Evolution of Individuality by Co-Operation.

By William O. Wakefield.

That the promotion of individualism is desirable all will, I think, admit. Nationalism advocates the extension of co-operation; and some people have concluded that the two ideas are incompatible. Let us briefly examine the evolution of each.

Both exist today, have been contemporaneous for unnumbered ages, and are consequently paralle factors in the development of animal life. When the only life on earth was a jelly, a mere floating stomach, the beings consisted each of a single organ, and it cannot be said that organisms existed. This was when multiplication was by lesion and each individual was capable by itself of propagating its kind. Individuality is here seen in its purest form, and in full possession of the earth. In fact, this is the only form in whi h it ever did or ever can exist in its purity. The development of a single additional organ meant the co-operation of the organs and the consequent extension of the powers of the individual. If this was the earliest instance of animal co-operation, it was, at the same time, the earliest instance of the extension of the powers of the individual. The progress from multiplication by lesion to multiplication by co-operation was necessarily a mere succession of inevitable mechanical processes, and the latter, once established, was never superseded, and was the cause of the speedy development of the instinct of association,—one of the earliest, and perhaps the earliest, form of mental action.

Here also find co-operation extending the powers of the individual; and if I am right in thinkisg this may have been the real birth of mentality, certainly this was the most potential advance ever made for individuality. As the gregarious instinct increased in strength, associations continued for longer periods than were necessary for purposes of reproduction only, and in time developed into associations for aggression and defence,

This form of co-operation, once established, was as I have said never superseded, and again individuality takes a great bound upward, as the activities of the members of the flock, school, drove, or herd could now be extended into channels which unaided efforts could never have secured. This form of co-operation also shows us the operation of the principle of the "survival of the fittest" so clearly as to be easily understood. It does not require very extensive reasoning to understand that, at this stage of development of life, the fittest to survive were the best co-operators.

If we now look back over the course which co-operation had traveled in establishing itself as the great element of animal progress, we find that individuality has not been narrowed and contracted, but on the contrary, enormously extended and broadened. It would indeed have been a formidable rival of co-operation were it not for the fact that the individual, tending always to be carnivorous and parasitic in its nature, would when developed beyond a certain point, extirpate itself by destroying its sources of existence.

It is unnecessary to explain to those acquainted with evolutionary theories that, with the herding animals, association was a valuable element of progress being the conservator of individuality, saving the individual from himself, protecting it from its enemies, and allowing its proper development within the herd. Out of herding relations and the instincts there developed came the tribal relations and the gregarious instincts of man.

Here we meet with a new and interesting but easily solved problem. A new form of individualism, or competition, was produced by co-operation itself,—competition between tribes, competition between different forms and degrees of co-operation. At this stage the principle of the survival of the fittest shows up prominently. The tribe which was poor in co-operation went down before the better co-operators; and from that time to the present, the main struggle for existence has been between the different forms and degrees of co operation. Individualism has occupied a secondary position in the development of mankind, though never failing to receive the generous "hand up" from co-operation at every ascent of the latter.

When the co-operative instinct had so far advanced as to admit of the union of two tribes for the suppression of a third the formation of nations began. When these further consolidations had so far advanced as to bring large territories under the control of a single system, the industrial co-operations which till now had been of a feeble and insignificant character, made great strides; and in time were so far perfected as to admit of the employment of labor-saving machinery. From this time on the development of co operation was rapid, and soon became the leading factor in all human endeavor; as witness the advanced condition of our industries, which is only possible by the co-operation of great masses of human beings in immense factories for the production of useful goods from the otherwise useless elements.

At this point it seems a proper question to ask: Has individualism lost anything while co-operation has been making these giant strides? It has lost as well as gained. Let us examine this last proposition in the light of recent times. Since the first days of history, individualism and co-operation have both enormously extended and broadened. Co-operation has extended in spite of the opposition of individualism, and the latter because co-operation broadens the field in which the individual may act. Every victory which co-operation has won over individualism has been the victory of both. It is only necessary to cite a few examples to prove beyond dispute that all we have of individualism, which is of value, came through co-operation.

Individualism could not build a great highway across hill and valley to connect distant parts; but when co-operation undertakes it, there is at once set up an enormous expansion of individual activities. Industries, before unthought of and impossible, spring up. Wants must be satisfied which before were not felt. Breeds of animals improve and increase in numbers. Crops improve by the interchange of seed among the people, and implements by the interchange of thought. Increased and extended associations lead to friendliness and broader sympathies, and the avenues into which individual effort may and does extend itself are multiplied a thousand-fold.

Co-operation only can produce a railroad; but imagine the condition of individuality in our own country if a railroad had never existed here. Co operation is necessary to build ships; but these when constructed and launched, extend man's individuality into the uttermost parts of the earth. To extend co-operation still further it is not necessary to suppress individuality, except in so far as the individuality of one is exercised in the suppression of that of others, and is manifested in selfishness, indifference, laziness, and similar qualities These must be exterminated, and in their place must be cultivated sympathy, generosity and a willingness to serve for the good of all.—*Nationalist.*

Nationalism and Liberty.

Rev. Solomon Schindler, in The Nationalist.

It is now two years since the First Nationalist Club was organized in Boston and its platform published. During that time the scheme of nationalism has been viewed from many and varying standpoints, and criticised by men who can be safely trusted for their intelligence, integrity, and good-will towards all

What is the attitude of the opponents to nationalism? Have they denied the feasibility of the plan? Not at all; they could not well do that, inasmuch as examples such as the postoffice, the schools, the water service, and the sewerage demonstrate what can be done by united effort, and show that the nation could just as successfully operate the telegraphs, the telephones, and the railroads as the mails, and that a city could supply the citizens as well with gas and electricity as with water.

Has it been proved that the condition of the people would not change for the better, both materially and morally, by means of the proposed changes? No; critics cannot but concede that the people would be able to live in better condition than they do now, that poverty would be abolished, and that crime would vanish for want of motive. These premises admitted, they cannot help confessing that the new order of things must spread a greater blessing over mankind than (as it seemed to them) it deserved.

This point has also been allowed to passed unchallenged, in order that the deathblow might be struck from another quarter. In substance we are told as follows: Nationalism is feasible; it will secure national welfare of all, and may even improve mankind morally, but—and here the voice of criticism is raised to the highest pitch—think of the price which you will have to pay. The prosperity of the people will be bought at the enormous price of their—liberty! Nationalism will crush liberty and strike off every head that will dare to raise itself above the dead level. Beware, we are warned, of the trap! Nationalism is a cage in which the birds, though supplied with food and drink, are kept prisoners for ever within the golden grating. As for us, and our mentors, we prefer the miseries of the present social order, with the liberty which it grants to the individual, to the golden slavery which nationalism will bring.

This formidable breastwork, however, resembles the walls of Babylon, as constructed by Mr. Kiralfy in his grand spectacular drama. Like these it is found, when approached, to be of canvass, penetrable by a penknife. It is awe-inspiring at a distance, but it cannot stand close inspection.

The fact is that nationalism will not destroy liberty, but rather will develop and strengthen it. The liberties which we are said to possess, and which we are cautioned so much to preserve, are the mere shadow of that true liberty which the new and better social order will grant. Let us examine this a little more closely.

1. Will nationalism interfere with political liberty? People will possibly vote then, as they do now, but there will be no "voting cattle"; there will be no fear of offending an employer; there will be no scramble for office on the principle that to the victor belongs the spoils; there will be no longer the fear that the longest purse or the biggest barrel alone can win. The educated, intelligent voter will, in full liberty, vote for such men and measures as he judges will benefit the community.

2. How can nationalism interfere with "religious liberty" when religion will have ceased to be the only safeguard of morality and will have become a matter of pure sentiment? In the present state of society, in which every person stands and fights and hoards for himself it is necessary to coax him into good actions, and to frighten him from the committal of evil, by well elaborated systems of religion; and that which promises the best effect is naturally preferred. Nationalism will reduce the number of sins and, at the same time, let every person form his own theories in regard to the origin or the government of the universe, and place himself in such relation to the Creator as shall seem to him satisfactory.

3. Social equality includes social liberty, and while at present the one who stands either intellectually or materially below the next is not at liberty to associate practically with him, despite all noble sentiments such as that expressed by the words, "a man's a man for all that," nationalism will break the barriers which keep brother from brother and will establish true freedom of association. Under our boasted liberties people are not free to marry when and whom they please, but nationalism will grant, in fact and not in mere theory, to every person the choice when and with whom to enter the marital relations.

4. But the liberty of choosing a vocation will, we are told, be crushed by nationalism; the citizen will be pressed into the industrial army and assigned work which he will abhor. This, too, is a false charge Not alone will every person have the choice of occupation; it will be in the interest of the community to give everyone the work he likes best and is best fitted to do. It is the present social order which crushes industrial liberty. At present we are not free either to choose the vocation for which we have a liking, or to exchange it for another when we find that we have made a mistake. The three years of compulsory service as outlined by Mr. Bellamy are not essential to nationalism; they can be reduced or done away with entirely. Nationalism provides that a person shall be of age before he decides what pursuit to choose; and by remunerating equally all service, it removes the dangerous temptation of choosing a more lucrative business when one's likings would lead one in a different direction

Let the opponents of nationalism say, if they choose, that it is impracticable; that it is a bauble, which in time will burst; that human nature cannot be changed, and that people will remain sin-burdended for ever; let them say, sneeringly, that, inasmuch as it is a thing of the future, it is not worth while to concern ourselves about it; let them say all this if they please, but let them stop their wailing that it will destroy liberty.

Who Makes on the Beets

Fremont Flail.

Mr. William Peterson was in to day. He says that six weeks ago he shipped a car of beets to Oxnard at Grand Island, and although he has written him three letters of inquiry, he has not heard a word from the sugar prince, and that he needs his money badly. But Mr. Peterson need not worry about his car. He may be perfectly satisfied if his car load pays the expenses of freight, weighing and washing. His neighbor, Rowe, it will be remembered, shipped two car loads of very fine beets and only received $17 in return, although he had paid out $60 in money cultivating and loading them. The fact of the matter is, either the sugar business is a rank fraud on the producers or Oxnard is a rank fraud on the country. He can take just which horn of the dilemma he chooses.

THE CASS COUNTY BOND CASE.

Judge Maxwell Criticised.—Bad Law and Bad Equity.

UNION, Neb., Nov. 31, 1890.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—From looking over the election returns it is evident that the cities of Nebraska are not taking kindly to the independent movement and it seems that Omaha has adopted the Plattsmouth methods of election. Under the rulings of Judge Maxwell it matters not how the ballots get into the box or how many are polled in any ward or city, if you are not able to prove who cast the illegal vote, to contest is of no avail. Even tho gh there are thousands of names not known or even found on any previous election returns, assessment rolls or registry, the votes found in the box must be counted as legal unless proven to be illegal.

In the Plattsmouth bond case it was proven that the judges voted themselves They picked a vote from the table and put the same in a box on the hearing of someone outside, say a voter. That the judges challenged no one; that they allowed anyone to vote who offered to do so. That many well known names were found on the poll books who were not in town or who did not vote.

About eleven hundred votes and names are found on the books, being double the number ever before recorded, and it is not known that such persons ever lived in any of the wards in town or any place; and besides the said voter or names have not appeared before or since on any poll books. Now how, let me ask Mr. Maxwell, can we prove that John Dagos was not a legal voter when no person on earth knows such a person ever lived? We could find plenty of who knew all the legal voters in town in their respective wards. But these challenged voters we did not know, because they did not live on the earth. And yet according to Maxwell there was no presumption of fraud sufficient to cause the defense to put a witness on the stand to identify one of the unknown voters. But Mr. Maxwell owns a farm near Plattsmouth. Judge Broady had no interest except to do justice. There is no question as to who was the impartial judge.

This is not the first time the people of Cass county have been counted out by the Plattsmouth returning board; but I hope and believe this last ruling of Judge Maxwell will be the last proceeding of the kind in the state of Nebraska. Let the legislature make an election law that will require every ballot to represent some living voter who shall have name and location, and call out his own name in view of the judges, and not be allowed to change his name eight or ten times in one day. But we are stuck in Cass for $80,000 of bonds to run twenty years, by a most unjust and fraudulent proceeding from beginning to end.

L. G. T.

Resolutions of Fillmore Co. Alliance.

Whereas, Mr. J. Burrows has through the columns of his paper, the ALLIANCE, done mighty battle in defense of the farmers' movement for relief from the shackles which have heretofore bound them, and

Whereas, He has heretofore unswervingly performed the tasks and held sacred the trusts imposed upon him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Fillmore County Alliance tender him our sincere thanks for the able efforts which he has put forth in the cause, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Fillmore County Alliance assure a continuance of their confidence in his integrity in his official capacity as chairman of the state executive committee.

Resolved, That we recommend to the subordinate alliances that they send some aid to our western brothers affected by the drouth.

Whereas, There seems to be a doubt as to who were elected to the state offices, therefore be it

Resolved, That this county alliance pledge its support and recommend the subordinate alliances of the county to contribute toward their share of the expenses financially of the contest.

A motion was made and carried unanimously that we support no paper that does not support us. The motion was ordered published. G. M. PIERSON, Sec'y.

Resolutions of Condolence.

SWANTON, Neb., Dec. 5, 1890.

At a regular meeting of Rising Sun alliance held on this date, the committee on resolutions made the following report:

Whereas, Our worthy brother, Lorenz Klein and family have sustained a severe affliction in the loss by death of their wife and mother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our brother our heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of trials and that we recognize in this affliction the hand of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro Klein and also to the ALLIANCE for publication.

F. FITZGERALD.
T. MURPHY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Broadwell Alliance, No 496, York Co., Neb., Dec 4, 1890.

Whereas, Death has taken from our midst our esteemed brother and neighbor, Henry Harris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Broadwell Alliance, extend to the wife and children of our departed brother, our sincere sympathy and condolence, trusting that the Giver of all good will comfort and strengthen them in their great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the journal, and a copy be sent to the ALLIANCE for publication and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother.

D. S. ZIMMERMAN,
WILLIAM SORRILL, } Com.
JAMES SHIPP.

Mr. Ketchum's Stock.

DELTA, Neb., Dec. 7, 1890.

Mr. P. R. Ketchum, Windsor, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—The Poland China pigs purchased from you are perfectly satisfactory, and fully worth the price paid for them. I feel just as well pleased with them as I should had I come to your stock farm and picked them out myself. A neighbor of mine purchased hogs from A. C More of Illinois and he says my pigs are the best. I can recommend you and your stock to any person wanting good Poland China hogs. Yours truly,

ALEX A. NEIHART.

Parties in want of good Poland China boars should write at once to A. B. Johnson, Elbion, Neb., for catalogue and price list Mr. Johnson is the pioneer breeder in Nebraska and one of the old time Alliance men of the state.

Annual Meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance.

MOULTON, APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA. Dec. 1, 1890.

The annual convention of the National farmers' alliance will be held in the city of Omaha, Neb, Tuesday, January 27, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the convention.

AUGUST POST, Sec'y.

Lancaster County Alliance.

Lancaster county alliance will meet in K. of L. Hall on O street on Saturday, December 27, 1890, at 1 p. m.

O. HULL, President.
W. W. KERLIN, Secretary.

Resolutions,

Passed by Pleasant Union Alliance, No. 856, Nemaha township, Richardson Co., Nebraska, in memory of Mrs. Maria J. Weller, who died Nov. 29, 1890:

Whereas, It has pleased God in his providence to remove from our midst by death our esteemed friend and fellow member and co-worker, Mrs. Maria J. Weller, wife of Bro. J. J. Weller, of this alliance. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well and that while we mourn the loss of one so much needed in her family and neighborhood, yet we recognize in our loss her inestimable gain. We extend the fraternal sympathy of this alliance to the bereaved husband and motherless children and pledge our united efforts to assist them to bear their great loss in this their hour of greatest trouble.

A Nationalist Propaganda.—How Would It Do for Alliance Men?

Realizing the difficulty of reaching and presenting to the general public correct views of the principles of nationalism, it occurs to me that the most effective method to do this is to establish a press of our own, and to this end I offer the following:—

Establish in every state of the union an afternoon daily paper. This of course requires money, and to secure it I would organize a company with a capital of $2,600,000; the stock to be taken up by nationalists. In order to place it within the reach of all, I would make the price of the stock very low and payable in easy instalments. I am unable to say how many nationalists there may be in the United States, but I will place the number at 500,000. To be still more conservative, I will reduce the number to 50,000 active and sincere advocates of nationalism. I want each one to come forward and pledge himself or herself to subscribe $52 for stock, to be paid in weekly amounts of $1. This makes it easy for all, and by this course the total amount of capital would be paid up in 52 weeks. I estimate that on an average $50,000 will establish a paper, but to make sure I leave a margin of $450,000 for unforeseen contingencies. Estimating however at $50,000, it will be seen that it would not be necessary to wait until the whole capital had been paid up before commencing operations A paper could be started at once; but, to command home and foreign news, I would not start until we were ready to begin with five to eight papers in that number of states. This would admit of the company's sending news by press dispatch of its own, and as every succeeding week added another paper to the list, the news would be just so much more extensive. By the time the last subscription was paid there would be a nationalist paper established in every state of the union. I need not at this time enter into minute details. That it is practicable there need be no question, all that is required to set it going is for the 50,000 nationalists to come forward. J. F. DUNCAN.

Notice.

A good trade is offered the right man who will put in a stock of goods at Naponee, Neb., by the farmers' alliance. Address ISSAC CROLY, Secretary.

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Owing to failure of crops I am compelled to sell a large portion of my herd at a discount for cash. Including 15 high scoring gilts and 10 spring boars. Several of them scored over 91 points at County Fair by J. M. Sawder, expert judge. Send for catalogue. Personal inspection and correspondence invited at once. A. B. JOHNSON. 34-4t Albion, Neb.

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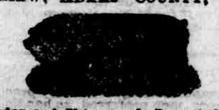
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THIS WEEK.

Two cars of flour, 80c to $1.25 a sack		Sorgham syrup per keg,	$1 40
5 lbs Japan tea,	$1 00	White Navy beans per lb,	4½
5 lbs Extra Japan tea	1 50	Smoking tobacco per lb,	20
Grnulated sugar, per 100,	6 50	Best dairy salt yer lb,	1
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Inspection invited Free livery to drive to farm on application to G. W Baldwin, liveryman. Catalogue and prices on application.
6m26 T. J. HARRIS, West Liberty, Iowa.

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BY
DR. A. P. BURRUS
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No. 2.
Beneath the star, No. 1, is seen a fissure; below it is a white spot of softened dentine, in a dyspeptic tooth, going to the nerve or pulp.
No. 2 shows erosion of the teeth, with dark streaks next to the edge of the gums.
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