

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. COR. 11th AND M STS., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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 holy 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.

Lancaster County Independent Ticket. State Senators, J. M. THOMPSON, JAS. G. TAYLOR. Representatives, ELIAS BAKER, W. S. DEMAREE, I. F. DALE, J. F. EGGER, ROBT. McALLISTER.

VAN WYCK REPUDIATED BY THE INDEPENDENT STATE COMMITTEE.

We have stopped our press to insert the following circular from the Independent State Central Committee. The insidious and treacherous attacks of Mr. Van Wyck upon leading independent candidates, which would do injury to the whole ticket, was probably what prompted the Committee to take this eminently proper action.

It having become evident that Mr. Van Wyck has turned squarely against the independent movement, and is using his influence to defeat leading independent candidates, we recommend that he be not invited to address independent meetings, nor given any opportunity to use his unfriendly influence.

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

J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Bus. Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 PER YEAR. INVARIABLE 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 untrammelled in the discussion of all questions.

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.

CLEAR OUT THE SLANDERERS.

EDITOR GERE A CONVICTED LIAR BY HIS OWN WORDS.

Alliance Men and Knights How do You Like to be Called "Hogs."

On the 14th of Sept. a leading editorial appeared in Mr. Gere's paper which was a gross insult to every member of the Alliance in this state, and to every gentleman who is in the state as a worker for the independent ticket.

The first article says: "The demagogues who are trying to hold the farmers together on a so-called Alliance ticket, and the third party probers, engaged in a laudible undertaking to hold a large number of votes away from the republican ticket, are of that sort of birds that delight in nothing so much as in the befouling of their own nest."

The Kems, Powers, McKelghans on the one hand represent the shiftless, lazy and improvident among the homesteaders whose sole object in availing themselves of Uncle Sam's gift of farms to all settlers who would promise to cultivate them, appears to be to mortgage the property and live off the loan until they are foreclosed, are peddling out the slander that the farmers are starving and that the state is bankrupt, and accusing that they will, if they get the power, open the public treasury to the farmers to help themselves to money at 1 per cent a year, while the itinerate \$15 a night cranks from abroad are pretending to speak for Nebraska's farmers and treating them as "hogs."

In his paper of Oct. 1st the editor says: "A correspondent of the Journal writes that one Trevelick, a laborer and Alliance speaker in a harangue at Fifth a few days since, said among other references to the State Journal of the 15th of September this language was used: 'We will show the hogs under November 4th, but it will take months before the parlors of the nation will be cleaned of the filthiness they have made.' Trevelick represented that the 'hogs' were the members of the Farmers' Alliance."

Of course the orator is a brazen liar if he said this. The Journal of the 15th or any other date has no such language attributed to it by him or anything that sounds like it. There never has been a word in the editorial derogatory of the members of the Alliance or of labor organizations as such. Every man, whatever his association or calling, is treated on his own merits by the Journal. If it has ever characterized anybody as a "hog" it had reference to his particular individual character, and not to his profession or to any society in which he may have been enrolled. Epithets aren't a favorite weapon of the Journal, however, and it doesn't recall using that of a "hog" with reference to anybody. It leaves calling dirty names and making ugly faces to the demagogues of the Trevelick stripe.

First, let us note that both of these articles were editorial, presumably written by Editor Gere himself. The first was at the top of the second editorial column. As to the application of the term hogs the editor leaves no manner of doubt. All persons engaged in the independent move, viz: about 100,000 of the farmers and laborers of the state, are "demagogues who are endeavoring to hold the farmers together on a so-called Alliance ticket." These are the "hogs." But to make sure that there is no doubt on this point the editor proceeds to name "the Kems, Powers and McKelghans" who represent the "improvident and shiftless homesteaders."

But to explain the matter fully and make it entirely satisfactory, editor Gere assures us that the term "hog" had reference to the particular individual character of the person alluded to. And finally, we are delighted to learn that Mr. Gere "doesn't recall using the word hog" and that he leaves "calling dirty names and making ugly faces to the demagogues of the Trevelick stripe."

We should very much dislike to wake up some fine morning and find editor Gere tied up in a hog skin and suspended on a telegraph wire.

In its issue of Oct. 8th the Journal explains that it intended the cognomen of "hogs" for such men as Burrows, Kem, Powers and McKelghans, if the substance of their harangues about the ruin of this state has been correctly reported, etc.

As Burrows has made no "harangue" in this campaign, all his time being required to watch the Journal, this lets him out. Squirm and deny as it may, the B. & M. organ has made its record, and the farmers have got it in black and white from the lips of the editor. If this editor wants to apologize he had better meet the farmers at the fair ground on Oct. 25th.

LAWYERS, MONOPOLY AGENTS AND SPECULATORS IN CONGRESS.

and all kinds of monopoly interests, select the men you should vote for, and you have been walking up to the polls like driven cattle and voting for these men. As the natural result of this lawyers, monopoly toasts and agents, shysters and real estate sharks like Connell have been sent to Washington to misrepresent the people. There has not been a Congress in the last ten years that was not more than three-fourths made up of the classes we have named. As a result of this—and the only logical result to be expected—we have class laws which direct public revenues into private pockets—which have given away the public domain—which have created franchises to endow corporations—which have transformed the country and the time into a ravenous and insatiable carnival of robbery and spoliation. As a logical result of this, not only has the standard of public morals been lowered, but the standard of character for public men and public life has been demoralized in the last degree. The voting franchise is treated, as a thing of barter and sale, and the man who is shrewdest in gaining support by corrupt methods is by many considered the ablest man.

This is the system that develops Connells and Dorseys. This is the system that puts spungers and horse-jockeys in the places of statesmen. Farmers of the first district, you have to choose between three men for your representative. One is a young lawyer who knows as little about the needs of the farmers and the real issues of this time as it is possible to conceive. Another is Mr. Connell, a bad product of a bad age—a slave to the caucus—a swindling land agent—whose motto is get money—a man who will go to Congress if that money he can spare will buy his way there, and who when he gets there will belong to and serve the most corrupt elements of a corrupt capital.

The other is one of ourselves—Mr. Allen Root—a man you have known for many years—a man against whom no charge of dishonesty, speculation or wrong has ever been made. Elect him, and you will have a worthy representative and Washington an honest man. Elect either of the others and the system we have described will be continued.

HON. ALLEN ROOT.

Allen Root, the independent nominee for Congress in the first congressional district, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y. in 1836. His father and mother were both American born, but the former was of Irish and the latter of German descent. This probably explains the peculiar aggressiveness of Mr. Root in what he thinks is right, and his wonderful tenacity of purpose in every good cause, the aggressiveness being Irish and the stick-to-itiveness being German. In his early youth Mr. Root was a farmer, as that was the occupation of his parents. He had, however, good school advantages, and in 1848 graduated at the Albany Law School, at the age of 22 years. In 1849 he went south and engaged in the business of a building contractor, where he remained until 1855. Feeling at that time ran high on the slavery question, Mr. Root was a northern freeman, and did not truckle to southern pro-slavery sentiment, which finally got him into some difficulty with the authorities, in which the latter got off without serious injury. In 1855 he came to Omaha and engaged in the same business, viz., building contractor, at the same time taking up land and engaging in farming. He was at that time the heaviest builder in Omaha. At a time when there were only 180 buildings in the place he had built one hundred of them. About this time, however, he practiced law for two years, and then abandoned that profession forever. Since that date he has been one of the leading citizens of Douglas county, always having the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Root was one of the pioneers of the republican party, his sturdy devotion to freedom making him an aggressive advocate of the original tenets of republicanism. Before the republican party was formed he was an abolitionist. He stood by the republican party until 1869, when the policy was adopted to pay the public debt in coin, thus changing the contract and the standard of the money in which the debt was made. This and the Credit Mobilier scandal and corruption of that day drove him from the party, as his sturdy integrity could not brook a policy which he considered an outrage upon the producing classes. Since that date he has been a liberal in politics, supporting Peter Cooper in 1876.

In 1876 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the greenback ticket, receiving the full vote of the party. He was temporary chairman of the national anti-monopoly convention at Chicago in 1883. It will be seen that Mr. Root is one of Nebraska's pioneers. Wherever he has been, and in whatever position placed, he has always had the respect of all who know him. His sterling integrity, his strong convictions, and his manly, straightforward utterances have always commended him even to those who did not agree with him in politics. By birth, education and experience he is eminently qualified to represent this district in Congress. His accession to that body would be like a breath of pure mountain air to the stifling atmosphere of a city slum. We say to the people of this district, especially the farmers and laboring men, if you want so be worthily represented in the next Congress, vote for Allen Root.

THE ALLIANCE RELIEF FUND.

The following amounts have been contributed for the relief of the drought-stricken region of the state: St. Alliance to R. Willow Co., \$100.00. To Cheyenne Co., 100.00. W. C. Lange, Sutton, Neb., 2.00.

THE STATE BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION. ITS CONSTITUTION AND ITS POWERS.

Elected by Direct Vote of the People.

In the legislature of 1885 a bill was introduced to create a railroad commission. The question was sprung as to its constitutionality, and was by resolution of the house referred to the supreme court, which gave its opinion that the law would be unconstitutional for the reason that it created additional executive offices, which was prohibited by the constitution. It was then proposed to devolve the duties of railroad commissioners upon existing state officers, and give them the power to appoint clerks who should perform the routine duties. The bill was passed in this form, making three state officers commissioners, and letting each one appoint one secretary. The commission in this form drew its pay regularly and served to amuse the people, and perhaps convince simple minded ones that the transportation problem was in satisfactory course of solution. In the winter of 1887 the law was amended, changing the name to board of transportation, increasing the number of members to five, and requiring a majority vote to appoint a secretary, the number of the latter remaining as before.

The law creating this board had not specifically given it power to fix rates, the railroad power which had originally proposed its formation not intending that it should exercise that function.

The board up to this time had not attempted to fix rates; but it now claimed that power, and under its direction a schedule reducing local rates one-third, was prepared, filed and the roads notified. The Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. resisted the rates, and a case was made and taken to the supreme court. The date set for the hearing of the argument in the case fell when Gen. Leese was unavoidably absent from the state. In his absence the duty of making the argument devolved upon Judge Mason, who had taken upon himself the management of rate business. The court had set a special day for the hearing, but when the case was called no one appeared. An agreement had been made between the railroad attorneys and the board, the roads filling a new schedule to suit themselves and making some concessions on the out and in rates, and O. P. Mason had agreed that the Elkhorn case should be dismissed.

When Gen. Leese returned he found that the court record showed that the case had been neither continued nor dismissed, but simply passed. He called it up, had another day fixed for a hearing, notified the companies of the fact, and the hearing was had. The attorneys of the Elkhorn road had entered a plea of demurrer against the jurisdiction of the board, and this was the first point to be decided. Judge Mason appeared in court and made a good argument on the side of the board, as also did Attorney Gen. Leese, and the decision of the court was that the board had full jurisdiction to determine what was or was not a reasonable rate. This case, however, went no further. It is not generally known that the schedule prepared by the board was not put in force, but that of the roads adhered to.

But under this decision the state board of transportation has full power to fix rates, and that is the reason why this board bears such an important relation to the transportation question.

The railroads think it is necessary for them to control the board. Through the majority of its members they controlled it last winter through the contest on rates in this state. They intend to control it in the future by the election of men to the different state offices who are in their interest.

This board is to be elected by direct vote of the people. It is composed of the attorney general, the state treasurer, the state auditor, the secretary of state, and the commissioner of public lands and buildings. If the railroad ticket is elected the board will belong to the roads. Mr. Benson, their own, body, soul and breeches. Mr. Allen has long been intimately connected with railroad matters, and was nominated in the convention by a B. & M. railroad man. Mr. Hastings is a railroad attorney, and perfectly reliable on their side. He was also nominated by a B. & M. man. This gives them a majority without Mr. Humphrey, who is an attorney at law, and probably safe for the roads.

We desire our farmer readers to remember that on this great question of railroad rates they to-day hold the winning cards. A vote for the railroad ticket will be a vote to continue control in the hands of the roads where it now is. Under this control you can get no relief.

A vote for the people's ticket will be a vote for lower rates, and for men who are pledged to make them.

Which will you cast?

EDITOR GERE FISHING FOR GUDGEONS.

In his paper of October 4th the distinguished editor of the corporation concern on the corner of 10th and P streets throws out a hook for gudgeons. It is baited with "The Farmers' Tariff." It is quite natural that an editor who considers the farmers hogs should rate their intelligence accordingly. The day is past when such thin stuff as is contained in his editorial can have any influence upon the reading farmers of Nebraska. This article enumerates a long list of articles of which this country exports a large surplus on which the tariff has been raised from 25 to 150 per cent. Among these are, rye, wheat, beans, butter, cheese, eggs, cab-

ages, potatoes, apples, etc., etc., and editor Gere instances these advances in tariff as an evidence of the care of his party for the interests of the farmers.

The absurdity of the pretense of benefitting producers by imposing an import duty on articles of which they produce a large surplus for export is laughable. The price of any product in a general market is its cost at the nearest point of general supply plus the expense of getting it to the market. Now in the case of imported articles of which we produce a surplus the duty cuts no figure whatever as affecting the price. This is perfectly evident. In the case of such articles as we have named, which may be imported from Canada or the Bermudas for consumption in our eastern cities, the duty would enhance the cost to the amount of it to the local poor who were compelled to buy those articles, while not raising the selling price which the interior producer receives an iota.

There is one stupendous fact which confronts the flimsy attempt to show that the farmers of the west are benefited by the tariff. That is that the leading manufacturing states, seven or eight in number, produce much more vegetables, fruit, breadstuffs and dairy products than they consume, and nearly as much meat and poultry as they need, if not more.

We do not care to discuss this question at any length as we consider it immaterial in the present canvass. But we denounce this McKinley bill as a robbery tariff all the same, and particularly a robbery upon the farmer. Even its placing some kinds of sugar on the free list is a fraud, as it leaves the duty on refined sugar, which is the kind that nearly all the farmers use. This tariff is raised from 40 or 50 per cent to 60 or 70 per cent, and the increase is on the goods which are most used by farmers; and no living man can show a particle of benefit a western farmer derives from the tariff.

We now invite the attention of Mr. Gere to the following business circular sent out by a republican firm to its customers, which we copy from a republican paper, viz: the Chicago Tribune:

HON. MCKINLEY'S TARIFF WILL WORK ON SOME THINGS.

The subjoined circular is sent out to retailers "the house established by the late Wilder D. Foster, for many years Republican member of Congress from the Grand Rapids District. Although dead, his name is still at the head of the firm and his estate is a partner."

PORTER, STEVENS & CO. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 9, 1890.—Gentlemen: As import and other radical advances in price of some articles in the hardware line are being made, we wish to say a few words so you may more fully understand the situation and not think the jobber is overcharging you.

There is now but one ox company in the United States and that is the American Ox and Tool company, with headquarters at Pittsburg. This company has purchased outright every factory in the country of any importance, and by thus controlling the production has advanced prices on an average 25 to 50 per cent. This company also manufactures of ax poles, or the heads of axes, the machinery of saw mills, and the machinery to keep the price on poles so high no one else can afford to make axes.

In this industry the same thing has been done at work, and to-day there are but two companies who manufacture hand saws, where there were a dozen four months ago. Prices in this line of goods have been advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. It is true that the same thing has been done in a consolidation of interests prices have been advanced from four to eight cents a foot.

Everything made of lead has taken a decided advance, owing to recent decisions on the admitting of Mexican ore into this country, as well as by combination of the manufacturers. Shot, lead pipe, pig lead, solder, rabbit metal have all advanced, and may go still higher. The passage of the Silver bill will also affect all articles made of or coated with silver. In the hardware line, plated knives and forks, spoons, etc., will be affected and advanced made.

The present tariff on sheet tin is one cent a pound, and the McKinley Tariff bill, which no doubt will pass both Houses of Congress, advances the duty to 2-1/2 cents a pound. This will increase the price of tin from 25 to 35 cents a box, according to the weight of said box. This advance in sheet tin will affect all articles of tinware, and advances will be made all along the line.

Tin in New York has already advanced from 50¢ a box and is growing stronger each day, as the certainty of the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill becomes more assured. Not a box of tin is made in this country, notwithstanding which tin has declined in price from 35¢ to 25¢ a box during the last twenty-five years.

The window-glass market of the country is practically in the hands of two large companies, who are in a conspiracy to raise prices, which has resulted in a steady advance for the year, averaging about 10 per cent.

The Adams & Westlake company, A. I. Grice, Sidney Shepard & Co., Palmer Manufacturing company, H. Rendtorf & Co., Central Casting company, W. C. Sweeney Manufacturing company—all of the above named firms were anxious for our business last year, but they have sold out to the American Stove Board company with offices in New York and Chicago, and a general advance of all lines has taken place. Last year you could buy a 28-inch square paper-lined zinc for 35 cents. This year the same thing costs you 72 cents—an advance of 100 per cent.

The price is controlled by a combination, and you have to pay the price or go without.

We call your attention to these matters so you will understand why on nearly every invoice you get you will find something higher than it was before.

The tendency of the times seems to be consolidation, thus enabling a few large corporations to produce the goods cheaper and sell them at a higher price. We fall to find, however, in all the consolidation of various lines of goods a single instance, notwithstanding the advance they put on goods, where they have advanced the cause of labor a cent. If the consumer who purchases last does not pay this increased cost we do not know who does. If he reaps any personal benefit from it we would like to know where it comes in. This is not a political document, but a fair state ment of certain lines of business as we daily come in contact with them.

Independent Rally at Bennet, on Wednesday October 15th. The Nemaha, Stockton, Grant, Saltillo, South Pass, Panama, and other Alliances will participate. A basket picnic will be held at the camp ground. Hon. W. H. Dech, Elias Baker, S. J. Kent, and other speakers will address the people, and a good time may be expected.

The man who will take money for inducing his neighbors to vote bonds to a corporation, he not being a railroad attorney or employe, is exactly on a par with any other mock auction roper in or out of jail.

Subscribe for the ALLIANCE.

AN EYE-OPENER.

A Republican and Democratic Conspiracy to Elect Boyd.

Rosewater and Church Howe in it.

RELIABLE FIGURES AS TO THE RESULT.

Powers to be the Next Governor.

Dr. Geo. L. Miller, the leading democrat of this state, sent the following letter to the wrong man, and it got into print. Mr. Rosewater's connection with the conspiracy shows that he cares nothing for republicanism.

Who supposes for a moment that money gathered by democrats ostensibly to defeat the amendment will be used to elect Richards. We have reliable information that Church Howe is running Boyd's machine in Nemaha and Johnson. These facts show the existence of a conspiracy in Omaha, to elect Boyd.

Below is Dr. Miller's letter: OMAHA, Sept. 20, 1890. A. Lucius Rodman, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Rosewater, chairman Executive committee, and Mr. Roggen, Secretary, have returned to this city since my first letter to you of this date. I correct one or two statements:

1. The Omaha brewers' subscription of \$25,000 is assisted in a small way by Milwaukee and outside men, and \$10,000 of the sum must be used in Omaha.

2. Two or more non-partisan workers are to be employed at the voting places.

3. MR. P. E. ILLER, OUR CHIEF DISTILLER, TELEGRAPHS MR. DAVIS OF OUR FIRST NATIONAL BANK TO-DAY THAT THE PEORIA GENTLEMEN HAVE MADE AN APPROPRIATION TO OUR CASE, but we know nothing about the amount. You may be sure that it will not be large.

I am more confident than ever to-day that with \$50,000 we can whip the fanatics of the state by a decisive majority. New York men should help us to make the liquor men of other states do their duty at this crisis. If you received the circular of the Voice that I sent you, you will see what "the enemy" proposes to do. They mean to buy out our people if they can. Good judgments have occurred in the belief that by reserving our fire until the last we can beat the amendment. Can we not properly bespeak your active influence with the elements who ought not to permit us to be weak where we ought to be strong? Any who doubt our ability can send prudent men to see the things done. BUT IN NO EVENT CAN WE CONSENT TO ANYTHING LIKE AN OPEN ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIQUOR INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some outside men are saying that "Nebraska is safe." I tell you that Nebraska is not safe. It can be made safe by energetic organization and everlasting fighting work, with the means necessary to make the work effective, and not otherwise. Most truly yours, GEORGE L. MILLER.

To show that the battle is already decided, we now give the following reliable figures: The total vote of this year will not exceed that of 1888, as we are losing about 5,000 voters from special causes. This would give the republicans about 110,000 and the democrats 85,000, if there was no people's ticket. The Alliance membership is now 90,000 and the independent ticket can safely count on 75,000 votes, exclusive of the labor vote. This will be drawn from the republicans 50,000, from the democrats 25,000. This would leave the republicans 60,000 and the democrats 60,000.

But Boyd and the whiskey vote will take from the railroad party 5,000 to 10,000 votes, say 5,000 to be safe. This leaves the republicans 55,000, and gives the democrats 65,000 votes, and leaves the independents 10,000 plurality at the round-up. Add to this the labor vote of the towns, and it will swell the independent plurality to about 18,000.

Mr. Richards is out of the fight. There is no doubt whatever about it. Harlan gives it up. Richards is trading with the prohibis. Benton is trading with the devil. Hill says "things are mixed."

Railroad rule in Nebraska is ended. Honest John Powers will be the next governor of this state.

This has nothing to do with the amendment. That is a distinct proposition, to be voted on separately.

Mr. Boyd stated in our hearing, in the opera house last Saturday night, that if the amendment was adopted he would approve all reasonable measures to enforce it.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK UPON HON. ALLEN ROOT

BY EX-SENATOR C. H. VAN WYCK. A PIECE OF VILE TREACHERY.

In a speech at Weeping Water on Oct. 3d, reported in the Bee of the 4th, Mr. Van Wyck is reported to have said: "The nomination of Allen Root for congress is one eminently fit and well-deserved. No man in this district is so well-entitled to this recognition by an organization founded upon the principles for which he has struggled for so many years. He was in at the early dawn when the advocates were few and required courage. Allen Root was no timid man, and he had the ability to defend the cause which had not then even the support of the men most to be benefited. And now in the middle of the good time coming it is a privilege to support a man so true and faithful as Allen Root, and if all those benefitted by the principles he has so long advocated will give him cordial support he will be elected."

For this reason Burrows, who runs a paper at Lincoln called The Alliance, principally as a personal organ for the gratification of the malignancy and hate which unfortunately permeate his nature, has seen fit to discourage his friend by giving him a cold support, and intimating that there is no prospect of his election, although he was in the field in active advocacy before Connell was re-nominated. Yet his regard for Connell is so great and his desire for his re-election so earnest that he waits gloomily the possible result.

As is well-known, we heartily endorse every word that any man can say for Hon. Allen Root. Our support of him has been hearty and cordial, and there has

been no hint in this paper that he could not be elected. Never was there a greater falsehood than the contrary. Our friendship for Mr. Root has never faltered or wavered. The great mistake made was in not nominating him in the first place instead of Van Wyck. It remained for this man, after solemnly promising to take the nomination if it was offered to him, to turn traitor, stall Allen Root in the back, and play into the hands of Connell and the railroad gang, as he did by holding the nomination in abeyance more than a month after it was tendered him, and then like a cunning fox try to hide his tracks by attacking a man who has stood by him in his waning fortunes closer than any other man in the state.

In an editorial in the World-Herald of the 4th is the following, sandwiched in a lot of other trash:

"Just what Mr. Connell's brilliant coup d'etat is to be done never does not specifically inform us. She is disposed to be a little coquette. First she whispers: 'Mr. Connell has made a permanent investment with Mr. Burrows, and thus secured the good will of that influential writer, who will henceforth do whatever he can to aid Mr. Connell, and who is already backstopping Allen Root, the Alliance candidate.'"

First, there had been no such rumor as stated by the editor, that statement being an unmitigated falsehood. Second, the above editorial contains exactly the same charges made by Van Wyck at Weeping Water. We are now about to make an amazing statement, but it is undoubtedly a true one. These charges made by Van Wyck at Weeping Water, and published in the Bee of the 4th, and the charges above quoted from the Herald of the 4th, being identically the same, we say that the man who furnished the copy of the speech for the Bee also inspired the editorial in the World-Herald, and that man was C. H. Van Wyck. We further say that he was undoubtedly promised a compensation for his treachery in dallying with the congressional nomination, which time will determine.

We had fully determined to pass his assault upon us in silence, when the insidious nature of the vile attack upon Allen Root was brought to our attention, and the conviction was forced upon us that it was much more of an attack upon him than upon Mr. Burrows. It was a cunning and deliberate effort to use the influence of the editor of this paper to destroy Mr. Root's prospects by stating that this editor had said that Mr. Root could not be elected. The Bee spreads this false report in the interest of Mr. Connell, for whom it was made; the democrats spread it in the interest of Mr. Bryan, the man who originated the falsehood, with a cunning that is satanic, whispers soothing words in Mr. Root's ear while dealing him a stinging blow over Mr. Burrows' shoulders. He injures Mr. Root in the interest of Mr. Connell, and slaps Burrows because he thinks he defeated his nomination for governor.

When the matter was presented to us in this light we could not remain silent, but determined to refute the vile charge. Every reader of this paper knows that every issue of it has made unrelenting warfare upon Mr. Connell, and that we heartily and unreservedly supported Mr. Root. Mr. Connell could not pile enough money between earth and sky to buy a word in this paper in his favor.

Mr. Van Wyck's race in Nebraska is run. He is going back to the railroad party, and hopes to divide the independents and take an element with him. In this he will be disappointed. He is too dead to skin.

"SAID ON THE SIDE."

A Quiet Word or Two With Mr. Gere. In a column of the B. & M. Journal of the 17th, we find the following under the head of "Said on the Side."

It is a fact, said a lounger in the republican headquarters yesterday, "that there is an understanding between Boyd and Powers whereby Powers is to get the oil inspectorship in case he can hold enough republican Alliance votes to elect the head of the democratic ticket. It was at first proposed to give Powers the place of bank examiner, but he insisted on the oil inspectorship, and that is the way it stands now," etc., etc.

Now we have this to say to editor Gere: You are responsible for every statement made in your paper affecting the credit and honor of any man. The quoting of "lounger" as uttering the above does not in any manner release you from that responsibility; and you are just as completely a low-down liar in publishing it as if you had stated it on the street or printed it in your editorial columns.

Now just a word or two more with you. You have insulted in a body, by your low-down libellous talk, the grand farmers and pioneers to whom Nebraska is indebted for all the wealth and prosperity she ever had—men, who have been a leech upon society, and never earned an honest dollar—who have had your thieving fingers in the treasury of this state for the past ten years, filching the hard-earned money of the farmers you have outraged and abused—a miserable pensioner on the corruption fund of a corporation. You are a nice sample to be publishing such contemptible lies as the above about a man who stands as high above you as the gates of heaven are above the pit—Hyperion to a satyr.

HARLAN AND MCKEIGHAN.

The Co. Alliance of Dundey Co. met a few days ago, and the railroad crowd announced that McKelghans would be there, though that would be impossible, and then rushed Harlan out there, so he could get an audience of farmers.

In Furnas Co. at a farmer's meeting where Powers and McKelghans were to speak, the railroad gang promised that Harlan would reply to McKelghans. The crowd was held a long time waiting for Harlan, when in his stead appeared one Tait. The farmers were so disgusted at Harlan's funkiness and fear to meet McKelghans that they would not hear the substitute, but hooted him off the stand.

Harlan's goose is cooked. His mud-slinging campaign has made friends for McKelghans, and the latter's election by a large majority is a sure thing.