

# THE Farmers' Alliance.

VOL. II.

LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1891.

NO. 29.

## Notice to Subscribers.

### EXPIRATIONS.

As the easiest and cheapest means of notifying subscribers of the date of their expiration 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.

### We Hold the Winning Hand.

Composed and sung by D. T. Cline, at Bluff Centre Alliance, No. 1683.

We have sailed across the stormy sea,  
We have heard the billows roar,  
The ship was sinking under us  
And we could not reach the shore.  
We all began to shout and pray,  
"We cannot reach the land!"  
They sang, "Farewell, you sons of guns,  
We hold the winning hand."

Chorus:  
We hold the winning hand, boys,  
The votes we can command,  
With railways and banks to starve you cranks,  
We hold the winning hand.

We went to all the rallies 'round,  
We heard them preach and say  
What the G. O. P. would do for us,  
If we would only stay.

We heard them sing "Hold the fort,  
And come and join our band,  
For we belong to the money ring  
And hold the winning hand."

Chorus:  
We hold the winning hand, boys,  
The votes we can command,  
Right or wrong, we are so strong,  
We hold the winning hand.

Then the farmers began to stir around,  
To see what they could do;  
They formed themselves into a ring,  
To do some voting too.

The alliance came and spread like fire,  
Through all of this great land;  
We cast our votes election day,  
And now we hold the winning hand.

Chorus:  
We hold the winning hand, boys,  
The votes we can command,  
Through storm and strife, and all through life,  
We'll hold the winning hand.

McKinley passed the tariff bill  
Upon the farmers' coats,  
And Dorsey wired to Quay  
To save Nebraska votes.

Quay claimed this was a great fraud,  
He surely would not stoop,  
But we cast our votes on election day,  
And Dorsey's in the soup.

Chorus:  
And Dorsey's in the soup, boys,  
And there we'll leave him stand;  
We cast our votes to save our coats,  
And we hold the winning hand.

The election's over, we won the day,  
Though fraud may get us down;  
We'll contest the whole state through,  
And bring our man around.

We'll make the hottest time for G. O. P's  
That ever struck this land,  
For we believe in equal rights,  
And we hold the winning hand.

Chorus:  
The G. O. P's are in the soup, boys,  
Their name, 'tis surely pants;  
We did it with our little votes,  
And we hold the winning hand.

## SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

Says the Osceola Record: The World-Herald said very earnestly last Tuesday that "the seating of Powers would be a great outrage," and all the small democratic newspaper fry in the state arise simultaneously to second the motion.

The Loomis Home Guard announces numerous open meetings of the Alliance. A good way to spread the light.

The Doniphan Alliance, says the Leader, is soliciting provisions, clothing, etc. for their unfortunate brethren in the frontier counties.

The Loup Valley Alliance is now published at Burwell.

Alliance oyster suppers out in Holt county are recorded by the Amelia Journal.

The Madison Reporter chronicles the following, and there are many more of the kind to follow: "The reform movement is having a healthy effect in different counties over the state. Pierce county has found a thirty-four thousand dollar shortage and the present treasurer has been arrested as a defaulter to that amount, while Dakota county has found a balance of \$8,285.92 due that county from Dr. Wilkinson. This will no doubt be followed by other counties which will find that the people have been paying the fiddler while the office sharks have been parading as old party bosses.

The Monroe Looking Glass reflects good thought for the people of Platte county.

The David City People's Banner gives the following good advice: To keep up interest in the Alliance meetings nothing would be more useful than the admission of ladies. The doors of every alliance should be open to them, for who can feel the need of the work involved more than the tired, uncomplaining farmer's wife? The order is an educator and a benefactor, so why not encourage your wives and daughters to join the grand army?

The Gandy Pioneer has an Alliance department edited by Alliance men. We extract the following:  
Honest John Powers, Brilliant J. Burrows and Solid J. M. Thompson,

were all reelected to their respective offices. Thus, despite all the contemptible efforts of the politicians and the subsidized press to stampe the rank and file of the alliance, are the gallant ones who fought and won, or who fought and went down, it matters not which, rewarded by continued trust and leadership. Many others of the state officers were re-elected. This disposition of the Alliance to stay by its leaders and its leaders to stay by it, is what is fast demoralizing the enemies of organized labor. We stood side by side at the ballot box and the victory was ours. In the flush of success stay together. We have just begun to believe that we can stay there, so let not the wedge of disruption find place to enter, for division among ourselves is the only hope that organized capital has to compass our destruction.

The West Union Gazette speaks wisely when it says: "If the Farmers' Alliance is to maintain the influence it has obtained in the political world it must beware of entanglements with either of the old parties; it must also steer clear of men identified with monopolistic corporations."

The Greeley Center Independent is five weeks old and is doing good service in humanity's cause.

The Weeping Water Eagle does God's work by poking thorns into the sides of the old-time bosses and manipulators.

The Shelby Sun records an alliance dinner at the Christian church on the David City road by 250 people. An interesting literary program entertained those present.

The Grand Island Journal is a new advocate of the alliance cause. One of the old boss-serving papers refers to it as having been "hatched out." All right, it came out crowing, thank you.

The Beatrice Beacon, prohibition, has suspended publication, having completed the term for which it was established.

### Christmas at the Lindell.

The editor was left alone and forlorn Christmas day, all the ladies of the family having fitted down to the Gage county farm to woo the blithesome fairies that people the mistletoe and holly on their own loved hearthstone in their own loved home. Business and care would not give us a Christmas holiday, at least outside the city, so we were compelled to look hotelward for the Christmas dinner we should have had at home. Naturally we drifted to the Lindell, alliance headquarters, and where for many years the pleasant greeting of its kind host and hostess have always been ready for us. To us for a long time the Lindell has been the next place to home. Well, to say we were surprised is to put it mild. Outside of Delmonico's no such spread was to be found in the United States on Christmas day. We believe Steve Hoover presides over the Lindell commissary, and the exhibition of one or two more such chef d'oeuvres of the gastronomic art, and he will be whisked away to superintend the cuisine of some of our millionaire princes at ten thousand a year. Our descriptive powers are entirely inadequate to portray that superb, that magnificent Christmas dinner. But if it is possible to worship a sentiment or idealize a tradition through the art epicurean, Steve is one of the most devout of devotees. We give the menu in full below:

MENU.		
Queen Olives	Celery	Watercresses
SOUP.		
Chicken Gumbo	Hunters	
FISH		
Bellied Trout	Fillet Turbot	Portugaise
Potatoes California		
BOILED.		
Westphalia Ham, a la Golee		
Capon de Calles		
BUFFALO Tongue, Creole Sauce		
RELIVE		
Prime Ribs of Beef, au Jus	Loins of Venison, Currant Jelly	
Christmas Turkey	Cranberry Sauce	
Leg of Mountain Sheep		
Breast of Veal, Stuffed with Chestnuts		
GAME		
Sand Hill Craion, Gibbet Sauce	Pigeon at Rest, a la Colbert	
Red Headed Duck, Strawberry Jelly.		
COLD GAME.		
Boned Turkey	Chicken Pressed, au Border	
ENTREES.		
Golden Ball Fritters, Fruit Sauce		
Pine Apple Comfort, au Cream		
Truites Saumone Beurre, de Montpelier		
Fillet of Boeuf, a la Poichansee		
SALADS		
Lobster Salad	French Salad	
VEGETABLES		
Mashed Potatoes	Plain Boiled Potatoes	
French Peas	Spinach	
Escaloped Tomatoes		
PASTRY		
Christmas Plum Pudding, Portare Sauce		
Mince Pie	Boston Cream Pie	
DESSERT		
Lindell Ice Cream		
Angel Food	Cocoanut Cake	
Mixed Nuts	Grapes	
Apples	Edam Cheese	
Tea	Java Coffee	
	Oranges	
	Milk	

## PARNELL'S VINDICATION.

A Possibility That He May Yet be Proven Innocent, as in the Pigott Forgery Case.

THE ALLIANCE two weeks ago suggested that after all possibly Parnell was suffering his present disgrace in silence for a purpose—a noble one—and that his assailants would be somewhat abashed if the Irish leader should come out unscathed. The following from the lips of Archbishop Welsh to the Irish Catholics of America was cabled from Dublin Sunday morning:

"I should be glad to see," said the archbishop, "but there are vital reasons why I should remain silent until all possibility of any settlement between Parnell and O'Brien is ended. I am led to believe that some settlement is possible. You cannot judge of Parnell's actions in this matter as you would judge of other men placed in similar circumstances. Mr. Parnell does not do things as other men do. Take, for instance, the forged letters published in the Times. I had ample knowledge of Parnell's innocence in that case because of communications made to me by Pigott. Yet Parnell allowed himself to be thought guilty rather than prosecute the Times for libel. In the end he came out clean, and proved the wisdom of his long silence. So it may be in this case. I cannot believe Parnell would have said what he did in his Dublin speech if there was not another side to that wretched divorce story. Parnell has almost challenged the queen's proctor to take notice of the case, which I believe he will do. Perhaps Parnell may confide to O'Brien ex. lly what he has in reserve. He is a curious man with curious methods. I can say positively that our church will support no settlement with Parnell which does not fully maintain our moral position. Under no other circumstances will our bishop's address even come up for consideration again."

This expression from a man so prominent in the nationalist cause as Archbishop Welsh is important. It is well to remember that almost universal condemnation by the public press is by no means conclusive even as to facts, saying nothing as to the character of the man assailed.

## THE PRESENTATION TO BRO. POWERS.

The emblem which we noticed last week as having been left for Gov. Powers was presented by Riverside Alliance No. 705, of Howard county, Neb., and was brought by Bro. Wm. Alexander of that Alliance. The slip containing this information was not at hand when we made the notice last week.

## W. R. BENNETT & CO., OMAHA.

Dealers in nearly everything wholesale and retail desire to call the attention of the farmers and members of Alliances to their business. They are an old reliable firm and do the largest trade in the west. Any order you may send them will have their utmost care and attention, and you may depend on having bottom prices and being treated in a square and honorable manner. Their terms are strictly cash, because only the merchant that buys and sells for cash can give you lowest prices.

They also desire it known that they are always ready to receive good butter and eggs direct from the farmer, thus saving you the commission you would have to pay to commission houses. These hard times you want to deal in the best markets, so give a trial to  
W. R. BENNETT & Co.,  
29-3w Omaha, Neb.

## Samoa Women.

After seven days we reached Samoa, says a New Orleans Times correspondent, and here we saw a race of people it was a delight to look upon. The men are grand—a bright copper color, with superb physical build.

The women are lovely—bright eyes, lovely forms, beautiful teeth and a very merry lot, singing gaily as their boats came up to our ship. They looked very picturesque, festooned with gay-colored wreaths of flowers and branches of the lime tree.

They wear barely any clothes, and the men are beautifully tattooed. They are selling limes, green coconuts, cat's eyes—a shell found there—also lovely fans and wood carving.

The children are very pretty. The passengers would throw a coin into the sea and they would dive down and fetch it up between their teeth. The men would drop from the highest part of the ship into the sea. After the ship had started I saw over thirty drop like this, one after the other.

The sharks never trouble a native. The island, as viewed from the ship, is indeed lovely.

## Capital Punishment.

The modes of execution in different countries is thus summarized: Austria, gallows, public; Bavaria, guillotine, private; Belgium, guillotine, public; Brunswick, axe, private; China, sword or cord, public; Denmark, guillotine, public; Ecuador, musket, public; France, guillotine, public; Great Britain, gallows, private; Hanover, guillotine, private; Italy, capital punishment abolished; Netherlands, gallows, public; Oldenburg, musket, public; Portugal, gallows, public; Prussia, sword, private; Russia, musket, gallows, or sword, public; Saxony, guillotine, private; Spain, garrote, public; Switzerland, fifteen cantons, sword, public; two cantons, guillotine, public; and two cantons, guillotine, private; United States, other than New York, gallows, mostly private.

## THE RED DEVILS.

THEY TREACHEROUSLY ATTACK THEIR CAPTORS.

Five Soldiers Killed and Seventeen Wounded, Some of Whom Will Die—The Indians Annihilated.

CAMP ON WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, S. D., Dec. 30.—(via Rushville, Neb.) The remaining four troops of the Seventh cavalry arrived from Pine Ridge agency at 9 o'clock last night.

At 8 this morning General Forsythe issued orders to have the 150 male Indians who had been taken prisoners called from their tepees, saying he wanted to talk to them. They obeyed slowly and sullenly and ranged in a semi-circle in front of the tent where Big Foot, their chief, lay sick with pneumonia. By twenty they were ordered to give up their arms. The first twenty went to their tents and came back with only two guns.

This irritated Major Whiteside who was superintending this part of the work. After a hasty consultation with General Forsythe he gave the order for the cavalrymen who were all dismounted and formed in almost a square about twenty-five paces back, to close in. They did so and took a stand within twenty feet of the Indians now in their center. When this was done a detachment of cavalrymen aloft was sent to search the tepees.

About sixty guns were found, but while this work was going on the warriors held an incantation pow-wow.

The tepees having been gone through an order was given to search the warriors. All thought of any trouble was evidently wholly out of mind with the soldiers.

About a dozen of the warriors had been searched when, like a flash, all the rest of them jerked guns from under their blankets and began pouring bullets into the ranks of the soldiers who, a few minutes before, had moved up within almost gun length. Those Indians who had no guns rushed on the soldiers' wish tomahawk in one hand and scalping knife in the other. It was a frightful rush.

With General Forsythe and Major Whiteside, I stood, when the firing started, within touching distance of treacherous devils. The only thing that saved all three of us from death was that the Indians had their backs turned toward us when they began firing.

Their first volley was almost as one man, so that they must have fired a hundred shots before the soldiers fired one.

But how they slaughtered after their first volley! Some, however, succeeded in getting through the lines and away to the small hills to the southwest. The firing lasted half an hour and even as I write these words I hear that Hotchkiss pouring shots into the gulleys to the north, where a few of the reds have taken refuge.

Five soldiers are reported killed and seventeen wounded. Many of the wounded will die.

Captain Wallace was tomahawked squarely in the forehead.

Lieutenant Kinzie received but a slight wound in the cord of his ankle. Army surgeons, Captain Hoff, Lieutenant Kenna and Captain Ewing are caring for the wounded.

## At Pine Ridge.

PINE RIDGE, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Dec. 30.—When the news of the fight and its result reached the agency, pandemonium broke loose amongst the 5,000 Indians gathered there and a large number of these broke away. Loyal friendly Indians, including Red Cloud, joined the army forces under General Brooke and took their stations behind our ramparts.

At sundown fighting had commenced within three miles of the agency buildings and a determined effort was being made by the rebels to reach and burn the agency. An Indian village of friendlies, in plain sight of the agency, was seen to go up in flames just before dark.

Special dispatches have been sent to warn the settlers everywhere to be on guard.

The Captain of the Rushville home guards was given official notice from the agency this afternoon to make every possible preparation for defending the town, and to see that adjacent settlers are notified. Already terrified people are arriving, and before midnight Rushville will be crowded.

It is thought by all cooler heads that no danger, however, or at least no immediate danger, threatens the railroad towns.

## A Skirmish at the Agency.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Dec. 30.—One of Colonel Forsythe's troops of the Seventh cavalry was fired on today by some Indians who went out from the Rosebud camp near Pine Ridge agency, and on their return fired into the agency. This caused a skirmish in which two soldiers were wounded. The Indians who were camped near where this skirmish took place moved west to a creek near the agency. Some annoyance may occur from this till the cavalry returns.

## Broken Faith.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—Last July the Milwaukee began to run its freight trains into Omaha over the Union Pacific bridge. Early in the year the Union Pacific had made a contract with the Rock Island and Milwaukee, giving these roads equal privileges over Union Pacific tracks between the Council Bluffs transfer and South Omaha. Last week the Milwaukee made arrangements with the Union Depot company to run its passenger trains into the Omaha union depot. This service was to begin today. Late last night, however, the Union Pacific sent word to the Milwaukee that it could no longer use the bridge. When a Milwaukee freight undertook to cross about midnight the crew found the switches double locked. Formal demands and refusals were made. This morning the Milwaukee undertook to get a passenger train across, but the Union Pacific blocked the track with an engine.

General Manager S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific, was closeted all day with subordinates and denied to all newspaper men. About 10:30 tonight a vigilant reporter caught Mr. Clark and piled him with questions concerning the lockout of the Milwaukee. Clark disclaimed all knowledge of the terms of the contract and said he could not state why the Milwaukee was stopped, except it was to prevent other engines from running on the Union Pacific tracks. He would handle Milwaukee trains with Union Pacific engines. He did not know how the matter would be settled.

The Milwaukee claims it has paid large sums to the Union Pacific as rental for tracks, bridge tolls and for depot privileges, as well as for keeping the tracks in repair, and thinks the matter will get into court. This is Gould's plan, the Milwaukee claims, to keep the contract in abeyance till the matter has dragged through the courts a couple of years or longer. The Rock Island is in worse shape than the Milwaukee. It has a line to Lincoln of which five miles are Union Pacific track. Shut out from using this, the Rock Island has fifty miles of track it cannot use.

## Pension Problem Decided.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A pension problem has arisen under the new pension law of last June. The act grants pensions to soldiers who served ninety days and are now disabled from earning a support, provided they were honorably discharged. The officials of the pension office were of the opinion that the act of June 27, 1890, did not include soldiers who had been in the confederate service, as the act is silent in regard to this class of pensioners. Neither does it repeal section 4716, or wind up with the usual saving clause: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." The question was referred to Assistant Secretary Busby, who decides that claimants who served in the confederate army prior to enlistment in the United States service are entitled to pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, and are placed on the same footing as all other union soldiers. Some of the official minds of the pension bureau are bothered to know what to do with those that were wounded while in the confederate service. The only restriction that the act of June 27, 1890, makes is that disabilities must not be the result of the soldier's own vicious habits.

## The Canada Consular Steal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The great excitement prevails here, among people who have friends in the consular service in Canada, over the reports of alleged extensive frauds against the revenues of the United States by the consular agents in the Dominion. The officials of the state department, however, positively decline to give out any information concerning the names of the suspected persons until the reports of Dr. St. Clair shall be submitted to the secretary. There is undoubtedly a good deal of padding in the rumor which credited the consular agents with enormous frauds, but that some irregularities have been discovered is not denied. Dr. St. Clair, who has been charged with the duty of making an investigation, has been chief of the consular bureau of the state department for many years, and has on one other occasion been called upon to perform a duty similar to that which has just occupied his attention, and in the last instance it was found necessary to haul up some of the consular agents with a quick turn, although all the time no scandal was published in connection with the affair.

## Western News.

Will Hayes was fatally scalded in a salt works at Hutchinson, Kan., Sunday.

John C. Shaffer, one of the oldest Masons of Randolph county, Mo., died Sunday morning very suddenly.

Will Vance, once a druggist of Wheatland, O., committed suicide at Deepwater, Mo., Sunday by taking twenty-five grains of morphine.

Cyrus Cox, a respected citizen of Nevada, Mo., cut his throat with a razor night before last. Critical illness of his wife and his father had made him despondent.

## ALUMINUM.

The New Metal and its Possibilities—Its Adaptation to Important Uses.

Aluminum, aside from its lightness and strength, is malleable, ductile, does not rust, is as beautiful as silver, and is much more abundant in its state than any metal in use. Corundum, or Iceland spar, is the mineral from which it has been mostly obtained, but it is a constituent of clay and of other earths, and prevails almost everywhere. The statement has been made that it composes more than a twentieth part of the crust of the globe. The difficulty is to secure it in a pure state at a moderate cost. Much has yet to be learned also as to the methods of using it, and there remains some doubt as to its adaptation to certain important uses. But within the last half-century its cost has been reduced from over thirty dollars a pound to less than three dollars, and it is now being put to practical use as an alloy. Recently a series of tests to determine the virtues of aluminum bronze was made by government naval officers at the Watertown (Massachusetts) Arsenal. A tensile strength of 90,000 pounds to the square inch was found, which is largely in excess of anything before developed. The transverse strength of the composite metal was found to be 6,600 pounds to the square inch—a result that has been only equalled by the finest quality of crucible steel.

There are busy brains and hands constantly at work to reduce the expense of manufacturing the pure metal; and as the incentive to success is very powerful, their labors are not likely to be discontinued. Its capabilities, sooner or later, are very sure to be exhaustively tested. If they prove as satisfactory as there is reason to hope they will, and the laboratory processes give way to mill production at low cost, a wonderful revolution in works of construction will have been entered upon. How far in the future the desired end may be there is no telling.

Remove two-thirds of its own weight, without diminution of strength, from the vast structure that connects New York and Brooklyn, and its effectiveness for service, provided room were supplied, would be correspondingly increased. Bridges of aluminum—supposing always its qualities are truly represented—could be thrown across streams and ravines to span which is now impossible. The capacity of steamships would be similarly enlarged. Not only would cargoes take the place of the lesser weight of the body of the vessels, but also of that of their machinery. Enough coal could be stored to indefinitely lengthen voyages without fresh supplies. The cost of transportation would be lowered in many ways, foreseen and unforeseen, and speed and safety increased as well. The calculations of competent engineers as to the advantages to be gained would produce a showing difficult of belief at first. The Eiffel Tower as a constructive feat would sink into insignificance. The field for architectural advance would be all unlimited. Air navigation would leap forward with a bound—if feasible at all—when its great desideratum, a material combining strength and lightness in a degree never known before, or even approximated, had been secured. Street-cars, wagons, carriages, etc., would be improved, and save immensely in draught power and wear and tear. Machines and instruments would partake in the benefits of the change, and new ones invented that are now unthought of. These are but suggestions which experts in each particular branch of mechanics can seize the meaning of and amplify. Should the reasonable hopes of the aluminum-workers be realized, mankind would seem to have been emancipated from a burden of heavy material which it had been wrestling with for ages, and posterity would talk of the unspeakable waste of human energy that had been involved in the use of iron.

There is an æsthetic side to the prospect as well as a material one. Aluminum not only does not rust, either in air or water, but is easily polished. Transform in imagination the elevated roadways of New York, the railings and balconies before the houses or even the houses themselves, the lamp-posts, the roofs, spires, and domes, the Brooklyn and other bridges, to burnished silver, and a glimpse may be had of the coming effect of aluminum in our cities indicated by the qualities now claimed for it. The like has not been pictured since Saint John spoke of the golden streets and pearly gates of the New Jerusalem.—Amos W. Wright, in Harper's Weekly.

## A Clerk's Vacation.

A story is told in the Boston Journal about a young man employed in a big retail dry goods store who was granted a vacation. It was expected that he would hike to the mountains or go to the shore. The first morning he was free he walked through the store leisurely, nodding to his comrades behind the counters, but speaking to no one. He then made his exit. The second day he was an hour later, but he passed in review his toiling associates, and then went out. This he repeated for six days, when he returned on Monday he was asked why this strange behavior. He replied that he had felt for a long time a desire to be able to do as he pleased in the store, and he now had been able to do so; and he added: "I'm satisfied and ready to go to work again—better satisfied than if I had climbed mountains or bathed in the surf." It was a positive gratification to be a visitor.