THE Farmers' Alliance.

VOL. II. LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1890. NO. 25.

Notice to Subscribers.

EXPIRATIONS.

As the easiest and cheapest means of notifying subscribers of the date of their expirations we will mark this notice with a blue or red pencil, on the date at which their subscription expires. We will send the paper two weeks after expiration. If not renewed by that time it will be discontinued.

POETRY.

THE GROGGERY CASH BELL.

From the earliest glimmer of day
To the setting of the sun,
There's a chiming of bells that merrily tells
Of shame and of crime begun.
Ching!
Five cents for a glass of beer;
Ching!
Ten cents for a whiskey straight.
And the devil stands near with a horrible leer
Like the wraith of a hideous fate.

And all through the wearisome night
In noisome and smoke-tainted air,
Men are mixing their brains with horrible pains
And branding their souls with despair
Ching!
Ten cents for a glass of rye;
Ching!
Fifteen for a Bourbon sour,
While little babes cry because hunger is nigh
And tortures them hour after hour.

Oh, vain for the church bells to sound
The beautiful praises of Christ,
By a merrier chime ringing all of the time
Are the souls of our brothers enticed.
Ching!
Ten cents for a glass of wine:
Ching!
Fifteen for a bumper of rum,
While the desolate pine with a patience divine
And the mourners with sorrow are dumb.

Then what though hard times be abroad,
And the gaunt form of Famine appear?
There is gold and to spare to buy whiskey and care
And enough to buy sorrow and beer
Ching!
Ten cents for insanity's spell;
Ching!
Five cents for a bumper of woe—
'Tis a musical knell ringing souls down to hell,
And to frenzy and shame ere they go!

—George Horton.

What Is Thought of the Contest.

CENTRAL CITY, Nov. 22, 1890.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—There is rejoicing in the camp of the independents over the commencement of the great election contest. We are all in favor of an honest election and a fair count, and we don't believe we got either in Omaha. The concerted efforts of the Bee and the *World-Herald* to allay all excitement and induce the people to acquiesce in the election of Mr. Boyd make us suspicious of the whole count, for when rogues agree honest men are liable to get badly left.

The repeated changes in the vote of Douglas county, as reported by the Omaha papers, induce us to believe that the returns have been manipulated to suit the exigencies of the case.

□ The country people believe that the chief city of Nebraska is controlled by anarchists, and not by law abiding citizens, and they think that its leading men sacrificed all parties and every decent candidate and every sentiment of honor and honesty in an insane attempt to elect Boyd and whiskey. The people also believe that Mr. Powers was honestly and fairly elected governor of Nebraska, and they expect to see him inaugurated. They are astonished at the attempt made by the politicians of Omaha in the recent election to force Mr. Boyd into the gubernatorial chair by intimidation, violence and fraud, and they want it forever decided that the people rule in Nebraska and not the ignorant Omaha mob. The last election in Omaha is a menace to good government and is dangerous to the safety and welfare of the people. The present attitude of Omaha to the rest of the state is an unfortunate one. The independents, the prohibitionists, and very many of the best republicans and democrats in the country look upon Omaha as a second Sodom, and its leading politicians as utterly and hopelessly corrupt. They have also lost all faith in the Omaha newspapers, and if either the *World-Herald* or the *Bee* were to say to-morrow morning that the Declaration of Independence was good politics, or the sermon on the mount good religion, the country people would immediately become suspicious of those old landmarks of statesmanship and theology. Now a contest will be a good thing in any event. If it turns out that the charges against Omaha are true, then the proper officers can be seated, the proper rascals can be punished, and dishonest elections will be prevented hereafter. If on the other hand, the Omaha election proves to have been fair and honest, and as quiet as an orthodox Sunday school, as Boyd's friends claim, the country people will have their eyes opened to the fact that Omaha has been maligned and abused, that the men there are all honest and the women all virtuous, that it is the home of the saints and the dwelling place of the pure in heart.

The country independents are everywhere saying to the contest committee: Let the contest go on. It can only be productive of good results. Sift the whole matter to the bottom. The people are behind you and they are not afraid of the consequences. If there is any fraud let it be exposed. If there is any bribery or intimidation, any false counting or vote suppressing, open them up to the broad light of publicity. If there are any rascals to be punished, for God's sake let no guilty man escape. If Powers is elected let him be seated at any cost and at all hazards. If Boyd is elected by an honest plurality of one vote, then he must have the office, and in the latter case the contest will have proved the best thing that ever happened to him, for it will quiet his title to an office to which nobody now believes he is entitled. Let the contest go on, and God defend the right.

INDEPENDENT.

An amusing story to the effect that Mr. Harrison's backers for a second term are buying up the control of the leading daily papers in Indiana has floated hither from Indianapolis. The theory is that in this way they hope to make sure of a solid Harrison delegation to the national convention. A report that they are also purchasing the press of New York would be no more improbable. It would take a pretty respectable fund to nominate and elect a president in that way.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Is the People's Party Dealing With Myths?

The assertion that the people's party is dealing with myths instead of realities, is far-fetched and foolish. Is it a myth that 80 per cent of the farms in this country are mortgaged? Then the records in the register of deeds office are lies. Is it a myth that there are millions of idle men in this country? Then Carrol D. Wright, U. S. land commissioner, is a liar. Is it a myth that 20,000 young girls are driven into prostitution in the city of Boston alone, every year, by low wages? Then this same Mr. Wright is a liar. Is it a myth that 200,000 and 300,000 girls are engaged in six trades in New York city, none of whom get living wages? Then the pastor of Paternity church is a liar. Is it a myth that 10,000 people die in New York city every year for want of proper nourishment? Then the New York state board of health are liars. Is it a myth that 7,000 young girls were examined in New York state in a single year for insanity, and the report was, that low wages made it impossible to purchase sufficient clothes to protect their bodies, or sufficient food to nourish them, thereby bringing about mental defection? If this is a myth, then the New York state bord of lunacy are liars. Is it a myth that over a million children under fifteen years of age are employed in the workshops, factories, and mines of the country? Then the U. S. labor commissioners and the state labor commissioners are all liars. It is a myth that there are 500,000 fallen girls in this country? Then those who have given their whole lives to the saving of these girls, are liars. It is a myth that farm products, on an average, do not pay the cost of production? Then the farmers are all liars. Is it a myth that there were nearly 11,000 business failures in this country last year? Then Bradstreet and Dunn's commercial agencies are liars. Is it a myth that during the time this terrible state of affairs has been brought about, that the millionaires have increased from three to over seven thousand, and that 25,000 people own one-half of all the wealth in the country? Then the tax records lie. So we might go on ad infinitum, and find that these things, instead of being myths, are most damnably substantial facts. These terrible evils exist. They are not natural. They have a cause. There is a remedy, and damned will be the party or politician who is posing as an apologist for these evils and their cause, instead of honestly trying to destroy the cause and then remedy the evils.—Non Con.

Are the Alliance Demands Rational?

Are the demands of the people's party beyond the reach of rational legislation? No. More money is needed to do business. This is generally admitted outside of banking circles. The constitution gives congress the power to "raise money and regulate the value thereof." The U. S. supreme court decisions give congress power to create paper money and make it a full legal tender. Then legislation can remedy the stringency in money matters. But how shall we get it into circulation? asks the old parties. At present all government expenses are paid with money gathered by direct or indirect taxation. Why not stop taxing the people for a while, and pay government expenses with money created for the purpose, the same as the soldiers were paid during war times, until the per capita circulation is increased to a point that will enable the people to do business on a cash basis? There is but one rational way to get money into circulation, and that is to pay it into circulation, and there is but one way to pay it into circulatioe, and that is to discharge government obligations with it. All money should be a full legal tender. Government can give it that quality, as has already been decided. The volume of currency should be stable, so that values will fluctuate only according to the law of supply and demand. A fluctuating volume of money means fluctuating values for labor's products, without regard to the law of supply and demand. This plays into the hands of the speculator class and works great injury to the producing class. The latter outnumber the former one hundred to one; therefore, the "greatest good to the greatest number" demands, that the volume of money should be kept stable. Congress has power to do this; therefore legislation wipes out speculation.

The People's party are opposed to national banks. They are opposed to a corporation doing a banking busines on government credit. They are opposed to private institutions having power to issue currency, and contract or expand the volume of money at their pleasure, thereby contracting or expanding the value of everything that money purchases, according as the money power desire to load up or unload property, thus keeping up an era of speculation. The government chartered the national banks. The power that created man can uncreate, and legislation can wipe out national banks by simply rescinding their charters. So with every demand of the people's party—not one is beyond the reach of rational legislation, as we shall prove in the near future. The speculator class may cry out "visionary! fanatical! dangerous!" but the people's party will not be deterred from taking those steps that will legally, and in harmony with the constitution, take away those privileges from the few, that by the conferring of a tremendous taxing power enables them to grow rich at the expense of those who work for a living. And if the constitution is not broad enough to cover the natural rights and needs of the people the constitution will be amended.

Don't Dodge.

"The people's party is only temporary and will soon die." So say our political opponents. Why? Because it has no central idea or principle; because it composed of a diversity of elements, no two agreeing; because its demands are beyond the reach of national legislation; because it deals with myths instead of realities; because its leaders are visionary cranks and fanatics, instead of thoughtful men and women; lastly, because there can never be but two great parties in a nation.

Thus, the old party politicians dispose of us, and thus they deceive themselves. The above objections are not valid, and cannot be sustained either by facts or argument. The people's party, of whatever elements composed, in the support of which all the elements are agreed. That idea is expressed in the phrase, "Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," and is in contravention to the central idea of the old parties, viz., "Special privileges to the few; let all others hustle." The battle cry of the people's party is: "For our homes!" It believes that happy homes make the best foundation for a good government. It believes that mankind should rank higher than money; that the human soul is of more value than the "almighty dollar." It believes that the first care of the state should be the individuals composing it. It believes that governments were made for man, not man for governments. It believes that political parties truckling to money interests, have passed their day of usefulness. It believes that governments are essentially rotten, when they foster great money monopolies and ruthlessly ignore suffering, starving multitudes. It believes that political parties are the burlesque of the age, when posing as apologists for their own sins of omission. It believes that the evils cursing the people are not natural; do not exist without a cause; that there is a remedy for these evils, and it has more faith in, and more respect for the "visionary crank," even, who is honestly trying to discover a remedy, than for the careful conservative who treats it as an "iridescent dream." On these things the different elements of the People's party are agreed. As a rallying sentiment, it will, in the near future, prove far more powerful and inspiring than any battle cry emanating from political tricksters, grasping for the spoils of office.

Charlotte Mary Yonge, who a generation ago wrote the "Heir of Redcliffe" and other novels, and gave the proceeds to the cause of church missions in New Zealand is still alive in England. Although 67 years old, she is still writing, being now engaged on her 101st book, which is to be a story of the time of Vespasian.

Ng Chi-Sing, otherwise known as Howgua, the wealthiest man in China, is dead. His name is celebrated in the history of the foreign trade of China. He was worth about $30,000,000, and accumulated his wealth as head of the Chinese company called the Co-Hong, which for many years had a monopoly of the trade with Canton.

In the matter of covering the news of the revolution of Buenos Ayres the London *Times*, under young Arthur Walter, its manager, is said to have distinguished itself among the European press. With proper foresight Walter sent down a special man and stood telegraphic charges at the rate, for a column of 1,800 words, of £630.

Charles P. Berkshire of Morgantown, Pa., is making a cane for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 which will contain 132 pieces of West Virginia wood, have a gold ferrule and a diamond-tipped head. He has made several valuable sticks, and expects this to be one of the finest works of wood-engraving to be seen at the Fair.

When the training ship Portsmouth sailed from Newport on her cruise in European waters she carried eight pigeons from the training stations. These birds were released off the coast at intervals of about eight miles. Six returned to Newport safely the last making the flight of seventy miles in one hour and three-quarters. The success of the experiment with these birds seems to establish the fact of their usefulness for messenger service at sea as well as on shore.

Mrs. Jacob Benton of Lancaster, N. H., has been a hopeless invalid for the last seven years, but she has not been idle, for she has spent her time in study and thus made herself the mistress of five languages, including Volapuk.

Two expeditions to the far north are planned for next year, the one being the Swedish attempt to reach the North Pole under Dr. Nansen and other an examination of the coast of Greenland by Lieutenant C. Ryder, of the Danish navy.

William Field, who enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts at the outbreak of the Civil War, being then over 60 years of age, died recently at his home in Deerfield. Mr. Field is believed to have been the only man in his State who became a soldier when over three-score.

State Senator Coggeshall, of the Oneida district, N. Y., recently crossed the Rocky Mountains riding on the cow catcher of a Canadian Pacific Railway train. He tells a Tacoma reporter that, so impressed was he with the grandness of the scenery at times he felt like shouting like an untamed redskin.

"The old legend at our college," says a Vassar girl, "is that in former times the words 'Vassar Female College' was done in stone on the front of the building. One night, so runs the tale, there came a great storm, and the F E were taken off, leaving it 'Male.' This the elements knew to be incorrect, so a second storm obligingly took off the M. The 'Vassar Ale College' was, however, too sugestive of the manner in which the founder had made his money, so the trustees had 'ale' chipped, and to-day it reads simply Vassar College.

BYE AND BYE.

There's a little mischief maker
That is stealing half our bliss,
Sketching pictures in a dream land
Which are never seen in this;
Dashing from our lips the pleasures
Of the present, while we sigh,
You may not know this mischief maker,
For his name is Bye and Bye.

He is sitting by our hearthstone
With his sly bewitching glance,
Whispering of the coming morrow
As the social hours advance;
Loitering 'mid our calm reflection,
Hiding forms of beauty nigh;
He's a smooth determined fellow,
This enchanter, Bye and Bye.

You may know him by his mincing,
By his careless, sportive air,
By his sly, obtrusive presence
That is straying everywhere;
By the trophies which he gathers
Where his cheated victims lie;
For a bold, determined fellow
Is the conqueror, Bye and Bye

When the calls of duty haunt us,
And the present seems to be
All of time that ever mortals
Snatched from long eternity,
Then a fairer hand seems painting
Pictures on a distant sky,
For a cunning little artist
Is the fairy, Bye and Bye.

"Bye and Bye" the wind is singing,
"Bye and Bye" the heart replies;
But the phantom just before us
Ere we grasp it ever flies.
List not to the idle charmer,
Scorn the very specious lie—
Only in the fancy liveth
This deceiver, Bye and Bye

—UNKNOWN.

JOHN THOMPSON'S LETTER.

ONE NEW YORK BANKER HAS A MIND OF HIS OWN.

TO THE SILVER MEETING AT COOPER UNION, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27

GENTLEMEN:—Currency is the lifeblood of a nation. An abundance of it is as necessary as an abundance of food. The late Thurlow Weed said that he always had strong intuitions that the leading journals had been misleading the people about silver. I have these intuitions and also a knowledge that this is so. One of the most potent admissions in Secretary Windom's report on his plan is this: "It is freely admitted that the predictions of our wisest financiers as to where the safe limit of silver coinage would be reached have not been fulfilled."

Few realize that while we are on a gold standard we are liable to a panic at any time for several reasons. Since 1873 international credits have been based on gold. Before that a debtor in any country had practically the option of paying in gold or silver, at a ratio that had long been fixed. All the mints of the world but that of England were open to both metals, and the price of silver, in terms of gold, was quite constant; in fact, it has been a wonder to many that it has been so constant since then in silver using countries like France. This is the explanation: In France the debtor has always the choice of the metal which happens to be most easily procurable; and this power of choice creating a demand counteracts the incipient fluctuation. Thus the law of supply and demand, working on gold and silver as commodities, automatically counterbalances any excessive tendency to use one metal in preference to the other.

But we have dangers that Erance knows not of; for there business is mostly done with money, while here, as in England, it is mostly done with notes and checks. Our banks, with their 20 per cent. of money to liabilities, should not have much to say about "72 cent dollars." In any big financial flurry here, silver and silver certificates will be the only thoroughly available currency. Why? Because gold is our bull's eye. Greenbacks are convertible into coin. Gold can be got for national bank notes at Washington. Deposits in banks, trust campanies and savings banks are payable in gold or money convertible into gold. The last two add much to the danger by the fact that though mostly agreeing to pay deposits without notice, they are not forced to keep reserves—relying on the commercial banks. The humming top with the golden peg goes nicely until trouble comes. Then it flops over quick enough. You may be sure that in panic where gold goes to a premium over all else, greenbacks and national bank notes will flee away; and only despised silver remain. The only way to get much gold for silver certificates is to induce importers to pay duties with them—a slow process.

And how much silver have we? The treasury statement of last November gives $1,066,000,000 of gold coin, gold certificates, greenbacks and national bank notes, against $342,000,000 of silver.

We have not even the recourse that England has. Ever since 1696 she has had exchequer notes, a sort of greenback, issued in time of trouble. I have proposed such a remedy, in a resolution sent to congress to give the secretary of the treasury the right to issue as high as $100,000,000 at any time on any government bonds—the issue to be recalled after the emergency. Our wiser rulers don't see it. Meanwhile the need of money is great. Our producers are getting half what they should, because their profits are measured in terms of gold. Those who expect a great return of currency from the west and south this year will be mistaken. Those regions are getting a little out of debt, and will keep much of the money. It is a scandalous subterfuge to say that free coinage of silver is demanded in behalf of miners. The currency is steadily decreasing, while the demand for it increases.

But there is a lion in the way—the British lion—who has many whelps in this land. Thousands of years ago Alexander drew the money metals from Egypt and western Asia. The iron hand of Rome drew them still more thoroughly into southern Europe. But the outside nations had revenge. Italians, taxed to despair, largely ceased production. The empire relied on northern Africa and other untaxed lands for food. Rome was poor again. Depopulation and poverty spread from Italy to Sicily, to hither and further Gaul, to Asia and to Africa, long before a barbarian crossed the Alps.

□ Let England, the robber nation of today—the bunco steerer—beware how she allows her gold bugs to further destroy her home industries, which, starved out, are coming here and going to India and elsewhere. She has been playing very sharp with her two edged sword of cheap silver—whacking India, America, and all silver using countries. Already in India she is "hoist with her own petard." The premium on European exchange has acted as a protective tariff against all European merchandise. A wonderful cotton manufacture is growing up there, and trade with all silver countries.

Gold basis for a time, though making business a lottery, helped England as a whole. Now, none but money lenders and people with fixed incomes are benefitted by it. Edward Pierrepont said in the *North American Review* that the report of the royal commission on the money question read as if it was made out by retired ex-chancellors, thinking only of maintaining the purchasing power of their gold pensions. Holland once ruled the seas: but she became a nation of usurers and their dependents; and who cares for her except to cheat her at her own games?

The smart alecks of statesmen think that to go on a gold basis is to insure such success as England's. But she was ahead of all the other nations long before 1816, when she became a gold bug. Fool Germany tried the same trick and got left, and some say that the reason why silver has fallen points is that fool Hungary is to try it and will dump her silver here. Netherlands Java tried it and lost the trade of 600,000,000 silver Asiatics.

But the new silver shoe begins to pinch the British lion's gouty toes worse than the McKinley bill, and he is fighting mad. He has made us take India prices for wheat and cotton; but just after we got the silver bill our silver went up 14 cents per ounce, and wheat 16 cents per bushel, and cotton rose, with a prospect of rising $10 a bale. At last we have found a way to protect our agriculture. So the raging lion set our "best financiers" to a Chinese beating of gongs, smashed a few weak silver syndicates, and managed in various ways to beat silver. But though we have no wings, "we'll get there just the same." The world's monopolists have thrown down the gauntlet of war and defiance, and now we are fully ready for free coinage. If we do not get it this winter, I think that many republican congressmen will be furnished with feather overcoats that won't blow off, when they reach home. Britannia will no longer rule the wave and the bourse. The clearing house of the world is to be in New York. The best thing we can now do is to side with "all America" in telling Europe to keep on her own side of the dish.

A new factor is the absorption of gold by India. Asia is still the "sink of the precious metals." The slow Hindoos, seeing silver undervalued in the bazaars, are vociferous for gold ornaments. Sir Hector Hay says that in twenty-one years India has taken $1,250,000,000 of gold—70 per cent of the new product.

Who are the losers by the suppression of silver in Christendom? Besides the producers and manufacturers of Europe and America, the people of Mexico, Bolivia, Peru and Chili, are great sufferers. Only money lenders and some heathen are benefited. It is building up Japan; and as to China, every steamer leaving San Francisco carries silver bought at its commercial value to be coined at the mint in Canton and used against us in the terrible Chinese fashion.

The excuse was made in 1816 and again in 1872 that gold alone must be used, because it was the cheaper metal. But Ricardo and his ilk, who gave the advice, knew that the scarce metal was their huckleberry.

We are threatened with being a dumping ground for silver. The wisest thing Windom has said is: "It is safe to say that there is no stock of silver coin in England which is not needed there for business purposes."

The silver committee has wisely said that the Rothschilds and Barings, who bought so many millions of silver here last year, will keep coming here for it.

Gen. Thomas Jordan has shown that it would cost France 9 per cent. to send silver here—from recoining old, half abraided coins—the waste of smelting, transporting, insurance, commission and interest, or 57,000,000 on her 575,000,000 five franc pieces.

□ In conclusion, I will say but that for the silver we already have, the Wall street panic of 1888 would have spread terribly over the country. The time will come ere long when the government will need money, and unless we forestall them with free coinage, the greenbackers will successfully insist that their currency shall be used instead of borrowing on interest bearing bonds, in the stupid old way in vogue since the beginning of the nation.

P. S.—The fall in silver to-day to 1.03 is another proof that an immense bluff against the free coinage of silver by the United States in December is being worked. A combination of European capitalists could well afford to lose many millions to carry that point. Free coinage is sure to come. Why not bring it about without delay—to avoid defeat?

The Great Insurance Leak.

YORK, NEB., Nov. 26, 1890.

To the farmers of Nebraska:—I see an advertisement of a flourishing insurance company in the ALLIANCE paper, giving its great increase in dollars and cents the past four years, and asking your patronage so they can continue making their twenty-two per cent. profit besides their living and after all their other expenses are taken out. How does this compare with an average farmer's profit. There are now 117 insurance companies doing business in the state of Nebraska at an enormous profit. Just think: There was paid to insurance companies in 1889 in this state alone on all property insured $1,856,740.42, and what do you suppose was paid back to policy holders? The small sum of $837,330.69, and on this small sum there was in litigation and unpaid August 28, 1890 $237,564.72. You see after getting over $1,000,000 out of the state of Nebraska these companies are unwilling to come to the poor farmer's assistance with their 2 per cent. money. I will say right here, this immense leak must be stopped. I must also say I have a remedy to prevent to a certain extent the insurance companies from drawing such an unnecessary surplus of milk from the big cow, and if I would ask a big prize for it no doubt I could sell it, but if the farmers that read this will keep his eye on it he will find the remedy in the next issue free of charge.

CHAS. FIRHBAUGH,
York, Neb.

THE OMAHA PLAN.

The following evidence by affidavit from citizens of Omaha maltreated and driven from the polls on election day, is interesting reading. It shows how peaceful the day was there and how lawless the strikers for Jim Boyd and against the amendment, were at election. It shows why Richards was knifed there and what the motive was that forced the outrageous vote for Boyd on record. It is evidence of more than usual interest in view of the pending contest.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County. }

F. W. Marsh, being first duly sworn on oath, says that he is a citizen of the state of Nebraska, and a voter of the city of Omaha, Nebraska, and has been a for number of years; that upon the 4th day of November, 1890, which was the day of general election, he was peddling tickets at the first precinct of the Fifth ward of said city; that he was handling the tickets of all the parties and that there was printed upon each of them "For the Prohibitory Amendment;" that while he was at said voting precinct, he was repeatedly accosted by a crowd of bums and hoodlums, who were congregated around the polling place. That they cursed him and applied to him all manner of abusive epithets, repeatedly threatened him with all manner of evil consequences unless he desisted from peddling said tickets, and finally when all other threats and abuse had failed to drive the affiant from his post of duty they appealed to a policeman and had the affiant arrested upon some fictitious charge and carried by force away from said polling place and taken to the city jail where he was released upon his own recognizance, and said fictitious charge was afterwards dismissed without ever being tried.

The affiant states that he verily believes that they had him arrested for the sole purpose of getting him away from said precinct and thereby preventing his work in the interest of his party. F. W. MARSH.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1890. V. O. STRICKLER,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County. }

H. A. Crane being first duly sworn, says that on the 4th day of November, 1890, he was a citizen of the state of Nebraska, and a voter in the city of Omaha; that he is a minister of the gospel and that he is now and has been for a long time Pastor of the Seward Street Methodist church in said city of Omaha; that at the election which was held upon the said 4th day of November and during a part of the day thereof he was distributing ballots at the Second precinct of the Eighth ward in the interests of the prohibitory amendment, which was being voted upon at said election; that he held in his hands the tickets of the republican, democratic, independent and prohibition parties upon all of which were printed "For the Amendment;" that at said precinct there were a number of persons who used profane and abusive language to all prohibitionists and that threats were freely made by said persons against those who were handling tickets for the prohibitory amendment and that about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day a man by the name of A.J. Herold, living at 2412 Caldwell street in said city, came up to the affiant and by force took away all the tickets that affiant had and tore them up.

The affiant states that he had in no wise molested the said Herold, nor in any way transgressed his duties as a citizen, and that the said assault was made, as the affiant verily believes, for the purpose of intimidating the affiant and driving him away from the polls.

H. A. CRANE.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of November, 1890. V. O. STRICKLER,
[Seal.] Notary Public.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss
Douglas County, }

W. B. Green, first being sworn on oath says, that he is a citizen of the state of Nebraska and a voter of the city of Omaha; that on the 4th day of November, 1890, which was the day of general election, he was assaulted by the hoodlums and bums that had congregated around the polling place in the Third district in the Third ward in said city; that his tickets were forcibly taken from him and destroyed; that he was shoved and pushed violently by the crowd from one place to another around the precinct, and that the crowd repeatedly threatened to take his life unless he departed from said polling place, and the affiant says he was finally forced to leave said polling place in order that he might escape from the violence of the mob; that there were five policemen and the deputy sheriff present during the time these assaults were being made and that they witnessed the same and failed and refused to afford any protection to the affiant or to arrest any of the parties committing the offense, although the affiant repeatedly appealed to them for protection.

W. B. GREEN.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of November, 1890. V. O. STRICKLER.
[SEAL[Notary Public.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County. }

M. Osterholm being first duly sworn on oath, says that he was born in Sweden, but he is now and has been for a considerable time a citizen of Nebraska and a voter in the city of Omaha; that at the general election, which was held on the 4th day of November, 1890, while he was at the third precinct of the Eighth ward of said city, he saw a crowd of hoodlums and toughs, who seemed to be in possession of that voting precinct; that he did not know who the men were that composed said mob, but he heard them threaten to knock down certain persons who were pedling tickets with, "For the Prohibitory Amendment" printed upon them; that there were several policemen at and around the poling place, but they offered no resistance to the mob, nor did they seek to protect any of the persons who were being assailed; men were assaulted and tickets taken away from them and torn up, and in many instances they were struck about their heads or body and very many of them were egged from the polls.

One of the policemen advised the man to leave the voting precinct and stated to him that, in case of trouble, he would not be able to protect him. □ The man was doing nothing except standing near the polling place with tickets in his hands.

Policeman No. 88 saw one of the hoodlums strike a person in the head with an egg and did not offer to arrest the party who committed the offence. Efforts were made to drive respectable men away from the polls for no other reason than that they were in favor of prohibition, and the affiant was egged and assaulted in various ways.

M. OSTERHOLM.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of November, 1890. V. O. STRICKLER,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Doug as County, }

J. Phipps Roe, being first duly sworn, on oath says that he has resided in the city of Omaha continuously for the past sixteen years, and has lived in Nebraska about twenty years, and that he has been a voter in the First ward of the city of Omaha for nearly sixteen years; that on the 4th day of November, 1890, which was a day of general election, he went to the fourth district of the First ward in said city for the purpose of voting and peddling tickets in the interests of certain parties, among whom was the independent party; that while he was thus engaged various members of the crowd, many of whom wore personal rights league badges, assaulted him by throwing and knocking persons against him and by shoving him violently from one point to another, and by using abusive and threatening language to him; that the said mob repeatedly threatened to take him down and toss him into the Missouri river. That a man by the name of Henry Voss, who is an architect in said city, finally caught him by the coat collar and jerking the affiant forward, dragging him nearly half a block. That the mob followed behind yelling and hooting at the affiant and threatening the affiant with bodily injury. That they attempted to throw the affiant into a wagon, their purpose in so doing being unknown to this affiant, but as affiant believes it was for the purpose of doing him bodily harm, and he verily believes that if he not been that he made his escape from the clutches of the mob that great bodily harm would have been done him. That because of these said assaults he was forced to leave said polling place, although he had lived in that district and been a voter at that polling place for many years. That for fear the mob would repeat their assaults made upon and carry out the threats which they had made against him, affiant did not dare to return to said polling place during the remainder of the day.

He further says that he appealed to a special policeman who was standing near by and who witnessed the assaults, to protect him from the violence of the mob and that neither the special policeman or either of the two regular policemen, who were also standing by and witnessed the outrages, offered him the slightest protection, nor did they even arrest any of the persons who had assaulted the affiant.

J. PHIPPS ROE.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1890. V. O. STRICKLER,
Notary Public.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County. }

G. W. Clark, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is 58 years of age; that on the 4th day of November, 1890, he was a citizen of the state of Nebraska and a voter in the city of Omaha, and that he has been a citizen of Omaha for seven years; and upon said 4th day of November, which was the day of the general election, he was assaulted at the Second district of the Fifth ward in said city of Omaha by Henry Voss; that he was peddling tickets of all parties on which were printed "For the Prohibitory Amendment." These tickets were taken away from him repeatedly by Henry Voss, who afterwards said, "That is the way to serve the damned son of a bitch; during all of which time the mob were calling affiant all kinds of vile names and applying to him every epithet they could imagine

The affiant states that he withstood the abuse of the mob and that he did not offer to resent the assaults that were made upon him, but that, upon the contrary, he tried to avoid having any difficulty with said persons, but that his efforts to keep away from them seemed to infuriate them to a greater extent; that he was finally grabbed by the arm and forcibly dragged through the crowd until he got some distance from the place of voting, and was then told by his assailants that he would give the affiant the option of either leaving the polls right away quick or having his neck stretched;" that his grey hairs had hitherto protected him, but that they would protect him no longer; the affiant states that he lives in said ward and was a voter in said district.

The only reason given by the mob for their repeated assaults upon him was that he was a prohibitionist, and they said "No d—n prohibitionist could live in that precinct;" that the police offered the affiant no protection, although the affiant verily believes that the officer who was stationed at the polling place witnessed the assault.

G. W. CLARK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of November, 1890. V. O. STRICKLER,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Twenty Millions of Plunder.

One of the reasons why a big treasury surplus has been regarded with so much favor by the monopolists who control the republican party may be found in the annual report of the treasurer, which has just been made public. In this interesting document occur the following items: "Surplus revenue for the year, $105,344,486, of which $20,304,224 was paid out in premiums on bonds purchased."

Twenty millions of dollars grabbed by bondholders over and above the promise of the government to pay are likely to reconcile them to a surplus which is made the sole excuse for such bond purchases. With no unnecessary taxation there would be no surplus, and with no surplus there would be no possibility of buying bonds at boom prices.

Is it to be doubted for a moment that the weight of these $20,000,000 is on the side of continued high tariffs and republican ascendency?

A new fashion in Paris puts metal boxes on the tombs in all the cemeteries into which the friends of the deceased can drop their cards through the slit at the top.