Alma, Harlan county, Beacon, published near McKeighan's home: "A report has been in circulation stating all manner of mean things against the Alliance candidate for congress, Mr. McKeighan, of Red Cloud, and while we do not propose to meddle with anybody's affairs, a falsehood that misrepresents a man who dares to stand by the interests of the people, should be exposed, and a letter from Mr. McKeighan, now in our possession says: 'I am in favor of the amendment in this state and in the nation, and will never vote to license this common enemy of mankind, this fell destroyer of human happiness, honor and hopes. It was the cruel beast of Attila, the Hun, that the grass no longer grew where his horse set his foot. Wherever Intemperance sets its foot the pleasures of hope perish. It has brought shame and disgrace to the face of innocent childhood; it has entered the circle where love, peace and plenty reigned and transposed it into a desert of woe and want; it has entered the home of wedded bliss, and love has died in the breast of the bride, whose life is clouded and to whom death is rest. These things I cannot forget until I forget the teachings of my dear old Presbyterian mother, whose wise counsels have kept me from many temptations. The evil once threatened me through medical prescriptions, but when I realized my danger, I registered a vow of total abstinence that is for all time, and I no longer fear this insidious foe of all good.—Ulysses Dispatch."

The Chattel Mortgage Fiend. We have received from a valued correspondent a letter calling attention to the chattel mortgage business, but too late for extended attention this week.

In many localities it appears that nearly all valuable chattels are mortgaged for loans at extortionate rates of interest. The lenders do not want the chattels—in fact, they would not sell for the debts, owing to the crop failure and scarcity of feed. The farmers cannot go on paying 2 or 3 per cent a month, and maintain their families and put in a crop next spring. Now the question arises, what is to be done? It is evident that the farmers cannot accept indefinite extensions of these debts. If they did, they would winter all they could of their mortgaged stock to have it taken away from them in the spring as soon as there was a market for it. If they can get a year's extension at not more than 10 per cent many of them may pull through. Ten per cent net is an exorbitant rate. No legitimate business can long pay it.

Lists of all farmers whose chattels are mortgaged should be made in each county from the files in the clerk's office. These should be got together in either precinct or county meeting, and a uniform action agreed upon. Make no new contract for more than 10 per cent. Renew contracts for one year when it is desirable. It is often better to turn property over for what it will bring than to continue in hopeless debt. But fulfill all old contract when possible. Do not let the debt run on indefinitely without a new contract giving sufficient time to make the payment, thereby risking the loss of mortgaged cattle after they have been wintered.

This is a difficult subject. When mortgaged property is sold the mortgagor is responsible for any deficiency on the debt. Hence turning over mortgaged chattels might be a losing game. But organize. The bankers of this state have a close organization. There is no reason why their customers should not have one.

On general principles never make a chattel mortgage. It means dependence and slavery. We would suffer almost any privation before we would sign a chattel mortgage.

WEBSTER COUNTY ALL RIGHT. A trusted correspondent informs us that a quiet canvas of Webster county gives the people's ticket three hundred majority, and that that majority will increase instead of diminish as the campaign progresses.

THE PINKERTON'S AND THE CENTRAL STRIKE.

It is a very noteworthy fact that every act of violence and every loss of life in connection with the N. Y. Central strike has been the direct result of some collision with the Pinkerton force. It is also noteworthy that the result of the organization of labor has been to repress violent methods and to promote law and order among the striking laborers. One of the results of their organization has been to convince them that there is no gain in the destruction of property or by lawlessness and violence. There is no doubt, also, that they deprecate strikes as much or more than the corporations, as the strikers are the greatest losers and have the least reserve fund as an indemnity. And there is no doubt that a continuance and perfection of their organization will finally result in some method of securing justice to all parties without a resort to destructive and compulsory means.

As to the Pinkerton force, it is difficult to discuss it with any degree of patience. The most notable and alarming feature of the business is the indifference of all local authorities to the glaring violation of law and infringement of all sound constitutional principles involved in the employment of this force; or, worse, the subserviency of the authorities to the corporations which employ it. The protection of private property from theft, rapine and mob violence is one of the first and most imperative duties of the civil power. The constitution and laws of every state give the civil power unlimited authority and resources for this purpose. On its failure or inability to perform this duty it is authorized to resort to the military arm. The provisions of law made in these respects give the civil authorities a legal monopoly of power in this direction, and amount to an effectual an inhibition and legal bar against the employment of armed forces by private authority as though it was expressly prohibited by statute under the severest penalties. There has never been a place where the Pinkerton's have been employed as an armed force to protect private property where the police could not have legally arrested, disarmed and imprisoned them. And yet we have never heard of a case where the authorities have taken this view, which is the only proper one.

The employment of this force is an outrage upon the instincts of citizenship. Every American instinctively knows, when he sees the Pinkerton uniform, that his liberties are threatened by a power which places itself above the law; and his natural antagonisms are aroused, and if he has in his soul the true spirit of freedom he is quite apt to go a step out of his way to resent and resist what he knows to be an encroachment upon his liberties. Trains were stoned at Albany which would not have been stoned had they not been covered by Pinkerton men; and the act was not so much an attack upon the company or an expression of sympathy with the strikers, as of indignation at the illegal employment of mercenary thugs by a private corporation. The firing into unarmed crowds from the safe perch of the top of a moving train was a cowardly and dastardly outrage. We do not believe it could be perpetrated in Nebraska without being at once rewarmed with a hempen noose, as it should be. The people of this country endure these outrages from good nature and conscientious strength, and confidence in the justice and final triumph of the law. They will not much longer endure them—nor will they much longer endure the arbitrary and despotic sway of an overgrown corporate power which says to the great plain people, "you shall not organize," while itself organizing, and which arrogates to itself all dominion and functions which belong to the people.

G. O. P. PAPERS STUMPED.

The Woods Full of Those Who Can't Swallow the Dose. Scores of heretofore straight republican papers have refused to endorse the work of the railroad convention. Here is a sample wail from the Sidney Journal:

"Tommy Benton and Geo. H. Hastings are experiencing a decidedly cool reception from republican papers of the state. The Journal regrets this. It regrets more, however, that the candidates for auditor and attorney general have in the past laid themselves liable to the displeasure of any element of their own party. Auditor Benton is a young man whose open-hearted, free-handed ways have made him thousands of warm friends. Personally he is popular wherever he is known, as any man of his disposition cannot fail to be. But if the readers of the Journal believe that his official record justifies their suspicion and distrust—well, the correct thing to do is to scratch his name from the ticket next November. The interests of the people are of much more importance than the ambitions of Mr. Benton. As for Mr. Hastings—everybody knows he is a railroad attorney and will be a railroad attorney general if elected. Even the men who nominated him know that in doing so they imperiled the success of their party this fall. Much as the Journal would like to howl itself hoarse for the men who compose the republican ticket—it must draw the line at Hastings. It won't ask the farmers of Cheyenne county to vote for him. It can't do it. It is advocating republican principles, but it is not yet ready to become a party to the subversion of the people's rights at the dictation of a political or corporate ring. There isn't enough in it."

Our readers will please note the emphasized words above. In that unguarded expression we guess the editor of the Journal acknowledged a great deal more real truth than he intended to. If the political or corporate ring which he says nominated Benton and Hastings were strong enough to do that, by the same course of reasoning didn't it dictate the composition of the whole ticket?

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FARMERS.

A brief examination of the character of the resolutions which were handed off the stage and refused a hearing in the democratic state convention will show just how far the claim of the democratic party to be the party of reform can be trusted. Hon. C. H. Brown was the gentleman who offered the resolutions to the convention. While his demagoguery has never been impeached he

Some Railroad Journalism.

We publish the following items from the B. & M. Journal to show first to what low depth of misrepresentation that monopoly organ will resort to, and next to give an idea of its ignorance of the principles of political economy:

"The ranting of such demagogues and shysters as McKelghan and Kem since the 'independent' campaign opened had renewed in the east the idea formerly created by the incendiary slush of Burrows and Van Wyck, that the farmers of Nebraska are bankrupt, that they cannot make a living out of the soil of the prairie, and that in the course of a few years the land of a greater portion of the state will be deserted and will return to the original wilderness, ready for buffalo and coyote to resume their residence. There is little doubt that the malicious insinuation scattered broadcast by these errant hypocrites have for the time being taken several dollars of the market price of every acre of farming land in this state. The injury will not be permanent, but it will for the next year or two be sufficient to add greatly to the discomfort of many a Nebraska homesteader, by the impairment of his credit, and the shrinkage of his working capital, which is the cash value of his farm."

It would seem to be the part of fairness and good sense for the Journal to print a sample of the "ranting" and "incendiary slush" it alludes to. If it expects to be believed it will have to do this. When we accuse a paper of printing incendiary slush or nonsensical trash we make an extract to illustrate our meaning. We make the above extract as such a sample. And we defy the Journal to produce a line from the speeches of Kem or McKelghan which will not bear the severest criticism and test of truth. The miseries resulting from our defective financial system have never been applied alone to Nebraska. The deserted farms in Massachusetts, and the wholesale evictions in New Jersey and Maryland form a bond of sympathy between the farmers of the east and west that will bear fruit ere long in revolutionizing the methods of the money power and the railroad aristocracy.

The ignorance of the able editor of the railroad organ is shown in his statement that the cash value of the farm is the "working capital" of the farmer. Any school boy who had studied elementary principles could have told the editor better. Money invested in land is fixed capital. Money which may be handled in yearly farm operations, buying stock, grain, etc., and paying hands, is working capital. The other idea of the able editor, that lessening the cash value of the land is an injury to the practical farmer is even more absurd. The possession of land is the prime condition precedent to engaging in farming. The more difficult that possession becomes the greater hardship is imposed upon the farmer. Land speculators, land monopoly, by the railroad masters of the Journal, and the accumulation of large tracts of land by alien owners, have caused more distress to farmer's families, and caused the absorption of a larger proportion of their earnings in unjust interest and rent than all other causes combined. The employer of the Journal, the B. & M. railroad, six or seven years ago, advanced the price of its land three times in one summer. The Journal no doubt spoke of it as an evidence of great prosperity in Nebraska. In fact it was a vile grinding of the faces of the poor in arbitrarily advancing the cost of the one indispensable tool of their trade, making debts and mortgages and penury and deprivations the prime conditions of engaging in the one avocation which God ordained that man should follow. We expect next to hear the Journal say that the doubling of the cost of carpenter's tools is an evidence of the prosperity of the carpenters, or a great increase in the price of presses an evidence of the prosperity of the printers.

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O. M. KEM spoke at this place on the 23rd. With only forty-eight hours notice he had a full house. The speaker warmed things up for two solid hours, and put confidence in our souls. We can raise the estimate on votes every time such men come among us. E. H. HADLEY.

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"The action of sundry county Alliances in declaring a boycott against any newspaper or business man who should presume to investigate the public and private character of any candidate on the independent ticket or to criticize the moguls, Burrows and Powers, has completed the disgust of all the honest and sensible members of the Alliance. The above is from the B. & M. Journal. In the first place no boycott has been declared by any county Alliance. The only action in that direction being the denouncing of certain papers which had claimed to be Alliance papers, but which proved to be wolves in sheep's clothing. In the next place there is no more persistent boycotter than the Journal and the corporation on whose pay-roll is the name of its editor. They both apply the principle of the boycott on every conceivable occasion. The Journal carries it into its politics. When Ed. Roggen was the regular republican nominee for mayor of Lincoln it organized its employees to vote against him, and secured the election of a democrat in his stead, not because he was not a good republican, but because he wasn't good lickspittle for Mr. Gere. It will become an editor to talk about the boycott who uses it as an every day weapon in politics and business."

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The united order of railroad employes, better known as the confederation, in its supreme council at Terre Haute, has refused to approve the strike. This leaves the Knights alone in their contest with the Vanderbilt dynasty. Defective or partial organization, such as we pointed out last week, is responsible for this result. The strike will now end in a compromise in which capital will have the big end and labor suffer another discouragement.

The democratic convention of the second congressional district endorsed the independent candidate, Hon. W. A. McKeighan, at Superior last Tuesday.

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September 1st is Labor Day. By the programme in another column it will be seen that preparations for the grandest celebration ever held in the state have been made. We have no space now to rehearse the matter, and it is not necessary. Everybody will be here, and a grand time will be had.

Some Railroad Journalism.

We publish the following items from the B. & M. Journal to show first to what low depth of misrepresentation that monopoly organ will resort to, and next to give an idea of its ignorance of the principles of political economy:

"The ranting of such demagogues and shysters as McKelghan and Kem since the 'independent' campaign opened had renewed in the east the idea formerly created by the incendiary slush of Burrows and Van Wyck, that the farmers of Nebraska are bankrupt, that they cannot make a living out of the soil of the prairie, and that in the course of a few years the land of a greater portion of the state will be deserted and will return to the original wilderness, ready for buffalo and coyote to resume their residence. There is little doubt that the malicious insinuation scattered broadcast by these errant hypocrites have for the time being taken several dollars of the market price of every acre of farming land in this state. The injury will not be permanent, but it will for the next year or two be sufficient to add greatly to the discomfort of many a Nebraska homesteader, by the impairment of his credit, and the shrinkage of his working capital, which is the cash value of his farm."

It would seem to be the part of fairness and good sense for the Journal to print a sample of the "ranting" and "incendiary slush" it alludes to. If it expects to be believed it will have to do this. When we accuse a paper of printing incendiary slush or nonsensical trash we make an extract to illustrate our meaning. We make the above extract as such a sample. And we defy the Journal to produce a line from the speeches of Kem or McKelghan which will not bear the severest criticism and test of truth. The miseries resulting from our defective financial system have never been applied alone to Nebraska. The deserted farms in Massachusetts, and the wholesale evictions in New Jersey and Maryland form a bond of sympathy between the farmers of the east and west that will bear fruit ere long in revolutionizing the methods of the money power and the railroad aristocracy.

The ignorance of the able editor of the railroad organ is shown in his statement that the cash value of the farm is the "working capital" of the farmer. Any school boy who had studied elementary principles could have told the editor better. Money invested in land is fixed capital. Money which may be handled in yearly farm operations, buying stock, grain, etc., and paying hands, is working capital. The other idea of the able editor, that lessening the cash value of the land is an injury to the practical farmer is even more absurd. The possession of land is the prime condition precedent to engaging in farming. The more difficult that possession becomes the greater hardship is imposed upon the farmer. Land speculators, land monopoly, by the railroad masters of the Journal, and the accumulation of large tracts of land by alien owners, have caused more distress to farmer's families, and caused the absorption of a larger proportion of their earnings in unjust interest and rent than all other causes combined. The employer of the Journal, the B. & M. railroad, six or seven years ago, advanced the price of its land three times in one summer. The Journal no doubt spoke of it as an evidence of great prosperity in Nebraska. In fact it was a vile grinding of the faces of the poor in arbitrarily advancing the cost of the one indispensable tool of their trade, making debts and mortgages and penury and deprivations the prime conditions of engaging in the one avocation which God ordained that man should follow. We expect next to hear the Journal say that the doubling of the cost of carpenter's tools is an evidence of the prosperity of the carpenters, or a great increase in the price of presses an evidence of the prosperity of the printers.

ENTHUSIASM INCREASING. SUCH CROWDS OF PEOPLE NEVER SEEN BEFORE.

YORK, NEB., AUG. 25, 1890. FRIEND BURROWS: On Friday the 23rd the farmers and soldiers that were attending the re-union at Hardy held a monster meeting of the friends of the people. The throng was addressed by Prest J. H. Powers, W. A. McKeighan, and J. W. Edgerton, of Nebraska. The speeches were received with earnest attention and frequent outbursts of applause. The grounds were near the state line, and the multitude was composed of men and women from both Kansas and Nebraska. The greatest cordiality prevailed, and gave evidence that the same intense feeling and earnest determination that the wrongs of the people shall be righted, is common to both these states.

On Saturday Messrs. Edgerton and Powers addressed a meeting at Osceola, and in spite of the rain and the fact that a mistake had been made in announcing the meeting the court house was well-filled, and it was a very interesting meeting. The people promise that Polk Co. shall be redeemed from party domination this fall. On Monday, the 25th, a meeting was held in York at the court house. Messrs. Powers and Edgerton addressed the people for about three hours. The addresses were well received, and the whole assembly seemed resolved that they would not rest until freedom from monopoly rule and political party domination should be achieved. The judicial convention for the district composed of York, Polk, Hamilton and Seward counties was then convened. Fifty-six delegates were present. Bates, of York, was unanimously nominated for judge of the district court. After appointing a central committee the convention adjourned.

SCOTIA, NEB., GREELEY CO.

O. M. KEM spoke at this place on the 23rd. With only forty-eight hours notice he had a full house. The speaker warmed things up for two solid hours, and put confidence in our souls. We can raise the estimate on votes every time such men come among us. E. H. HADLEY.

THE BOYCOTT.

"The action of sundry county Alliances in declaring a boycott against any newspaper or business man who should presume to investigate the public and private character of any candidate on the independent ticket or to criticize the moguls, Burrows and Powers, has completed the disgust of all the honest and sensible members of the Alliance. The above is from the B. & M. Journal. In the first place no boycott has been declared by any county Alliance. The only action in that direction being the denouncing of certain papers which had claimed to be Alliance papers, but which proved to be wolves in sheep's clothing. In the next place there is no more persistent boycotter than the Journal and the corporation on whose pay-roll is the name of its editor. They both apply the principle of the boycott on every conceivable occasion. The Journal carries it into its politics. When Ed. Roggen was the regular republican nominee for mayor of Lincoln it organized its employees to vote against him, and secured the election of a democrat in his stead, not because he was not a good republican, but because he wasn't good lickspittle for Mr. Gere. It will become an editor to talk about the boycott who uses it as an every day weapon in politics and business."

THE KNIGHTS ALONE.

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