

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

-AND-

INVITATION FOR A NATIONAL INDEPENDENT CONVENTION IN 1892.

We the undersigned do hereby declare our allegiance to the following principles:

- 1st. The free and unlimited coinage of silver.
- 2d. 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.
- 3rd. Government ownership of all railroads, and telegraphs.
- 4th. The prohibition of alien ownership of land, and of gambling in stocks, options and futures.
- 5th. The adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
- 6th. 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 from each state (each state acting by itself) to constitute a provisional committee, and said provisional committee shall meet at Cincinnati, on the 22d 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 necessary details for the same.

And we hereby invite all men, without regard to past party affiliations, to unite with us in 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.

NAME.

POST OFFICE.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD. SOME ERRORS OF THOSE WHO KEEP POULTRY.

An Argument in Favor of Raising Regular Crops of Potatoes—Something New About Oats—Interesting Items for Beekeepers—Household Hints, etc.

Errors in Keeping Poultry.

Although there are many widely different breeds of fowls, adapted more or less to the varied wants of the farmer, there are some general rules for their management which are applicable everywhere. One serious error is the common custom of keeping hens until they become too old for profit, because they were choice birds and good layers when young. A hen of any breed will lay only about half as many eggs the second year after she commences laying. All fowls kept by a farmer after they are 2 years old are kept at a loss, so far as the money is concerned. When a whole flock is allowed to run without killing off the old ones and replacing them by pullets, disease is sure to attack them. If the plan of keeping only pullets is once followed I am sure that no farmer will ever abandon it. Another bad practice is that of allowing fowls to become wild, so that they are afraid of any one and hide away their nests and the few chickens they hatch lose their lives for want of food. To be sure, chickens hatched late in the summer and brought up in the fields by a wild mother are hardy, but this practice is not profitable as the cost of wintering exceeds the summer returns. As a general rule, however, summer chickens are more profitable than the very early ones, as they get a more varied diet, better exercise and are healthier in every way. But fowls to be profitable must be kept tame. If, however, the chickens are to be grown for sale, for breeding or for show purposes, it is necessary that the chickens should be hatched as early in the season as possible, so that they may attain full growth and feathering by fall.—Am. Agriculturist.

Potato Growing Profitable.

There is probably no farm crop in which inexperienced farmers suffer greater disappointments than in potatoes. They read in the papers of large yields, and observing that the market price is high, a great many rush into the business, and of course overdo it. This is cause number one. Potato culture in these times requires a great fund of practical experience. It also requires the man who begins it to be prompt with every demand, whether it be in cultivation, in bug poisoning, and in late years in spraying the vines to prevent mildew and blight, which are the usual causes of rotting of the crop. It is no wonder with so many things to attend to that some are neglected. Hence potatoes are commonly deemed a precarious crop. Accidents of season excepted, they need not be. We believe it possible every year to grow potato crops that will pay larger profit than any grain crop, provided the proper conditions are fulfilled.

In the first place, the farmer who would grow potatoes extensively must be near a market, by which we mean a good shipping station, where there is enough competition to insure fair prices. Farmers who are within three or four miles of freight cars can draw two and sometimes three loads per day. When the distance is so far that only one load per day can be drawn, it adds heavily to the expense of marketing, and requires a high price to make the crop pay. This high price cannot always be depended on. Every few years the potato market is liable to be glutted, and only those who keep

expenses down so as to be able to market cheaply can come out without loss.—Am. Cultivator.

Buckwheat for Stock.

An inquirer asks if buckwheat is good for stock. That depends. For the feathered stock most emphatically yes. For cattle and hogs not always, rarely for the latter. The hull of the buckwheat is not digestible, and hence is not fit for food. The bran or the buckwheat when run through the mill should have the hulls taken out. The hulls will cause piles in pigs. Hulls are valuable to use as absorbents in the manure pile, but not otherwise. The colored part of the grain, the yellow part next to the hull, is rich in nitrogen, and is excellent for making growth in animals. This canaille will make plenty of milk, but it will be short in butter fat, and the fats will be soft and white. Buckwheat will make poor butter. It should be mixed with yellow corn meal—with some bran to make the food healthier, or to make the required waste material. The canaille is a concentrated food—too much so, too, to be fed alone. The white part of the kernel is the starch, and this makes the white flour. Buckwheat canaille is good food for all young animals if mixed half and half with bran—a little linseed meal added will improve the ration. For fattening a grown animal add corn meal.

Field Experiment With Oats, 1890.

The Illinois Experiment Station bulletin says: The largest yield of grain was produced from sowing two and one-half bushels of seed. A fairly compact seed-bed gave the best results. The time of sowing has had in these tests a more marked influence on the yield than any other condition. The earlier sowings, with one exception, the earliest, have uniformly given the best yields. The yield was not materially affected by the length, plumpness, or by the weight of the berry or the weight per bushel. Those varieties with long, slender berries and light weight per bushel contained appreciably the largest per cent kernel. In other words, those varieties which would have sold best on the market, or, what is less important, would have taken the premium at fairs, did not yield better than the other varieties and did not have so high a food value.

Agricultural Atoms.

Take care of the weeds. Those gathered in the screenings may be boiled for the pigs, which should be the only use made of them. Every weed seed should be taken care of if possible, and those that are brought from the neighbor's farm by the winds should be made the subject of a kindly expostulation.

A little oil is a constant requisite in the farm practice. On the machine it makes easy work and saves wear; on the wagons it avoids the horrible squeaking which chills the blood; it smooths everything, and a little oil on one's manners and tongue will make things all over the farm and the dwelling go so smoothly as to make life worth living. Always have a little oil on hand ready for all uses.

It is never worth while to quarrel with a neighbor over the fence. If anything goes wrong, stray fowls in the garden, small pigs in the field, pigeons on the newly sown seed, or any other small matter, it is far better to suffer it than be at enmity with a next neighbor. One neighborly service will over-weigh a score of these little trifles, and no one knows when such a service may be invaluable to themselves.

Bees Notes.

All should know that the bee does not make honey, but simply gathers it

from the flowers; when it obtains its sweets from sugar, it deposits sugar syrup in the cells, not honey, and no amount of manipulation by the bees can make it into anything else but sugar syrup.

Aroma is a term employed to designate those substances, the extreme minute particles of which are supposed to affect the organs of smell so as to produce peculiar odors. The particles diffused through the atmosphere and affecting the olfactory nerves—if the theory of particles of matter be correct—must indeed be extremely minute, yet not so much so but what we easily detect the smell from a field of any honey-bearing plant or flower. These odors have generally been supposed to depend upon essential oils.

Scientists tell us that odors of flowers do not, as a general rule, exist in them as a store, or as a gland but are developed as an exhalation. While the flower breathes it yields fragrance, but kills the flower and the fragrance ceases. It seems, then, that the odors are simply exhalations dependent upon essential oils, not upon vapor impregnated with matter and cannot, therefore, be condensed as such, and we have yet to learn that these exhalations are visible, or leave the least stains; and while it is well known that they combine with various fatty matters, they do not sensibly increase their weight or bulk. Thus, no matter how much our nice clover or linden honey may perfume our room in which it is placed, the quantity of honey is never materially less.

Hints to Dairymen.

Build a silo, so that your milk feed shall cost you less. Build it sufficiently large so you can have ensilage enough to feed in summer and fall when the pasturage dries up. That will keep your cows up to their best flow, so you can have milk to do business with in late fall and winter, when prices of butter are higher. That's good economy.

Stop the expense of bad handling. You must handle a dairy cow not as if she were a steer, but as a bovine mother. You want to make money out of her motherhood; then handle her, shelter her, feed her and treat her generally as a mother should be handled, sheltered and treated. If you don't know how a mother should be treated, ask your wife or your mother.

Stop this expensive summer dairying—keeping cows on expensive pasture and getting nothing for the milk—just because there are thousands of other men just like you who had rather milk a cow in summer and make nothing, than to go into winter dairying and make a fair profit. Give up all these cranky old notions about dairying, and proceed to measure the business from the dollar standpoint, just as any other manufacturer does.

It costs just as much to support the carcass of a cow that is running you in debt as it does one that is giving you \$50 a year profit. Not one farmer in a hundred ever tested his cows to know which were the ones that were beating him "out of house and home." How is he to act if he don't know, and how is he to know if he does not put forth intelligent effort to know. There is scarcely a dairyman in the land who is not keeping two cows to do the work of one. Ask any of the progressive dairymen you know, and they will tell you that about their first step in cutting down useless expense was to get a better cow. Buy her, breed her, get her anyway you choose, but be sure and get her.

Money has some human characteristics. It talks and it gets tight.—

TALE OF A JAGUAR'S TAIL

A WILD STORY OF AN OZARK WILDERNESS.

How the Widow Leathers Captured a Six Hundred Pound Jaguar—The Animal Deceit Her Domelle for Days—The Story's Source.

The Tribune is almost ashamed to bring forward another jaguar, says that excellent and highly trustworthy journal, the New York Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley. We have so many times announced the killing of positively the last of the race, continues the Tribune, that we hate to acknowledge the appearance of another. But individual humiliation must not be allowed to stand in the way of truth, so we freely admit that another jaguar, perhaps the largest ever seen, was killed a few days ago in Arkansas.

In the northwestern part of Arkansas, about half way between Sweet Home, Washington county, and Robinson's Cross-Roads, Benton county, lives a woman named Mrs. Martha Leathers, more generally known as the Widow Leathers. She is a lady of some three-score years and ten, and she has lived alone for the last twenty years in a wild neighborhood, several miles from the nearest house. About ten days ago she was awakened one night by a strange noise on the roof. Hastily dressing, she stepped out of the one door of the cabin and looked up. What was her horror to see in the bright moonlight an immense jaguar alternately scratching at the shingles and gnawing at the corner of the chimney, and occasionally striking the roof violently with his tail and making a loud report. The widow looked only a moment, when she quickly went back in and bolted the door. She had no weapons of any kind.

The night was bitter cold, and it occurred to her that the beast had probably sought the chimney for warmth, and that if she built a good fire and got it thoroughly warmed through, it would perhaps go away. She soon had a roaring fire leaping up the chimney from the big stone fireplace. As she expected, this pleased the jaguar, and he ceased scratching and gnawing and began to purr, making a sound like a buzz-saw when it strikes a knot, and to wag his tail on the shingles with a noise which resembled distant thunder. If the fire got a little low he would slap his tail on the roof angrily three or four times with such force that it shook the house.

As it grew light the widow crept out of the door and again surveyed the situation. The jaguar was sitting up on his haunches contentedly purring and warming his forepaws over the top of the chimney. She did not look long, fearing that he would see her, but went back, and the jaguar pounding the roof with his tail for more fire, she piled on a dozen more sticks of wood. She thought that the beast would certainly leave at sunrise, but it did not. It merely leaped down and got one of her pigs and returned to the roof, where it devoured the pig and beat for more fire. This kept up for four days, two pigs being sacrificed each day, and an immense amount of firewood. Sometimes the jaguar would sleep for an hour or so, but would always wake up cold and begin pounding on the roof.

On the morning of the fifth day Mrs. Leathers went into the loft with a three-inch augur. Selecting a time when the jaguar was purring his loudest, she bored a hole in the roof about a foot and a half behind where she calculated he sat. Her judgment was good, and when she looked up through the hole she could see his tail wagging backward and forward across it. Reaching out with one hand she seized his tail and drew about two feet of it down through the hole. Before the beast knew what was going on she tied a knot in the tail, so that it could not be withdrawn. Then, while the jaguar writhed his body about and uttered the most terrible cries ever heard in Northwestern Arkansas, she walked three miles through the woods to Ben Hawkin's place and got him to come over and shoot the animal, after which she untied the knot in his tail and allowed it to roll to the ground. It weighed six hundred and fifty pounds.

The reader will observe that the circumstances surrounding the killing of the Widow Leathers' jaguar are all novel. The case is also important from the fact that it proves that a woman does not necessarily need to be young to help on the extermination of this beast. True, a young woman like Pauline Collier, or Maude Eames, or Susan Handfield, or Margaret Respass, would, no doubt, have twisted off the animal's tail, and then gone out and fractured his skull with it, but while this would have given the affair more eclat, it would not have increased the jaguar mortality any, which, after all, seems to be the great thing desired.

To be tender to another man's wife isn't legal tender.—Texas Sittings.

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Fine Sugar Syrup in kegs	1 40	Coffee etc. at bottom prices.	
Sorgham in kegs	1 30	Flour per 100	1 50
" " " " "	40	Buckwheat flour per sack 12 1/2 b	45
" " " " "	38	Corn and oats chop feed per 100	1 25

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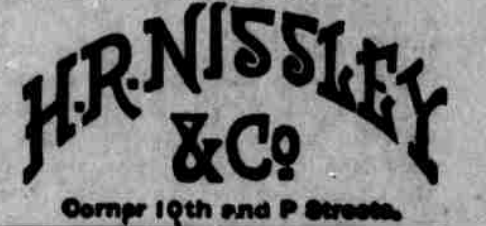
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A 8 " " " calf thumb and palm	45
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