

FARMERS' ALLIANCE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

Editor: J. BURROWS, Business Manager: J. M. THOMPSON. Includes a poem: 'In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea...' and a quote: 'A ruddy drop of manly blood, The surging sea outweighs.'"

EDITORIAL

FROM OAK VALLEY ALLIANCE NO. 1354.

The following members of Oak Valley Alliance have paid for nineteen subscriptions to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. These gentlemen have ordered the paper sent to subscribers in the hot-wind districts whose subscriptions have expired. This will be done according to order. This order is a surprise to us. We cannot too warmly express our thanks to Bro. I. N. Leonard, and the other gentlemen of Oak Valley Alliance who made it. These gentlemen see the necessity of maintaining this paper, and take this method to aid in doing it. That is, nine men themselves pay for nineteen subscriptions in addition to their own. We hope the example will be contagious enough so that each subscriber will procure us at least one new name. The following are the gentlemen: E. V. Erickson \$2.00, J. F. Erickson 2.00, J. H. Hoxie 5.00, L. N. Leonard 5.00, H. Holly 1.10, Thomas McIntyre 1.00, Fred Scarce 1.00, David Howell 1.00, A. Sipp 1.00. Total \$19.00. Again we ask these gentlemen to accept our sincere thanks, and to accept of this paper, as long as its present editor is in control, will continue to be a fearless advocate of the rights of the people.

The fatherly way in which the World-Herald takes the Alliance in its arms is amusing. To hear it one would think it was the paternal progenitor of the Alliance. But the latter does not show any such characteristics. Its statement, however, that the Alliance men will be just in the matter of the contest is quite satisfactory. Of course it will; but at the same time neither the Alliance nor the independents will ever fuse with either of the old parties.

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. IT ACCEPTS NO CORPORATION PATRONAGE. ITS EDITORS HAVE NO FREE PASSES, AND ITS OPINIONS ARE NOT FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE. In the above particulars it is a new departure in Nebraska journalism.

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 1/2c, FOR 20cts. 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 Venier Voldo... 1.30 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... 20 cts. Our Republican Monarchy... 25 cts. Address, ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

To Subscribers Old and New. For One Dollar we will send THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE One year from this date till Jan. 1st, 1893. Send in your names. We ask every one of our old subscribers to send us one new name. Spread the light.

THE RESULT AND THE CONTEST.

The face of the returns of all the counties as tabulated by the Secretary of State, give Boyd a 144 majority. Since our last issue evidences of fraud at different points have multiplied. These evidences that the election of Boyd was secured only by fraud were so strong and conclusive, that a contest was determined upon, and Messrs. Lamb, Rickets & Wilson, of Lincoln, were retained as counsel for the independents. A few gentlemen were compelled to become guarantors for the legal fees and expenses. They look for support from those who wish to see justice done. Many offers of assistance have been made. To the offerers we say, secure the funds. They will be needed. A contest of this kind is an expensive affair.

There is no need of any excitement or bombast about this matter. It is no longer a personal affair. The questions as to whether the people shall rule by a free ballot and a fair count—whether the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government shall be maintained, or whether mob violence, fraud and intimidation are to predominate, are the ones to be settled by this contest. Every fair-minded and honorable citizen of this state is vitally interested in the proper solution of these questions. No independent wants any man seated who has not been elected. If Jas. E. Boyd has been fairly elected by even one plurality we say he shall be governor. If, on the contrary, John H. Powers has been fairly elected by even one plurality, he shall be governor. And every right-thinking citizen will say amen to this proposition.

Our friends throughout the state who are interested in the proper solution of this matter should give their moral and material aid to carry it to a just ending. If boodle will defeat the holy objects of this contest, they will be defeated—there is not the least doubt of that. There may be men—well, we will not write the thought. But if there is any man base enough to sacrifice his honor and betray his associates in a crisis like this, we would not like to stand in his shoes.

"ANOTHER SILVER CONTEST PROMISED."

Under the above caption the Bee of a few days ago contains an editorial which either deliberately strives to misinform and mislead the public in regard to silver coinage or else betrays inconceivable stupidity by the editor on the subject. The editor first alludes to the fact that free coinage of silver would be again proposed in Congress. This was a foregone conclusion when the free coinage bill was defeated at the last session. The people of this country demand free coinage, and are bound to have it. There has been no time in the past six years when there was not a majority in both houses of Congress in its favor, and it is not likely that it will have passed in a fair congressional fight unimpeded by executive and Wall Street influence. The Bee goes on to say: "The contemplated measure will provide for the coinage of every ounce of silver presented at the mints of the United States, and the payment therefor either in standard dollars or the present legal tender notes. According to the Boston Advertiser, the amount to be paid for silver presented will be at the rate of one dollar and twenty-nine cents an ounce, and no matter what the source of the silver, whether produced in the United States or imported from any country anxious to get rid of its silver coin, the national treasury is to become the buyer of it all. It is proposed to put no obstacle in the way of all the world dumping its silver upon us, and receiving therefor not the market value, but its value at parity with gold. If such a measure as this became law it would in effect be an offer to the world to exchange our gold for its silver on even terms, and of course the result would speedily be to place this country on a silver basis."

The above is a grossly distorted and unfair statement, taken probably from the gold-bug organ quoted by the Bee. Free and unlimited coinage does not necessarily involve the purchase of a dollar's worth of silver by the United States. It simply implies that any person having silver bullion could take it to the mint and have it coined into standard silver dollars for the cost of minting, or without that cost, as might be provided. Now let us carefully consider just what would be the effect of that provision. These silver dollars, being legal tender for all debts public and private, would be worth in this country, exactly the same as the gold dollar. They, or their certificates issued dollar for dollar, would buy just as much goods and pay just as much debt as the gold dollar. This would make the price of silver in Liverpool exactly the same as in New York or at our mints, less the cost of bringing it there. In other words there would cease to be any profit in bringing silver here simply to have it coined into American dollars. Outside of this country silver in the form of U. S. dollars would be worth no more than in any other form. The price in Liverpool being raised to the price of gold in Liverpool, less the cost of transportation, there would be no profit in bringing it here to exchange for our gold, so that would not be done. These being the facts, we are curious to learn how the dumping process would begin. And we would also like to know just where those countries are situated which are "anxious to get rid of their silver." The only way silver could be dumped upon our shores would be to pay us balances due for goods we had sold to the countries or persons who have the silver. Silver being then as good as gold here, we would be willing to take it in such payment. And there is no way in the world our gold could be drained away except by the balance of trade being against us. In case that should happen it would be drained away now quite as fast as it would under free coinage. But in the latter case we would be protected by an abundant silver coinage, while in the former we would be helpless, and the drain of gold would produce disaster.

Hence the question as to what effect free coinage would have on the balance of trade becomes important. The increase of our currency caused by the free coinage of silver would at once stimulate prices and enliven business. The delusive hope inspired by the late half-way measure had quite an effect in that direction. A margin of profit would be restored to our farmers. Business enterprises would be instituted, idle labor employed and the production of wealth greatly increased. The laborers of our cities being all employed, they would buy and consume more of the products of our cities and towns. Producing more we would import less. As the world must have our provisions and breadstuffs, an increasing balance of trade would be in our favor. If our European friends had unfortunately demonetized silver they would have to pay for our goods with their gold, and our stock of gold would be increased instead of drained away.

RELIEF FOR THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

After long and vexatious delay the efforts of the governor to organize the work of securing aid for the hot wind sufferers of the western half of this state seem to promise some results. The third attempt to secure a meeting of citizens resulted in the attendance of several hundred at the opera house last Sunday afternoon. A working committee for the city was organized and a working plan adopted. \$1,200 in cash subscriptions were secured. This may be considered simply a beginning. When it is considered that 8,000 or 10,000 persons must be subsisted until spring with fuel, clothing and provisions, and that seed must be furnished to plant for next year's crop, \$1,200 looks like a very small sum. But it is a start. Three hundred thousand dollars will have to be raised before this trouble is ended. We have no doubt that the meeting of Sunday will result in securing a large amount of aid in addition to the cash subscription.

We have no sympathy with the effort to conceal the condition of affairs from the general public outside of this state. First, it is foolish and unwise, and next it is impossible. We think an appeal should be made to the country, as it was after the Chicago fire or the Johnstown disaster. It will have to be finally, because the available resources of the state are not equal to the emergency. The great present necessity is fuel. If a blizzard should strike the western part of the state in its present destitute condition, a fearful loss of life might result. Money from Alliances may be sent to this office. Its receipt will be acknowledged in this paper, and forwarded to duly appointed relief agents. The County Alliances of Lancaster and other counties in the eastern part of the state should take immediate action in this matter. Their officers should first notify all Subordinate Alliances, and call for contributions of clothing and money, and then a special meeting should be called, and the delegates bring in the contributions to the central committee.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

The family quarrel that is on between the great organ of the railroad party and the lesser organs, in the discussion of the above question, is interesting as well as instructive. "When rogues fall out honest men come by their own." The amount of truth being told about low down party politics will make a valuable addition to history. Mr. Rosewater, over his own sign manual, scores Church Howe, the republican convention, Mr. Richards, Tommy Benton and the whole outfit. He says now that Mr. Richards was a railroad man and an incompetent "not capable of stumping the state and fighting his own battle, let alone that of his colleagues on the ticket." He says he "could not be commended for any act in public life that would be a telling card." He says "only two of the eight republican candidates were able to appear on the stump." He also says that the republican candidates who were to make up the board of transportation "were not expected to reduce rates or redeem any of the pledges the platform made for us." He admits that Mr. Richards "was knifed by the Burlington," which confirms our charge that that road was in the combine to elect Boyd, and that Mr. Rosewater was in the same combine.

Now Mr. Rosewater knew all these things, and all the rest that he has stated in the Bee of Sunday, long before election; and nothing could so fully prove his essential and inherent dishonesty and treachery to the people and their cause as these words of his own. Look at it just as he presents it. Here was a convention organized by railroad influence, a platform which was an intentional juggle and a ticket of incapables who were "not expected to redeem any pledge." For these facts we have Mr. Rosewater's word. But he, for years a rampant anti-monopoly crank demanding railroad regulation by law, and claiming an honorable position before the people as the champion of their rights, sunk his remaining manhood and independence at the bidding of the brass-colored brigade—aided these incapables and gave no word of warning to the people he pretends to love. This is the situation, portrayed by himself. We accept the evidence as final and conclusive.

NEWS OF A DAY.

On the 15th there was great excitement in Wall Street, a tremendous fall of stocks, and a rush for cover. The Barings were reported shaky, caused by a decline of \$55,000,000 in Argentine securities in the past three months. The bank of England, the Rothschilds and other large houses came to the aid of the Barings, and tided the trouble over. The signs presage a financial crisis. A Boston packing and refrigerator company assigned liabilities \$1,000,000. An attempted revolution in Honduras resulted disastrously, and Gen Sanchez and several of his followers were shot in the public square, without even trial by court-martial.

Warned by the late election, it is said Senators Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew will propose the free admission of binding twine and its raw materials. This is right. The Alliance demand is, admit all raw materials upon which labor may be employed free.

"AN EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY."

The World-Herald, in its frantic efforts to keep up with the Alliance procession, has an article under the above caption in which it asserts that the panic in Wall Street is caused by the fact that there is no money enough in the country to do the business. This is undoubtedly true. The W. H. has been very slow in finding out the truth. The State Alliance and this paper made that assertion long ago, and our position on that question made the independent ticket thousands of votes. But the W. H. is entirely behind when it proposes simply the issue of more promises to pay without providing anything to pay with. That is the tool the money power uses to control labor and absorb products. Our paper money now is a promise to pay gold, and the supply of gold to pay the present issue is inadequate. This being true, no man but a loon would propose to issue more promises without either increasing the basis or providing another one. If the W. H. would come to this view of the case it would be on the road to salvation. Let the government issue direct to the people \$30 per capita of Land Currency, secured by mortgage on arable land to one-half its assessed value, at two per cent. interest, said money to remain out as long as the interest was paid or until redeemed by the cancellation of the mortgage, and at the same time coin all the gold and silver it could lay its hands on, both paper and coin to be full legal tender, and this country would enter upon a golden era of prosperity never before known.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

"Democratic success in republican states like Nebraska can easily be made permanent by an active advocacy of the reforms in tariffs, railroads and circulating medium which the rebellious masses indignantly demand, which it is just that they should have and which are in line with the real principles of the democratic party."—World Herald. FREE TRANSLATION.—"Say, you democratic heeled, strikers and demagogues, you see now what the people want. Just go for it, loon, and perhaps you can get there. Anything for votes. Our Wall street friends understand it." That's the bald proposition. For men who make it to talk about "real principles" is refreshing. Mr. Cleveland illustrated the depth of his "real principles" when he hastened before his inauguration to prostitute himself before the Wall street Moloch in his celebrated silver letter. The democratic party has as much real principle in it as the devil has of holiness, and the republican has less.

Bro. Blaekmer, of Peoria, says that the State and Congressional Committees should have their accounts care fully audited, and then publish a statement. We fully concur in this view.

THE SECURITY OF LAND CURRENCY.

It will be perceived that since the rate of interest on the money will always be uniform, and loans can always be obtained from the Safety Fund on productive property, it will be impossible to induce a financial crisis, and depreciate the value of property on which the money is issued, so that it would not be good for the interest. Therefore the mortgages will always be ample security for the loans of the Safety Fund; and the money will always be a fair equivalent for property and labor, because it will always truly represent their value. For, if the money can be loaned for a per centage interest which will buy a certain portion of the yearly product of land and labor, the legal value of the principal of the money will be equal to the actual value of so much land as will produce what the interest will purchase. When branches are established in all the states, every individual can borrow money, at the usual rate of interest, to the amount of half the value of his productive land. Every dollar thus borrowed will be added to the amount in circulation, as much as if it had been imported from a foreign country or coined. The Safety Fund will actually create all its money.

It will require a very small proportion of the property of the country to secure a sufficient currency. The property in Massachusetts, according to the assessed valuation in 1840, averaged \$408.50 to each inhabitant. Therefore, only three or four per cent. of the property of the country will be necessary to secure an ample supply of money. The government can in this way provide a portable legal value to any extent that may be required. The people can borrow money from the Safety Fund in larger or smaller sums at precisely the same rate of interest.

The mortgages may be drawn payable one year after date, with one and one-half per cent. interest, and so long as this interest is regularly paid, the principal may remain, in whole or in part, at the option of the mortgagor. So, whenever a mortgagor shall have the means, he can pay off any part of his mortgage, and thereby stop the interest. But he will never be compelled to pay the principal so long as the interest shall be regularly paid.

No aid from large capitalists will be required to establish the Safety Fund, for the money will be made up of loans against the landed estate of the people, without a specie basis. It is no more necessary to make money of gold and silver to render it a just balance against property, than to make a mortgage of gold or silver to render it of equal value with a piece of land. The value of the mortgage depends upon its legal power over the land and its products. The Safety Fund money will have a legal representative value which will be capable of purchasing the mortgage, or the land or the products of the land. The mortgage, or the money as such, can be no more valuable made of gold than of paper. As paper mortgages will secure the delivery of loans of money, so paper mortgages will secure the money issued by the Safety Fund. If people will readily loan gold and silver coins for paper mortgages on property, they will esteem the paper mortgages as valuable as the gold. A mortgage is a lien upon a specific piece of property. The Safety Fund money will be a general lien upon all property for sale, and a legal tender in payment for all debts. The mortgages given by the Safety Fund will be individual obligations for the payment of money, and will be necessarily local. But the money issued for them will be neither individual nor local. It will be equal good in Maine, New York, Ohio, and Florida, as if its owner does not wish to lend it to individuals, he can lend it to any branch of the Safety Fund at an interest of one per cent.

It has already been stated that it is no more necessary to make money of gold and silver in order to make it good, than to make a bond or note on a silver or gold plate in order to make it good. Still, if the people shall insist upon a mixture of specie in the currency, it can be easily procured. It will only be necessary that the interest to be received and paid by the Safety Fund shall be paid in specie. By loaning money at one and one-tenth per cent. the fund will be in receipt of many times the interest in specie that it can be called upon to pay. This will preserve the use of coin as money. It appears evident, however, that the money of the Safety Fund will fulfill all the functions of a public medium of exchange without any admixture of coin.

The Safety Fund money will probably be compared by some to the assignats of France, or to the Continental money of the United States during the Revolution. But they are no more alike than a good productive soil and a desert. There is as much difference between the paper assignats issued by France and the paper money to be issued by the Safety Fund, as between two perpetual mortgages, one bearing interest, and the other bearing no interest; the first would be good, the second worthless. If, as heretofore stated, the French government had secured the payment of the assignats issued to her citizens by mortgages on productive landed estate, not exceeding half its

value, and when payment was demanded had funded them with government bonds bearing a yearly interest, they must have continued good. Both the mortgages and the assignats would have been representatives of property, and the yearly productions of the land would have secured the annual interest, and made them safe. The assignats became worthless because they were not the representatives of property. If the government of the United States, instead of issuing the Continental money, had established a Safety Fund, and had lent money for mortgages on productive land worth double the amount of the loan, and had provided notes bearing interest to fund the money, such paper money would have been a representative of property and invariably good. The Continental money not being a representative of property, of course proved worthless. Had our government instituted a Safety Fund, it would have had an abundance of money for the transaction of all business; we should have secured the many millions we paid to France for a representative of our own property, and besides, should have prevented the great injury suffered by the country from the scarcity of interest on it, and the paying interest on then so much retarded business and production.

The objection may arise that if the loans of the Safety Fund be confined to owners of land, it will place in their hands a great monopoly power, and instead of diffusing wealth in accordance with the labor performed, will give it to the landholders. But a little reflection will make it evident that the abundant supply of money and the reduction of the rate of interest will be of equal benefit to those who are without property, and depend on their daily labor for their support. The owners of land will obtain loans from the fund, either to purchase property, or to discharge debts, or to pay for labor, and all the money borrowed for these purposes will go into circulation and be used by others. The owners of land will not borrow money to keep, for they would lose the interest on it, and be paying interest on their mortgages to the Safety Fund. Every farmer owing money on mortgage of his farm, and paying seven per cent. interest, will probably borrow money from the Safety Fund and pay the debt. The difference between seven and one and one-tenth per cent. on his mortgage will be in favor of his own, or others' labor of his farm; the interest will absorb but a comparatively small proportion of the product of the land. The rate of the payment for a mortgage cannot obtain a higher rate of interest than that charged by the fund; he must either purchase property with the money, or lend it to individuals at one and one-tenth per cent., or to the Safety Fund at one per cent. interest. If he finds that he can rent out land to others for a term of years so as to secure one and one-tenth, or one and one-quarter per cent. interest, he will naturally prefer the land in preference to funding the money; and the laborers who can have the use of land at these low rents will soon lay up the means to buy farms for themselves.

Says the Blair Republican anent the late election. Avoid fusion and entanglements with the old parties. The independents have the courage of success, true and pure leaders and an assured growth in the next year that will make them invincible and master of the situation during the campaign. To marry the democratic party would be to espouse the whisky traffic. But most important of all will be the record made by the independents in the next session of the legislature. With a working majority in both branches they must shoulder the responsibility and strive honestly to meet the demands for reform which created the party. Will they discuss the regular exhibition of crude, untried and extravagant statesmanship; will they scramble for spoils, harry with jobbers and lobbyists, and encourage fraud, or will they encourage that legislation which is good for the state and just for the individual? Make haste slowly is the demand in this crisis.

Rosewater is the recipient of many congratulations and ovations from the whigs of Nebraska and other states. Such as he "Saved their bacon" this time, but there is a hereafter. The Alliance will be heard from in due time. The Bee fattened exceedingly on the people just before the supreme moment of victory. That was a mistake which all the victories and patronage cannot repair. Like the democratic celebration in Omaha over the election of Boyd, the recent proposal of the World-Herald to marry the independent party to democracy is somewhat premature. Negotiations had better be suspended until the voters learn who is the real head of the alleged combination. Sift the fraud out of the returns and Papa Powers would be governor elect.

Notice of County Meeting. The Cummings County Alliance will hold their first meeting at Beemer town hall, Dec. 8th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The local Alliances are entitled to representation as follows: One delegate to each ten members and major fraction thereof. T. B. TITUS, Secy. H. S. KELLER, Chairman.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL ARMY FOR 1892.

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby declare our adhesion to the following fundamental principles; viz: Silver and gold should have free and unlimited coinage; our money circulation should be increased to \$50 per capita of population; and all paper issues necessary to make up that amount should be issued by the government direct to the people, based on mortgages on arable land to half its value, and should be legal tender for all debts, public and private. Land monopoly should be abolished either by limitation of ownership or graduated taxation of excessive holdings, and alien ownership should be prohibited.

The railroad system as at present managed is a system of spoilation and robbery, and its enormous bonded debt at fictitious valuations is absorbing the substance of the people in the interest of millionaires. The general government should own and operate the railroads and telegraphs, and furnish transportation at cost, the same as mail facilities are now furnished. We further declare that the political machinery in this nation is controlled by corporate power for the plunder of the people and the enrichment of itself, and we have entirely lost confidence in the efficacy of that machinery for the enactment of just and the repeal of unjust laws.

We therefore invite all men, without regard to past political affiliation to join us in the enactment of the above principles into law to the end that the people may be relieved from the domination of corporate power and partisan rule, and justice be established in the land. And we hereby pledge OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES AND OUR SACRED HONORS TO ABIDE BY AND MAINTAIN THESE PRINCIPLES UNTIL THEY SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE NATION.

And we the signers of these principles hereby agree to act together for the election of a president in 1892, who shall be pledged to their establishment.

NAMES. POSTOFFICE. Cut this out and return with your signature, and renewal or subscription to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. Terms \$1 per year, or five names in one order for one year, \$4. The above declaration on blanks for signatures furnished free on application.

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EDWARD KESLOGO, in Labor and Capital.

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THE ALLIANCE RELIEF FUND.

The following amounts have been contributed for the relief of the drought-stricken region of the state: S. Alliance to Red Willow Co., \$100.00 " " to Cheyenne Co., 100.00 W. C. Lange, Sutton, 2.00 August Post for Iowa S. Alliance 100.00 Alliance No. 858, Chas. Mohnike, Secretary, 28.50 Alliance No. 1411, Chas. Hulbert, Secretary, Craig, Neb., 3.50 Alliance No. 1086, of Frairie Tp., Phelps Co., by Andrew Urborn, 17.50 Alliance No. 1539, by M. E. Harris, North Bend, 14.40 Contributions to J. F. Black.

Bro. J. F. Black, chairman of the Red Willow County relief society, Indiana, Neb., reports the following amounts received by him: From V. Horn's Alliance, M. H. Severy, Secy., \$10.00 From G. D. Fullerton, Secy of Alliance No. 8,328, Skidmore, Missouri, 37.00 From Charleston Alliance No. 476, York Co., Neb., 3.75 From Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago, 100.00

A Short Chapter on Dictators.

The Omaha Bee says that Mr. Burrows is the dictator of the independent party. Everybody knows that Mr. Rosewater is the self-elected dictator of the republican party. Now, if dictators are the fashion in Nebraska, we independents are glad that we have the best one in the whole outfit. All the boodle in the republican party of the state would not be boot enough to induce us to swap dictators. Mr. Rosewater began his reign as dictator when his party had a clear majority of 18,000 votes in the state. His brilliant leadership has reduced the vote of the party until there is now an adverse majority of over 70,000 votes against the republican party. One more campaign like this managed by dictator Rosewater and there will be nobody left in the party except a mutual admiration society consisting of Edward Rosewater and the Omaha Bee, and these two can spend the rest of their days in mutual laudation of each other. Rosewater can continue to say that the Bee is the greatest newspaper on earth, and the Bee can continue to say that Edward Rosewater is the greatest orator now living. On the other hand the independent party has been managed with great ability and consummate skill. If Mr. Burrows is the man who has managed this campaign—and the Omaha Bee says he is—then we independents say, "God bless Dictator Burrows." Our party was started only six months ago. Its leaders were unknown. It had no political experience. It was without a campaign fund and without a daily newspaper. Yet it boldly attacked the two great parties of the state led by able men, fortified with long years of political experience and possessed of unlimited capital stolen from the people, and the new party has routed the two old parties and in many parts of the state has not left enough of both parties combined to make a respectable funeral. To-day our party is thoroughly organized, united and defiant, and is 20,000 votes stronger than it was on election day. The ranks of the old parties are shattered and broken and the party leaders are picking each other like disappointed pickpockets, and are telling the truth about each other for the first time in twenty years. According to the Omaha Bee Mr. Burrows has built up a great and victorious party and has utterly destroyed the two old parties, and he has done all this work in six months. What a wonderful man our grand old dictator has proved himself to be!

The battle is over. The victory is won. The two old parties in Nebraska are dead. Boyd and Boodie killed one of them; Rosewater and Railroads killed the other. The only difference between them is that the republican party is quiet and peaceable like a well-regulated corpse ought to be, while the fool democrats are still squirming and kicking and haven't sense enough left to know that they are dead than the other fellows.

From the foregoing premises we reach the following conclusion: The independents ought to promote Dictator Burrows and the Republicans ought to crucify Dictator Rosewater. INDEPENDENT. Central City, Nov. 15, 1892.

But most important of all will be the record made by the independents in the next session of the legislature. With a working majority in both branches they must shoulder the responsibility and strive honestly to meet the demands for reform which created the party. Will they discuss the regular exhibition of crude, untried and extravagant statesmanship; will they scramble for spoils, harry with jobbers and lobbyists, and encourage fraud, or will they encourage that legislation which is good for the state and just for the individual? Make haste slowly is the demand in this crisis.

Rosewater is the recipient of many congratulations and ovations from the whigs of Nebraska and other states. Such as he "Saved their bacon" this time, but there is a hereafter. The Alliance will be heard from in due time. The Bee fattened exceedingly on the people just before the supreme moment of victory. That was a mistake which all the victories and patronage cannot repair. Like the democratic celebration in Omaha over the election of Boyd, the recent proposal of the World-Herald to marry the independent party to democracy is somewhat premature. Negotiations had better be suspended until the voters learn who is the real head of the alleged combination. Sift the fraud out of the returns and Papa Powers would be governor elect.

Notice of County Meeting. The Cummings County Alliance will hold their first meeting at Beemer town hall, Dec. 8th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The local Alliances are entitled to representation as follows: One delegate to each ten members and major fraction thereof. T. B. TITUS, Secy. H. S. KELLER, Chairman.