

The Farmers' Alliance.

Published Every Saturday by THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. Cor. 11th and M Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom That transfigures you and me.

Laurel crowns cleave to deserts, And power to him who power exerts.

A ruddy drop of manly blood The surging sea outweighs.

He who cannot reason is a fool, He who will not reason is a coward, He who dare not reason is a slave.

The Farmers' Alliance,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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

We greet our readers this week with THE ALLIANCE enlarged to nearly double its former size.

THE ALLIANCE one year and Looking Backward post paid. \$1 50 Ditto and Labor and Capital by Kellogg. 1 40

Our Republican Monarchy by Venier Voids. 1 40 The above books for sale at this office or sent post paid as follows: Looking Backward. 50cts Caesar's Column. 50cts Labor and Capital. 50cts Our Republican Monarchy. 50cts

ALLIANCE PUB CO. Lincoln, Neb.

THE RELIEF BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

H. R. 79 passed the house yesterday morning. This bill appropriates \$100,000 for the relief of the drouth-stricken settlers of the west, and places the money in the hands of a commission to be expended in the purchase and distribution of the necessaries of life to said settlers.

But it is proper to say in this connection that relief is going forward probably as rapidly as it will after the bill becomes a law. Twenty thousand dollars worth of supplies have already been purchased, and there is no difficulty, now that an appropriation has become a certainty, in obtaining all that are needed.

Mr. McKeighan has secured a rehearing before the sub-committee on appropriations at Washington, and has strong hopes of securing a special appropriation for western relief. One million dollars have been asked for. This is considerable less than 10 per cent of the amount the drouth-stricken district has paid into the United States treasury for lands in the past five years.

It is in dead earnest about that call for '1,000 men not afraid die,' he should at once issue a call the name of the would-be governor with a bounty of \$300 for every recruit who will enlist for three years or to the end of the war.—Bee.

The above shows the villainous Rosey will resort to in his attempt to destroy Burrows. The "call" it speaks of was simply an allusion by us to a well-known historical fact, Libel can be perpetrated under many disguises.

The Journal of yesterday says—the first word in its editorial column: "Boss Burrows issues a call for 1,000 men 'not afraid die.'"

Now there was never a baser lie uttered, and Mr. Gers knew it when he printed it, and gave it his editorial sanction. Such unprincipled scoundrels as those two editors deserve to be kicked out of any decent community.

TO GEN. E. F. TEST, OF OMAHA.

DEAR GENERAL.—To you was assigned the agreeable and easy duty by the Omaha board of trade of disproving, by official investigation the vile statement of the State Alliance, made two years ago, that there were \$150,000,000 of land mortgages in this state.

The bucket shop bill was passed by the house with a rush, and the bucket shop will have to move on, probably.

MORE AND MORE OF IT.

He that was Contingent Tom Majors and is now Contingent Tom for Lieutenant governor, is by courtesy of the Independents in the senate simply a figure head in charge of the senate chamber under rules made by machine politicians of two years ago, and which honest men did not have the foresight to amend or repeal to prevent a petty political tyrant from abusing. It is simply amusing to observe how easily a being in the shape of a man like twice Contingent Tom can have his wonderfully sensitive feelings injured.

WHAT THE FARMERS DEMAND!

- Less political office holders. Less salaries. Less political strikers. Less tax eaters. Less public expenses. Less salaried clerks and deputies. Less political jobbery. Less appropriations. Less expensive public institutions. Less usury. Less escape from taxation. Less political control by railroads. Less railroad fare. Less railroad charges for freights. Less discrimination. Less combinations among banks and business men in politics. Less county expenses. Less control of the state by political strikers. Less using the public funds to obtain and hold political power. Less inequality of taxation. Less enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. Less dirty, dishonest, political combinations.

\$582,000 OUTSTANDING WARRANTS.

Regular Monthly Expenses \$65,000, Besides Legislative Expenses.

Treasurer Hill's report, giving the above facts, calls for something more than a passing notice.

It calls for action and retrenchment by the legislature.

It calls for an unsparring cutting off and cutting down by the legislature.

Every dollar of tax levied on western farms imperils the owners of these homes.

The republican administration has been so long and so securely seated in the fat places, that they have multiplied them and filled them with their retainers, and gorged them with high salaries.

In these dire times a less number should be willing to do a little more work, and do it for a little less money than they have been receiving in the prosperous times. If they are not willing to let them step aside and give way to others, who in these hard times will be willing to do the same work for very moderate pay.

The legislature should look keenly to this, and do away with every unnecessary person in every department of Nebraska at once, and should unsparringly cut down all fat salaries, and require the public work to be done at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers.

THE STATE DEBT.

Article XII of the constitution permits the state to meet casual deficits or failure in the revenue, to contract debts never to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

By section 19, Article III, of the constitution, each legislature shall make the appropriations necessary for the expenses of the government until the end of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session.

And whenever it is deemed necessary to make further appropriations for deficiencies the same shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house, and shall not exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time.

It seems that there is over \$100,000 shortage to start with. How much more does the state owe for which there are no outstanding warrants, and for what and by whom was the indebtedness created?

Is the indebtedness, every dollar of it, for such absolute necessities as, considering these distressing times, had absolutely to be obtained to keep the public institutions open? If not, let no appropriations be made for them.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The example set two years ago, by the legislature, in wanton extravagance has been followed by every department of state since the adjournment of that session.

If this course of things goes on the state will soon have a debt that will be a burden indeed; in fact it is already one to the farmers that have lost their all and are subjects of charity.

There is no method under the constitution by which the burden can be taken from them or their farms. Year by year the taxes will pile up against their homes, and if they cannot pay them now they are steadily sinking under the loads of taxes and interest.

The legislature owes it to itself to scrutinize every dollar of these expenditures, and reject and make no appropriation for any foolish or extravagant expenditures.

Here is hard, thorough work for the committee who have these matters in charge, and we shall hereafter have something to say of these bills if they are allowed.

INGALLS' DEFEAT.

In the defeat of J. J. Ingalls for U. S. Senator demagogism has met its Waterloo, the money power a disaster, effrontery and cheek a rebuke, and the worst phases of machine politics a reprimand. In the election of Pfeffer to the U. S. senate, the Alliance of Kansas has achieved a signal victory. That he may be true to the people who have trusted him and be their able champion at Washington, is the sincere wish of all of us.

The new senator is an earnest man of much more ability than is supposed by his political opponents, who only know of him. He is a fluent, logical speaker, a profound writer and a genial gentleman. He is a newspaper man of extraordinary force, and as a candidate for senator is the brainiest man mentioned. His election is a credit to the Independent party. The frivolous old stereotype will never be applied to him, "that he is rattling around in Ingalls' chair."

ARE THEY TO HAVE SEED?

A correspondent at Big Springs writes us that not more than one man in ten can buy seed and feed. Also that they frequently sow wheat in February and plant corn April 1st. If those people are going to be supplied with seed and feed so that they can stay in that country and put in a crop, they ought to know it at once. We feel no hesitation in assuring them that they will be assisted and can depend upon it.

The American Bastille.

JUDICIAL USURPATIONS.

It is only a little while to the centennial anniversary of 1793, one of the memorable years of the French revolution—the year which saw the storming of the Bastille and the beheading of Louis the fifteenth. Thither, on the mere order of an irresponsible king, were haled without trial men who were in his way, men who desired to change the existing order of things, men who advocated new ideas, men who dared to have opinions, convictions and aspirations, and to utter them.

The day came in France when the last drop of blood had been taken from an exhausted people—when gaunt wretches stalked in all parts of Paris, and when famine strode unoppressed through all the land. Aristocracy and privilege, through farmed revenues and government monopolies, had done their fearful work. "A poor woman gathered weeds in the highway to save her children from starvation, and by some chance of privilege the monopolists took every third loaf under the name of tax."—Carliste—Hist. French Revolution.

The hour came when the people had no more to dread, no more to lose. It was then that a patriot sent to Marsailles, "send me a thousand men who know how to die." And they came because they had nothing better to do than to die. It was then that they stormed the bastille. To describe this capture of the bastille—the most important capture in history—transcends the power of mortals; we will not essay it.

It stood there the impregnation of tyranny. Within its dungeons were immured men who had suddenly disappeared from their streets and never been seen again. With cannons and battering rams and sledges and pikes the mob forced its bars. Maddened and frenzied, but with a sort of shrinking horror, they drew back the bolts of its dark dungeons and led into the light of day the poor victims of man's inhumanity to man.

The light of the sun has never shown upon such another scene. Poor, ragged, dazed wretches, clothed in dirty tatters and bloody fetters, were led forth supported by their avengers, to look again upon God's blue sky and green earth before they died. Some were maniacs, some came only out to die. Men—men immured for eighteen years in a loathsome dungeon, without a knowledge of any crime committed or charged, and without a shadow of a trial! What should be done with such a suburb of hell? Raze it to the ground—and razed it was, till not one stone rested on another—amid blood and murder, and vile ribaldry that smote the day with horror.

That revolution was a cyclone of terror—but the air was purer afterward. The memory of that day and that bastille will haunt the sons of France for a thousand years, and no more such prisons will pollute her soil for many an age.

But free America is building a bastille to-day which is as purely the creation of tyranny, which will be as surely the instrument of irresponsible power, and which will as surely crush out and blight the liberties of freemen as did the mute and horrid pile in Paris. That bastille is building in the fabric of judicial law that is being silently reared all over the land. The outworks of this bastille are the supreme courts of the different states. Its bastions and redans are the United States district courts. Its great central fortress, of which these are the outworks, is the supreme court of the United States.

This system of courts is building up a system of judicial law—a law of opinions based on neither statute law or constitutions, often directly opposed to statute law—and it is doing it under the direction and guidance of the hidden hand that is now such a potent power is shaping the destinies of nations. Within the year cases have been made by corporate combinations and carried from one court to another for the sole and only purpose of obtaining the enactment of judicial laws. The money power, the railroads, the telegraph, the oil, tariff and land monopolists hold the keys to this bastille. With a hand of velvet and a grip of steel they have seized states and immured them in its dungeons.

Pennsylvania has found its judicial, legislative and executive power wholly unable to cope with the power of the hidden hand which is the creature of its own legislation. Nebraska, under the influence of this secret power, has placed in its judicial record a decision which will go down the ages as an infamy.

This power works "like a mole in the earth." It is always over the honest citizen and under those who prostitute private to public interests. It has lowered the standard of morality in public affairs, and is bringing the republic to the point where Rome was at the time of the fall. It is immense, secret, cunning, unscrupulous. Its representatives are the railroad kings and millionaire bankers of the east. Its instruments are the able, ambitious, unprincipled villains who want gold and place and power, and will give their souls to Satan to obtain them. Its congresses are little conclaves of bank and railroad presidents who concoct their schemes in some private railroad office or bank parlor.

This power is surely and deliberately packing the supreme court of the United States to secure the undoing of the great work it has done for the people in former years. Can the steady change in the tone of this court and the character of its decisions have escaped the people? Already the granger decisions have been reversed. Already the power of a state to regulate its own internal affairs has been denied. The legal tender decision will next be attacked.

Who has not observed the hush and awe which pervades the air when courts are up for criticism? They hold in their hands an extra-judicial and tyrannical power which checks censure and struggles truth—the vague, indefinite power to punish for contempt. Why, there is a United States district judge not a thousand miles from Nebraska who is a corrupt tyrant, and who may well turn pale at the very hint of an investigation, but whom men so fear that no word of censure finds its way into the public prints. Who are these judges who are so hedged about with divinity that the common people speak of them with bated breath? Why, some of them are graduates of railroad offices, elevated to the bench by combinations of section bosses, their diplomas issued by division superintendents. But they are dangerous men in dangerous places. From the constitutional power to review the law and determine what it is, they are usurping the unconstitutional power to say what it shall be.

Is the darkest page of the past there can be found no blacker tyranny than judicial tyranny.

There is only one case in English history where a court stood out against a tyrant, and in that case an irresistible rebellion of the people was already in progress.

We warn our countrymen now that no tyrant ever sat upon a throne, no usurped power ever lording it over an oppressed people, that was not able to command the highest courts of the law as its instrument.

We warn our countrymen now of this impending danger. The day will come when the barred dungeons of this American bastille will have to be invaded and its victims led out shuddering into God's sunlight.

SENATOR STEVENS' MAXIMUM FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

This bill has been introduced in the senate, and is now in the hands of the printer. It is the leading bill on this subject, and will probably become a law. It is based on the Iowa law, but the provisions by which a poor man can obtain justice from a railroad corporations are new and radical. Section eleven provides that any person believing the law to be violated may bring a suit in the name of the state to enforce its provisions. The courts may compel any officer or agent of a defendant carrier to testify and may send for its books and records. Such evidence or testimony shall not be used against any such witness on the trial of any criminal proceedings.

Section 14 provides that any party may make a complaint to the attorney of his county, who shall notify the carrier complained of. The latter shall satisfy the complaint or answer the attorney within a reasonable time, or the attorney, if he think the ground reasonable, shall present a suit against such carrier. County attorneys shall of their own motion bring suit in the name of the state whenever they have good reason to think the law is being violated. No complaint or suit shall be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to complainant or petitioner. The county attorney may require the attendance of needed witnesses and the production of books and papers. The court shall punish refusal or contumacy in this particular as a contempt. Such testimony or evidence shall not incriminate the witness.

Section 17 prohibits any county attorney from accepting free transportation from any railroad, and any violation of this section shall be considered as bribe taking.

Section 18 prohibits county attorneys from taking any kind of employment from any carrier, and brands a violation of this provision as bribe taking. Any person in the county may prosecute the attorney.

We publish below a letter from ex-Attorney General Leese to Senator Stevens in regard to this bill: January 28, 1891. My Dear Senator: Please accept my congratulations on your maximum rate bill. I like it better than any other that I have examined, and I trust that it will become a law. If I can aid you in any manner it will give me great pleasure to do so. The roads will have a strong lobby on hand to defeat the bill, and it will require considerable work to get it through the senate, but I am glad that such a bill originates in your house, because there will always remain in the minds of the corporations a lingering hope that if the bill does pass the senate they will have another chance at it in the house. I am heartily in sympathy with the bill and will do all in my power to assist you in having it become the law of the land. Yours very truly, WM. LEESE.

ORGANIZE THE UNITS

A GRAND SCHEME PROMULGATED BY THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

It Sets the Pace for 1892.

The difficulty of forming the different industrial organizations of the country into one coherent body for united political action has long been apparent. When the effort has been made the ghost of some old guard, the fossil remains of some defunct national committee, or the present jealousy of officers or societies, have thrust themselves in as disorganizing and dividing elements. In this state last summer a plan was devised which ignored societies and organized the units which composed them. The plan was remarkably successful, resulting in the casting of over 70,000 ballots for an Independent reform ticket.

The National Alliance, at its Omaha session just closed, has adopted practically the same plan for action in 1892. It is a proposition made to all the industrial organizations of the nation. It puts no society in advance, and discriminates against none. It provides an easy machinery by which the demand for a new national movement can be tested, and an easy and safe plan by which a national nominating convention may be called. It puts all old committees and old chairmen, and all societies aside, as disturbing elements, while making them all active agents in carrying out the experiment and the work, and giving them all an equal chance in the results. It adopts as a platform the six planks upon which the largest number of people in the United States will agree, and ignores those disturbing issues upon which the largest disagree. The plan evinces the highest statesmanship, and if it is met by the other industrial societies in the spirit in which it is tendered, it will set the pace for 1892, and result in the election of a people's national ticket.

The following is the proposition in full:

We the undersigned do hereby declare our alleg'ance to the following principles, viz:

1. The face and unlimited coinage of silver.
2. The abolition of national banks and the substitution for their notes of legal tender treasury notes; and the increase of currency to \$50 per capita.
3. Government ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones.
4. The prohibition of alien ownership of land, and of gambling in stocks, options and futures.
5. The adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of President and Vice-President and United States senators by direct vote of the people.
6. The Australian ballot system.

And we hereby express our wish for a National Independent Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President on the above platform; and we hereby agree that if pure, able and honorable men are so nominated we will support them and vote for them in preference to any other candidates.

We also hereby express our desire that this declaration shall be circulated for signatures in each state and territory of the Federal union by the executive officers of each industrial organization in said state or territory, and returned signed to such officers; and when five million signatures shall be obtained and reported by the executive officers of the different industrial organizations of each state and territory said executive officers shall select one representative for each state (each state acting by itself) to constitute a provisional committee, and said provisional committee shall meet at Cincinnati, on the 23d day of February, 1892, and fix a ratio of representation based on the number of signatures in each state, determine upon the place and date of holding said national convention, and appoint from their number an executive committee to raise funds, procure a hall, and perfect all the necessary details for the same.

And we hereby invite all men, without regard to past party affiliations, to unite with us in this our effort to free our country from the domination of corrupt parties, trusts, combines and monopolies, to establish justice and pure government, and promote the general welfare.

The independent bones will presently discover that their tyrannical methods will not be tolerated much longer. The prosperity of the state is of greater importance than the welfare of a few selfish individuals.—Bee.

We will give Rosey a brand new hat if he will name one specific instance where an independent boss has got in his work—and we will add a fine tooth comb if he will name the individual boss who did it.

The Bee has a third of a column of abuse of delegates to the National Alliance, whom it terms "cranks and hobby riders." The Bee secured its information about that convention from reporters who listened at windows and skylights, and its reports are not reliable. The editor's imagination supplied deficiencies. Its statement about fuglery in the reconsideration of some resolution on the money question is entirely erroneous.

Of course, Thayer and Boyd should both print their messages. When an audience refuses to hear an address, it is generally gracious enough to give "leave to print."

Church Howe knows a great deal more about the tactics of a republican legislature than he does of one composed of hayseeds. The hayseeds seem to know how to run their all right.