

THE ALLIANCE, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. Corner 11th and M 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." Julia Ward Howe.

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. Auditor, JOHN BAKER, of Wheeler. Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, W. F. WIGHT, of Nemaha. Superintendent of Public Instruction, PROF. A. D'ALLEMANT, of Furnas. For Congress First Congressional District, HON. ALLEN ROOT, of DeWitt. For Congress Second Congressional District, W. A. MCKEIGHAN, of Webster. For Congress Third Congressional District, CAPT. O. M. KEM, of Custer. Lancaster County Independent Ticket. State Senators, J. M. THOMPSON, JAS. G. TAYLOR. Representatives, ELIAS BAKER, W. S. DEMAREE, L. F. DALE, J. F. EGGER, ROBT. MCALLISTER. Commissioners, L. S. GILLICK, AUGUST ANDERSON, D. A. STOCKING. County Attorney, N. Z. SNELL.

"REPUBLICANS ALIVE."

In the State Journal of Sept. 5, is an article of nearly a column and a half under the above caption. It is first an arraignment of the leaders of the people's movement, and, second, an attempted vindication of the past, present, and, by implication, future of the republican party, from the standpoint of editor Gere. Passing by all flings against the men whom the Journal assumes to be leaders in the reform movement, we quote: "Now, who constitute the republican party of the country? Who are the leaders? There are the same gentlemen who in Congress and other places of public trust 'dotted the map of state through the breakers' of 1861-65 and were found worthy of their exalted trusts. Such are Blaine, Fremont, Sumner, Sherman, Washburn, Hamlin, Hale, Hoar, Davis, Callum, Allison, Wilson, Evans, Stewart, Stanford, Paddock, Sawyer, Rank and hundreds of others who were prominent in the early history of the republic, and who, in national and state councils in holding the government together through the trials and disasters of the civil war. "There is the great host of brilliant soldiers who fought at the heads of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies or in the humbler place of the private through the four years of desperate struggle, and made for themselves an imperishable record for patriotism and courage. Such men as Hawley, Boutelle, Ingalls, Plumb, Bussey, Morrow, Manderson, Henderson, Forsaker, Quay, Davis, Spooner, Fifer, Laws, and thousands of others who led the republican cohorts to-day were a quarter of a century ago receiving their honorable discharge from the army that saved the country, and going home to assist in building up the country so badly wrecked in the war for the preservation of the Union. "The Journal then asks: 'What is there in the records of these men who have something to show in return for the honors they have been politically awarded them, that entitle them to the honors and cantemury of the farmers' and laborers of Nebraska?' "The quotations and questions offer considerable food for reflection. First, there is no independent, nor no farmer or laborer, who impeaches the efforts or record of any statesman or soldier who honestly exerted himself to save the union in 1861-5. On the contrary the proud boast of nearly all the independent is that they too helped make the history of those years—that they too had part in the weary marches and helped win the bloody fields that make up the record of those glorious days. We have heard no man impeach the early record of the republican party. When the issue was union or disunion the republican party stood for union. When the issue came to be slavery or freedom the republican party stood for freedom. The writer of this was then a republican soldier, and is proud of the humble record he will leave to his children and children's children. "But the day came when the country was again in the paths of peace, and when measures that would build up a free and prosperous people or establish an aristocracy and an oligarchy in this country were under consideration. Then it was that not only the republican party, but nearly every one of the gentlemen whom the Journal has named, took the wrong path. The day came when the welfare and even the liberties of the great plain people, the working men and women of the nation, were poised in the balance with the greed of bankers and bondholders, the ambition for empire of the representatives of corporations, the interests of millionaires. Then it was that the republican party, and nearly every man of the distinguished list named by the Journal took the side of wealth and aristocracy and the grasping corporations, instead of the great plain working people. This is the impeachment made to-day against the party and its leaders. "Is this impeachment a just one? Upon the truthful answer to that question the independent leaders are willing to stand or fall. "Let an empire of land—a people's inheritance to make free homes for free men for generation after generation—squandered upon corporations, answer. "Let a robber system of banking by which a favored class is given a sovereign power to issue money, and the people mulcted in double interest overtopped with usury, answer. "Let seven thousand millions of watered stocks and bonds drawing four per cent annual interest, every dollar of which is a theft, answer. "Let a change of the measure of value in the interest of bondholders by which the people were robbed of a thousand million of dollars, answer. "Let the transfer of the wealth of the nation from the hands of all the people to a small fraction of them in the course of twenty years, answer. "Let a senate of plutocrats, four out of five of whom have bought their seats through a corrupted franchise from a degraded people, answer. "Let a public debt, diminished in nominal value it is true, but which it would take more of labor and its products to pay to-day than at the close of the war, answer. "This long category of mistakes and crimes we lay at the door of the very men whom the Journal parades before its readers as the soldiers and statesmen who are entitled to the highest civic and military honors. Of the glories and honors of the war we would not bate them one jot or tittle. Let them 'strip their sleeves and show their scars.' 'Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot but we'll remember, with advantages, the feats of bravery' they did on many bloody fields. And great indeed their honors need to be to atone for their aftertime blunders and crimes. They did not destroy slavery—they only transferred it. They gave nominal freedom to the black slaves and practical slavery to the white laborer. They gave personal liberty to the million negroes, and put all the labor of the nation, white and black, in shackles. "The Journal concludes: 'Would such men as are now paraded before the people of Nebraska as the "independent" candidates, have answered the purpose in the emergency that brought the republican party and its great leaders to the front? Just as surely as they would not have filed the bill then, they cannot fill it now. "Well, would they not? They were young men then, and filled the place that fortune gave them in the conflict honorably and well. Editor Gere did not gain a major-general's star, if we remember, but went in and came out a private. Is there any argument in that. There were many able men in the army who did not develop there any talent for either war or statesmanship. The independent ticket has by far the largest per cent of soldiers on it of any that has been nominated. "In conclusion we will say to the Journal that glorifying the memory of thirty years ago does not butter Nebraska parsnips of 1890. "The election of great men like McKelgan to congress from a man like Nebraska to congress is not in all things performed its duty to the people. Yet what citizen does not feel justly proud of the progress of the state and of the high position it occupies among western commonwealths? "The above is clipped from an article in the Bee which breathes through every line a spirit of apology for the record of the republican party. If Nebraska occupies a proud position among the states it is in spite of the railroad crew which has degraded her politics and looted her people for the past fifteen years, and is entirely owing to the intelligence and virtue of her pioneer farmers, who give the state character abroad. "Two Pregnant Sentences. "Grant that the republican party of Nebraska has not in all things performed its duty to the people. Yet what citizen does not feel justly proud of the progress of the state and of the high position it occupies among western commonwealths? "The above is clipped from an article in the Bee which breathes through every line a spirit of apology for the record of the republican party. If Nebraska occupies a proud position among the states it is in spite of the railroad crew which has degraded her politics and looted her people for the past fifteen years, and is entirely owing to the intelligence and virtue of her pioneer farmers, who give the state character abroad. "CAMPAIGN SONGS. "We have printed eight of Mrs. Kelle's songs on a sheet, which we will send post-paid at 25 cents per hundred or 15 cents for fifty sheets. These songs are set to popular airs, and are just the thing to sing at Alliance meetings and picnics.

\$ \$ \$ \$ IN THIS SIGN THEY HOPE TO CONQUER. One Thousand Dollars a Day.

The Six Hundred Lincoln Votes the Ring Proposes to Buy.

We are informed that a prominent member of the ring has said that there were six hundred votes in Lincoln that were for sale, and they proposed to buy them. What have the workmen of Lincoln to say to that? These votes are supposed to be comprised in the penitentiary workers, the brickyard workers, railroad workers, railroad shopmen, and the employes who are operating the roads. There is no class of men more interested than these men in pure government and in honest elections. They are the men who pay the taxes. They are the men who produce the wealth. They are the men who feel the first tide of prosperity in an increased demand and increased prices for their labor. They are the men who feel the first pressure of adversity in diminished wages and lessened employment. They are the men who are the first to see their wives and children deprived first of luxuries, then of comforts, and then of necessities. They are the men who absorb the lion's share of the fruits of these men's labor, treating them like beasts of burden without consciences and souls, but the only precious privilege as well as safeguard they have left, their ballots, after reducing them to a condition of poverty which may make its sale a necessity. They will buy them if they can—they will buy them if they are sold. "Isn't this a fine commentary on American institutions and on the free ballot when villains who rule by their money come out openly and brag that they can buy enough freemen for a song to control the vote of Lancaster county? "We can show that this is no idle talk, and that if the votes are to be sold there is plenty of money to buy them. "Take the contractors of the penitentiary labor, for instance. This outfit involves the republican ring of the county and state. That it is rotten to the core there is no manner of doubt. One of the first duties of the next legislature will be to probe it to the bottom. This penitentiary ring is making ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY clean profit off from the labor of convicts. If this money is to be made—if this labor is to be brought into competition with honest labor—the State should make the money, and it should go into the general treasury and lessen taxation, instead of into the jeans of some Boss Tweed. With one thousand dollars a day, or three hundred thousand a year, of course they can buy six hundred votes, if they are for sale. "Let us look at the items of this one thousand dollars a day. First, the board of the convicts, at 40 cents a day, amounts to \$160. Sixty dollars of this is profit. "Second, they are making 1,000 barrels of day, which are sold at \$1.25, and on which the profit at a low estimate is \$800. This makes \$860. "Third, are the harness-making and implement establishments, which easily make up the balance, or \$140. "When men can secure public contracts by which they can coin money at this rate is it any wonder that they establish corruption funds to perpetuate their power? "But they will find that those six hundred votes are not for sale this year. "The Long and the Short Haul. "The State Journal of the 6th publishes a labored article and an elaborate table of figures to prove that the railroads are unjustly discriminating in favor of Nebraska, and against Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Kansas, in the matter of through rates from New York. The table of figures bears the unmistakable earmarks of a railroad attorney. It is indefinite, inasmuch as it does not purport to be taken from the actual schedules of any one road. Showing no authentic source from which the figures are taken, it of course lacks authority. The discrimination it shows in favor of Nebraska points in some cases quite large. The inference the Journal wishes made is that the roads have voluntarily given Nebraska lower long rates than prevail in those states which have tried to regulate rates by law. The World-Herald pronounces the table an "outrage," which is probably the truth. "The only important feature of the Journal's article is to be found in its endorsement of the policy of the roads as to the long and short haul. While claiming that local business is only a trifling per cent of the total business, they still insist on charging for it an extortionate rate, and making all concessions on the long haul. This is a vicious principle, and its practical application is keeping the farmers of the west poor, retaining manufacturing and wholesaling in the east, and building up eastern centers and eastern capital at the expense of the west. In other words, the true interests of the farmers of Nebraska demand a low local rate, instead of a high through rate. While we have raw products to export it is certainly desirable that we should have low rates of carriage. But no people ever became wealthy or fairly prosperous exporting raw products. The people who export such products are tributary to those who apply labor to them. To claim wisdom for a system of rates that compels a people to continue to be exporters of raw products, and drives labor away from its country, is very absurd indeed. This is what the State Journal is doing. To build up a prosperous state in Nebraska

Some More Evidences of G. O. P. Economy.

CHURCH HOWE'S STEALINGS. The Biggest Leak is in the Treasury. A Wide Door for Thievery Opened.

VERDON, NEB., Aug. 30, 1890. J. BURROWS, LINCOLN.—I see by the ALLIANCE of today that the Lincoln Journal is trying to prove that we farmers are prospering by our bank accounts. Why don't they look to the payment of lease rentals on school lands? Here we have a public record where all can see. I would think if times were good for farmers those holding these lands by lease would pay rent promptly, or if they did not they should be made to do so. The facts are that in 1888 we had school land leased to amount to \$153,000 rental annually. We collected \$115,000. After two years of present management we find that only \$105,000 is collected from school land leases. How is this for farm prosperity? About farmers' ability to manage state affairs I would like to say a word. Sec. 6, article 3 of the Constitution, the last clause says: No person interested in a contract with or an unadjusted claim against the state shall hold a seat in the legislature. I find in the auditor's report of money expended by the 21st session Nebraska legislators these items: Church Howe, sixty days membership \$5 per day, \$300, also mileage; seventy-seven days president salary, \$3 per day, \$231. I find also another payment made to this same Howe over in the miscellaneous items of \$120 additional pay as president of the senate 19th session Nebraska legislature. Now I ask, are not both of these last items clearly in violation of the above provision of the constitution? The first being a contract with the state, the last an unadjusted claim. Perhaps a smart man might see it differently, but the farmer would save the cash with his foolishness. J. C. Watson also drew pay for seventy-seven days, as speaker of the house. I believe this is the first time the president pro tem of the senate or speaker of the house has ever drawn additional pay for these services. And let me say, fellow farmers, this is opening a mighty wide door, and if we do not close it by rebuking the party that did it by defeating them this fall this means additional pay for each president of every county board in the state. It means additional pay to the chairman of every public committee in the legislature. In fact there is no end of expense if this thing is left to continue. Hoping the ALLIANCE abundant success, I am fraternally your brother, GEO. WATKINS, Lecturer Richardson Co. Alliance.

THE OLD SOLDIERS AND THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following correspondence will explain itself: OXFORD, NEB., Sept. 4, 1890. J. BURROWS, DEAR SIR.—Please send me a few copies of the FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Aug. 10th, containing the past records of the independent candidates. There are some here who claim that the soldier element is not well represented on the ticket, and I think the papers can be used to a good advantage.—Yours respectfully, ED. A. PAINE. LINCOLN, NEB., Sept. 5, 1890. E. A. PAINE ESQ., OXFORD, NEB. DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 4th inst. is received. I regret to say that our edition of No. 8 is exhausted. It was No. 8 which contained the biographies. But by reference to that number in our files I find that Mr. Powers was a soldier. Mr. Dech was a soldier. Messrs. Mayberry and Edgerton were too young to be soldiers. Mr. Wolfe was a staunch union man, and volunteered, but did not see active service. Mr. Wright was in the revenue service on the border during the war, which we all know was a dangerous service, and won the praise of his chief for his faithfulness and efficiency. Mr. D'Allemant did not come to this country till after the war. I believe Mr. Batie was a soldier. I was unable to obtain his biography for that issue, but intend to supply it. I believe that during the nominations in our convention no thought was given to the question of putting soldiers on the ticket. But in a convention in which there was by actual count nearly three hundred old soldiers it would have been strange had not some of them been nominated. It will be seen that the ticket is fairly representative of the soldier element, and there is not a man on it upon whom the least taint of disloyalty rests. I am, very respectfully, Yours, etc., J. BURROWS. Cheap Clap-Trap. Western senators scored a notable success in removing the duty on binding twine and placing it on the free list. This result was brought about by the exertions of the binding twine trust, which two years ago secured a monopoly of the product, advanced prices and holed the grain raisers of the country. If similar actions were taken by congress on all articles controlled by combinations, the tariff bill would be more in accord with the sentiments of the people.—Omaha Bee. The cheap clap-trap of the above can very easily be shown. The removal of the duty on twine is no appreciable benefit to the farmers of the west. Binding twine is an American manufacture, and is not imported, and will not be. But of the raw material from which twine is manufactured, and upon which American labor may be employed, there was imported in 1888: Hemp, 11,047 tons, valued at \$1,791,941. Duty \$25 per ton. Manila, 36,964 tons, valued at \$5,207,723. Duty same. Jute bolls, 69,885 tons, valued at \$1,821,344. Duty \$5 per ton. Sisal, 32,777 tons, valued \$4,824,642. Duty \$15 per ton. The importations of twine for same year were so insignificant that Stafford did not report them. If these western senators wanted to benefit western farmers they might have remitted these duties, instead of duty on an article that isn't imported.

"Campaign Twaddle."

The above is the elegant caption of an article in the Bee of Sept. 6, criticising Mr. Kem. The Bee says that Mr. Kem stated, in a speech at Harrison, that 25,000 men owned the bulk of the wealth of the country, and it is this statement that it calls campaign twaddle. The Bee will remember the article of Mr. Sherman in the November Forum. It commented upon it quite seriously, and did not denounce it as twaddle, campaign or otherwise. Now the statements made by Mr. Sherman, and demonstrated to be true, were quite as radical as the one the Bee attributes to Mr. Kem. Mr. S. demonstrated that 200,000 persons own seventy per cent of our wealth, and that, based on the tax returns of Boston, 40,000 persons own half the wealth of the country, and that "within thirty years 30,000 persons will own the United States." As a matter of fact the statement attributed to Mr. Kem and denounced by the Bee as "campaign twaddle," is very nearly absolutely correct, and Mr. Kem has very distinguished company in uttering this kind of "twaddle." The other statement which the Omaha money organ considers twaddle is that the money circulation is only about \$8 per capita. When Mr. Kem made this statement, if he did make it, he undoubtedly meant the amount in actual circulation, exclusive of bank reserves and money locked up in the treasury. This is \$8.34, and this is the most liberal estimate that can be made based on last winter's treasury report, which the Bee again quotes. Unless the Bee can quote some more piquant cases of twaddle than the above it had better sheath its sting. IS GEO. HASTINGS A RAILROAD ATTORNEY? Says the World-Herald.—Some time ago the republican state convention assembled in Lincoln and nominated a state ticket composed in large part of railroad favorites. Among these was Mr. George H. Hastings, who was put up as the republican candidate for attorney general and member of the state board of transportation. His nomination was known to have been brought about by means of railroad influence. He was known also to be a railroad attorney. When, however, the World-Herald referred to him as an attorney in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, a Crete citizen promptly wrote to correct the statement, and to say that Mr. Hastings is not and never has been in the employ of the Burlington company. Our correspondent, however, in stating the truth did not state the whole truth. He left the impression that Mr. Hastings had been wronged in being classed as a railroad candidate. Now what are the facts? Mr. Hastings is and was when he received his nomination an attorney in the employ of the Missouri Pacific railway company. He is a railroad attorney and it is immaterial whether he is in the employ of the Burlington or the Missouri Pacific; he would be equally dangerous to the people's interests as a member of the state board of transportation. It is also a somewhat remarkable coincidence that ex-Vice President Church Howe of the Missouri Pacific should have presided over the convention that nominated Attorney Hastings, also of the Missouri Pacific, for one of its members of the state board of transportation. THOSE PROMISED REVELATIONS. Gov. Thayer promised some startling revelations of impending political corruption which he opportunely nipped in the bud by recalling the extra session. The public would like to have these promises fulfilled. Undoubtedly much can be told; but it is not altogether certain that the actual facts would equal the suspicions of some people. For instance, did Church Howe demand \$5,000 of the roads to "fix things" all right in that embryonic body invoked by Gov. Thayer's proclamation? It is quite likely, as Church Howe is known to bore with a large auger. But the public would like to know. Church was certainly mad when that call was revoked. That was the day when a fine bunch of grapes soured right before his eyes. In fact, its delicious taste was on his palate, when the governor wiped it out with the bitter substitute. Mad was no name for it. Church was enraged! Think of it. A pile, or a grand anti-monopoly record to pave his way to congress, ruthlessly swept away by an imbecile old governor who had just loaded up with Burrows' thunder, and was staggering away into the wilderness. Vile intimations are being made that somebody got a cash bonus of \$15,000. How can it all be cleared up? Certainly only by the honest secret history of the whole transaction. This ghost will never be laid until we get that history. In fact, it is likely to become more obtrusive as time goes on. "It is an honest ghost, that let me tell you," and it is likely to tell a tale before long that will harrow up somebody's soul. The State Fair. The State Fair, which was held in Lincoln during the past week, was a grand success. Notwithstanding the short crops from drought and hot winds many of our counties have come to the fair with notably good exhibits of all the various products of the state. Great surprise is manifested at the superior excellence of the exhibits of some of our western counties. We have not the space to specially describe these exhibits. Keith, Custer, Cuming, Scott's Bluff, Brown, Kearney, Dundy, Rock, Holt, Cherry, York, Thomas, Furnas, Chase, Frontier, Saunders, Nemaha, Bart, Washington, Douglas and Lancaster, were all on hand with displays that are alike creditable to their enter-

INSANE FROM STARVATION.

We clip the following unvarnished and simple tale from the Nebraska Bizzard, published at Ord, Neb: A sad case of destitution and insanity in consequence has lately come to light. Last spring Lawrence Persak died leaving his wife, Antoinette, and four small children in destitute circumstances. As it is only eight months since the family came from Poland they can not talk English. The family has had a little support from the county and also from the town; but as all this has been stopped for some time the woman has lived, God knows how. She has one cow and she has been leading it a mile to one of her neighbors to water it and where she got water for the family. As she did not come for water for a day or two the neighbor went over last Monday to see what was the matter. He found her sitting on the ground all bowed down. When he came up she sprang at him like a tiger. He went and told a couple of neighbors to care for her and then came to town for the sheriff. When the sheriff reached the place it was too late to bring her in that night so he went out last Tuesday. After some coaxing she consented to go with her neighbors who consented to go with the sheriff. Some clothes and food have been provided for her and her children, and she seems more composed. She is very fond of her children and for some time would not allow any one to touch them; but the kindness of the sheriff's wife and other ladies won her and she finally consented to let them care for the baby, which is sick and most starving. The woman has been pronounced insane by the commission and was taken to Norfolk yesterday. Let us think it over. A Poland-darkey-eyed and dark haired. She probably came to this country in search of food and a home. She had heard it was a land of plenty; where the earth laughed with bounteous harvests, and honest toil was famously repaid. She loved her children. In her madness she clung to them, and defended them like a tigress. Think of it all. Think of the disappointment, of the longing to go back to motherland—of the terrible mistake in coming to this land of the free and home of the brave. Can we remember the days of Louis the fifteenth before '93, when the magnificence of his court was beyond all comprehension, and outside of his walls were misery and starvation? Is society coming again to the same condition, when even on the broad prairies, where plenty is supposed to smile at all times, women and babies starve until they are raving maniacs? O well, says one, this is only an isolated case caused by accident and unfortunate circumstances. Is it so, indeed? Perhaps in Nebraska the extreme of starvation is not often reached. We hope so. But all over this broad land, in country and city alike, in town and hamlet, want stalks by night and day—and everywhere the gaunt fiend can gaze through brilliant windows into superb interiors where affluence riots and waste presides. The system that permits these possibilities is wrong, and a cure must be found or the body politic will suffer. FARMERS AS DEPOSITORS. In the light of the following letter from Mr. Nesbitt, of Nuckolls county, we take back all we said about farmers as depositors. It is certain, if the bank books are rightly kept, that it can be shown that farmers deposit more than all other classes, merchants included. NELSON, NEB., Sept. 5th, 1890. EDITOR ALLIANCE.—In a late issue you called in question a statement made by the State Journal, that the farmers of Nebraska are making deposits regardless of the failure of crops and depression caused by republican mismanagement. It really surprised me to see the position you took. In our county down here the farmers are the most industrious sort of bank depositors. First, they deposit notes in the bank; then whenever there is anything to sell from the farm the money is deposited to lift the note. And again, nearly every fellow has a mortgage on his farm; and he semi-annually deposits enough to get a check to send off for interest. It just beats all, the deposits that are made; and all a fellow has to do to be convinced is to stand in a bank half a day and observe. Yes, Mr. Editor, we are great depositors. J. B. NESBITT. There was a great quarrel the other day among the republicans in the house of representatives. "Liar," "Joanfer," "scoundrel," and other like epithets were freely hurled across the benches. Anger breeds people to a realizing sense of the truth sometimes. The second number of the Alliance Boomerang, published at Crawford by Webb & Melbourne, is on our table. It strikes the people's ticket of course, and is flinging sturdy blows for it. We wish it the greatest success.

THE PRINTING STEAL.

Where the People's Money Goes. When the legislature of Nebraska assembles about its first official act is based upon the presumption that its members are entirely ignorant of current matters, and must therefore be supplied with newspapers at public expense. Well, that is one way to state it; but there is another way which may be a little more correct. It is this: It is convenient for the members to have some way of paying campaign debts to editors and publishers who have aided in their election. To provide this way the legislature proceeds to vote its members newspapers. The origin of the custom we do not know. There is not a shadow of a pretext for it. Why should the state furnish a member papers? It is a steal pure and simple, small in its inception perhaps, but quite large in its aggregate, as carried out at the last session. If it is claimed that the state must inform and educate the members, it ought to begin before they get into the legislature. In fact, from some exhibitions of thievery we have seen, some of them ought to have begun in the reform school, and instead of the legislature ended in the penitentiary. The last session appropriated for newspapers \$7,917.89. This was \$59.53 to each member, and supplied each member with an average of twenty papers each day. Of the above amount the State Journal received \$2,605.90, and the Call \$600.75. Twenty papers a day! Two thousand six hundred and five dollars for a railroad organ! Farmers, when you cast your votes this fall select men to vote for who will set down hard on such contemptible steals as this. Another very apparent and contemptible steal may be found under the head of "postage." We find in the auditor's accounts \$4,460 charged for "postage." This would pay postage on two hundred and twenty-three thousand letters! or one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven letters for each member, or nearly twenty-eight letters each day. Now in its official capacity probably one hundred dollars would be all that the state would actually require on account of the legislature. Under what system of moral or political ethics is this state required to furnish members of the legislature such a vast amount of postage stamps which they do not use. These members simply vote to themselves so much money in excess of their pay. When their hand is in they grab all they can. Remember, farmers of Nebraska, that the men who perpetrated these things are now the ones who are loudest in their professions of economy and political virtue. It is the railroad party that did it, the party that now proposes to elect a railroad governor and a railroad board of transportation to rob you two years longer. A Day's Delay. The state fair delayed the issue of our paper one day this week, for which we beg the indulgence of our patrons. The ALLIANCE boys don't take a day off very often.