

The Days of Washington and Lincoln Coming Back.

WATERLOO, Neb., Feb. 23, 1891. Resolutions passed by Island lodge No. 1555, Douglas County Neb. If you can spare us a little space in your valuable paper we would be pleased to have the following published.

WHEREAS, It is our opinion and belief that through the corrupting influence of legislators of the old republican-democratic party and the evasion of plain every-day law by our supreme judges, that we have had forced upon us as governor of our great state of Nebraska a son of Her Majesty of Great Britain, and a hired plutocrat of monopoly; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is a disgrace to our fair state that a man should sit in the gubernatorial chair without first clearing his name of such a stigma, and proving to the people that he is eligible to the highest office we can give any man in our fair state.

Also that we loathe with abhorrence the names of the three traitors who defeated the concurrent resolution, thereby defeating the will of the people in the late contest.

Also that we commend to the people of Nebraska and the United States the brave and honorable J. Burrows (our editor) for championing the rights of a down-trodden people against monopolies. Also in the way our noble brother defended himself against the malicious and uncalled for lies in the Omaha Bee, Lincoln Journal and other state papers. But we do not wonder at the Bee as its wings are cropped shorter, for when our paper runs out we do not subscribe for two dollars worth more of honey and the poor bee will soon find it is getting stale. But do not be discouraged Bro. Burrows the sun has not set yet, though there be a dark cloud over our fair state, the sun will yet shine and we will show the plutocrats that we the people are bound to have a government of the people, for the people and by the people. We are going to bring back the good old days of Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we demand of state and legislators the foreclosure of the mortgage of the U. P. R. R., and that the government buy said R. R. and run it in the interest of the people instead of monopoly, as it is now done. Furthermore that some stringent laws be passed to rid our state of unlawful usurers and money gamblers.

R. B. GRIFFITH, J. W. MOORE, Sec. Pres. JESSIE REESE, Chm. Ex. Com.

In Favor of the Single Tax.

Feb. 28, 1891. Table View Alliance No. 1957.

WHEREAS, A tax on improvements is a tax on labor, and a fine on the employer of labor, and

WHEREAS, The more improvements there is in a country the wealthier the country will be therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the passage of a bill providing for the taxation of all land according to value regardless of all improvement.

Resolved, That we ask all other Alliances to join us in passing a similar resolution.

S. T. EDDY, G. W. MOORE, W. U. HATTON, Committee.

Resolutions of Approval.

FULLERTON, Neb., Feb. 16, 1891.

Brother Stephens and Michener, House of Representatives and Senate Lincoln, Nebraska.

GENTLEMEN:—At the last regular meeting of our Alliance the following resolutions were presented and carried without a dissenting vote.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of our senator and representative in standing fairly and squarely for independent principles, and request them to continue in line for the good of Nebraska farmers.

Resolved, That we urge our senator and representative to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of the maximum freight rate law, fixing rates no higher than those now in force in Iowa. And we also ask the reduction of official salaries all along the line, both county and state.

W. P. HATTAN, R. A. RICHARDSON, Sec. Pres.

More Consolation for the Traitors.

DEWITT, Neb., Feb. 28, 1891.

We, the members of Prairie Star Alliance No. 1203, of Gage county Nebraska, in regular session assembled, do resolve that we dispise such men as Senator Collins who will sell out their birthright for a mess of pottage, and class him beside such men as Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot and would advise him to do as Judas did after receiving the thirty pieces of silver go and hang himself; and further that we condemn the said Geo. F. Collins as a traitor to the Alliance and the Independent cause.

The above was passed by a unanimous vote and asked to be published. HENRY RICHARDSON, Sec.

Another View of the Irrigation Question.

Feb. 24, 1891.

At a regular meeting of Logan Alliance No. 530, the committee of five members previously appointed by the president, with Jonathan Higgins as chairman, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted and a copy ordered sent to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE and the Beaver City Times for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of the Alliance.

WHEREAS, The failure of crops in the western part of our state the past season has been the source of very much unnecessary irrigation agitation, thereby placing the state in a false position; and

WHEREAS, This drouth-hot-wind-fake has been a chimera on the brain of visionary cranks since the first log cabin was built on the west banks of the Missouri River in 1834.

WHEREAS, In the personal knowledge of this committee, thirty years ago the agricultural dead line in Nebraska was located less than forty miles west of the Missouri river, as civilization and agriculture have advanced this dead line has receded until it is now ignominiously located in the western portion of the state, with good indications of another decade pushing it well on to the Rockies.

WHEREAS, The past thirty-six years of successful productive agriculture and horticulture, together with the success of all other branches of husbandry of the state have fully demonstrated that

Nebraska agriculturally is destined to be second to no other state in the Union.

WHEREAS, The snow fall upon the head waters of the tributary streams of the state is the only visible means of water supply for irrigation purposes, and it being a thoroughly demonstrated fact, that when such snowfall has in the past been of sufficient magnitude to keep up a flow of water of any considerable moment in said streams, the rainfall precipitated by the atmospheric absorption of moisture from the melting of such snow and the waterflow therefrom, has never failed to be adequate for all agricultural purposes in the entire state: Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we deem the present agitation untimely—uncalled for and detrimental to the best interest of the state.

2d. That we look upon this irrigation question as a subterfuge and fraud, based upon deception, and as a credit demoralizer unequalled:

3d. That we call upon the farmers' association, bankers, money loaners and corporate attorneys that assembled at Hastings in May last to redeem the credit of the state from the slanders of cranks and demagogue agitators to grapple with the scheme.

4th. That we the members of Logan Alliance and farmers of the "first district" have this to say—give us a national monetary system in the interest of the masses, instead as at present, for the classes; transportation at what the service is worth; the same competition in the open markets of the world in which to buy our necessities that we are compelled to meet in selling our products, and we will trust to Almighty God for moisture, and to the virgin soil of our state for all else.

E. F. COWLES, Pres. Wm. PALMERTON, Sec.

Demanding the trial of the Contest.

BROMFIELD, Neb., Feb. 28, 1891.

Mr. BURROWS—Dear Sir: At the regular meeting of Maple Alliance No. 531 of Hamilton county Nebraska, the following resolutions were passed by the unanimous voice of the lodge, and I as secretary was ordered to beg space in your valuable paper for the publication of the same:

A demand for justice. WHEREAS, Hon. John Powers has sent a request to the legislature of this state asking time to state his side of the contest, and

WHEREAS, We believe that his request is fair and just, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Maple Grove Alliance No. 531 do hereby demand that our representatives and senators allow the request of Hon. John Powers and try the said contest in a fair and impartial manner, and

Resolved, That we, believing that the supreme court of this state have misled the legislature in regard to the contest, we would call the attention of our legislators to the following sections of the statistical laws of Nebraska, viz: Article 5, Sec. 15, also Article 3, Sec. 7.

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator and representative from this county and also one to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE of Lincoln for publication.

Yours Respectfully, W. A. SKELTON, Sec.

Resolutions Erom Polk County.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the regular meeting of the Star Alliance, Feb. 23, 1891.

WHEREAS, The freedom and purity of the elective franchise is the fundamental principle of popular government; the only safeguard of the rights and liberties of the people and their only hope of constitutional reform, and

WHEREAS, The contest for the state offices instituted by the Independent party of this state was in defense of this principle and in line with one of the declared purposes of our order, viz: "To secure the purity of the elective franchise;" therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Star Alliance No. 1925 do hereby express our unqualified contempt for the traitors Collins of Gage, Turner of Saline, and Taylor of Loup who by their infamous treachery defeated the efforts of their party to secure the state offices to the elect of the people.

H. B. LINTON, Vice-Pres. OSWALD PALMER, Sec.

Resolutions of Approval.

HICKMAN, Neb., Feb. 28, 1891.

Resolutions passed by Hickman Alliance, No. 1531.

WHEREAS, Our present Legislature is laboring under greater difficulties than any legislature ever did in the past, on account of decisions of the supreme court of this state, whose prejudices are so strong against the Farmer's Alliance, and in sympathy with moneyed corporations, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Alliance disapprove of the actions of the supreme court in their decisions, and further be it

Resolved, That we approve the actions of the legislature in their effort to enact laws for the benefit of the laboring classes, and further be it

Resolved, That we disapprove of the actions of the senate in not convening the joint session for the trial of the contest, and brand Collins of Gage, Turner of Saline and Taylor of Loup, as being false to their party and think the name "sneaking cur" as applied by the FARMERS' ALLIANCE to the last named, to be very appropriate. Believing that a speedy contest is the wish of the people, and if found that J. E. Boyd was fairly elected and eligible to hold office, and if found that there was a fraud perpetrated which defeated J. H. Powers then recognize Hon. J. H. Powers as governor, and if found there was no fraud perpetrated and J. E. Boyd not eligible, then recognize J. M. Thayer at all hazards.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our worthy standard-bearer THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE for publication. GEORGE W. GRIM, Chairman committee on resolutions. J. FRED EGGAR, Pres. ROBERT C. FREMONT, Sec. pro tem.

First Citizen—How do you stand on the silver question? Second Citizen—Oh, I don't have to bother with it. My wife runs the bank account.

Sharpson (reading flattering inscription on tombstone)—That sounds as if somebody were trying to give him taffy. Philata—Epitaphy, you mean?

See A. N. Wyoff for Harlock property.

SOME SHERMAN TRAITS.

SOME AMUSING STORIES OF THE GENERAL.

He Was Kind Hearted, Honest and Plain, but Sometimes Blunt Spoken and Irascible to an Extreme—His Younger Days.

Few men in this country were better known personally than General Sherman, and a multitude of anecdotes are told of him. He was noted for his approachableness; no man ever made his rank less felt, and he had intimate friends in every walk in life. A number of stories are told illustrating his rough and ready manner of conducting business and his quickness of repartee. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion Sherman was sent to Washington, where he was placed in charge of a number of new levies, all three months' men. Their ideas in regard to discipline were as misty as they were liberal, and it was very hard to convince the officers and men that they could not do exactly as they pleased. It happened that the term of enlistment of several regiments ran out, but they were not discharged. This the men regarded as a great hardship and many walked off without asking permission of any one and betook themselves to their homes.

One morning as Colonel Sherman was crossing Long Bridge he met a major under his command in full uniform walking toward the city. He asked him why he was absent from his post, and the major replied that the time for which he had enlisted had expired and that he meant to go home. Sherman saw that strong measures were necessary and said: "If you don't at once go back to your regiment I will shoot you." The major stood not on the order of his going, but retired with speed. On the following day there was a divisional review, and Sherman was sitting on his horse near President Lincoln's carriage, when the officer with whom he had had the encounter approached, and desired to make a complaint to the president. "I wish to complain of Colonel Sherman," he said. "Yesterday I started to go to the city, and he told me that he would shoot me if I did not return to camp." Leaning over the carriage and speaking in a whisper that was perfectly audible to all in the vicinity, Mr. Lincoln said: "My friend, if I were in your place, and if Sherman said that to me, I would not try to leave camp, for he looks just like a man who would keep his word."

The major retired in confusion amidst shouts of laughter from the by-standers, and there were no more attempts at irregular departures made in Sherman's command. Sherman was never a respecter of rank, and at times spoke his mind freely in regard to the value of general officers. On one occasion, while covering Vicksburg, he was short of transportation and had made several requisitions. One day when he was looking for quartermaster's supplies, three brigadier generals arrived in his camp. Sherman burst out: "I did not want brigadier generals. The president can make them at the rate of one every five minutes. What I want is mules. If they will send me the mules they can keep the brigadiers."

Although the opposite of a martinet, Sherman was always intolerant of civilian interference in military affairs, and this not infrequently brought about a clash between him and the authorities at Washington. One of the most noted of these was when Charles A. Dana was sent to the army before Vicksburg to inform the president of its condition. Sherman deeply resented the interference of Mr. Dana, and christened him "The Authorized Spy," a name by which he was afterward known throughout the army. In spite of the personal feeling between them, Dana reported that Sherman's staff was the ablest and most useful in the army.

The officers of the old army who were stationed in California and the far west during the years immediately succeeding the Mexican war are loud in their praises of Sherman's integrity and stainless honor. In money matters he was chivalrous to the verge of being quixotic. He resigned his commission in the army to take charge of the California branch of the banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Co., of St. Louis. Many of the officers sent him their savings to invest in accordance with his own judgment. As it chanced, when the California branch of Lucas, Turner & Co. was abolished property in San Francisco was very low and the investments made by Sherman for his friends were unprofitable. He had invested their funds as he had his own, and had refused to accept any compensation. But he insisted on making good the losses incurred, although by so doing he reduced himself to poverty.

Perhaps Sherman never forgot a great practical joke which General Howard unconsciously played upon him back in the days when the union army was resting upon its arms at Goldsborough. Sherman paid a visit to Howard's tent, where neither wine nor anything more invigorating than cold water was kept. Dr. John Moore, the medical director, also dropped into Howard's tent. Here was a man Sherman could depend upon in an emergency like this. Sherman gave Moore a wink when Howard's back was turned and said: "Doctor, have you a sedlitz powder in your quarters? I don't feel just right, and I know one would do me good."

Moore was equal to any drug clerk in his knowledge of the meaning of a wink. "A sedlitz powder, general, certainly. Come right over to my quarters and I can fix you out immediately."

General Howard sprang to his feet. "That won't be necessary, doctor, said he. 'I have plenty of powders here,

and good ones, too. I will get the general one."

Sherman had little desire and less need for a sedlitz just then, and he followed Howard to his feet. "Never mind," said he. "I can get along very well without it."

"No trouble at all," Howard answered, as he began to get the powder and the glasses ready. Sherman turned to Moore for relief, but that gentleman was busy in examining the landscape as an aid to keep his face straight. When that was accomplished he turned about and gravely said: "By the way, general, I don't believe I have one about the premises, and you had better take the one Howard has prepared." Sherman was a soldier to the backbone, and would not retreat in the face of an enemy. When Howard came up with the glasses he bravely took them and swallowed the foaming stuff. But he never again complained of needing medicine when in Howard's tent.

CANNIBALISM IN AFRICA.

The Natives Have a Prejudice Against Salt Pork and the Meat of White Men.

Joseph H. Kending, who has for years been identified with missionary work in Africa, but who is now on a visit to this country, talks both intelligently and entertainingly about that continent and its people.

"One very prevalent impression about darkest Africa," he says to the N. Y. Star, "is with regard to its supposed sunlight, bright colors, and gentle breezes. Once experienced, the tropical sunlight is never forgotten. It burns into the soul, and those who have been under its influence for any length of time will always long for it wherever they are, and be willing to brave all fevers and languors to be under its spell again. What does not seem to be generally understood in America is that there are really two Africas. The old Africa of the interior is still wrapped in barbarity and superstition; the new Africa of the coast is of an entirely different kind, especially the section lying along the western boundary of the continent. To be sure, this strip of civilization is not very wide and does not extend inland any great distance, except occasionally along the rivers. There are, too, two distinct varieties of the native savage—the slave-holding and the cannibal. The only native form of government known is that of the tribe. A collection of villages makes up the tribe, and a number of families constitute the village. The slaves are almost universally either captives of war or the criminals of one village sold for punishment into slavery to another village. The cannibal natives represent about the worst type of human beings extant. They make it a custom to eat enemies captured in war, and frequently go into battle merely to secure gratification of their unnatural appetites. I have known instances where these depraved wretches have even eaten their own dead who have succumbed to disease, and where, when they did not wish to eat their own relatives, they have traded off bodies with another village. One remarkable thing which I believe is not generally known is that black savages will never eat the flesh of a white man. They have a superstition that to do so would bring some horrible kind of misfortune upon them. Another noticeable thing is that it has been impossible to convince the African cannibal that the salt pork that the traders take out to them is not the flesh of pickled white men. When these creatures visit a settlement the graves have to be closely watched, or they will dig up the bodies, smoke them, and carry them away. They regard the white man as the possessor of untold wealth, and are always anxious for him to settle with them, because they think he can make them rich. If he does not, however, by their rubber and ivory, he soon discovers that he is unwelcome and that his life is in jeopardy.

The Singing Sands.

The "singing sands" are stretches of sand, sometimes on the seashore, sometimes on a hillside of the interior, which, when moved, produce a distinct musical note. Walking through them, stirring them with a stick or in any way agitating their particles will cause the sound, which continues some seconds. Scientific men have been quite at a loss to account for so singular a phenomenon, and have suggested many wild explanations. The problem is complicated by several curious circumstances in connection with the sand. It has been ascertained, for instance, that if carried away in bags the sand loses its musical power, but retains it if transported in glass vessels. Writing the sand while in an artificial receptacle destroys its power of producing tone, but rain has no such effect, since as soon as the sand is dry it is as sonorous as before. The singing sand is found in no less than twenty-six places on the eastern coast of the United States and in at least two on the Pacific.

Lake Mysteriously Drained.

In the year 1881, without a moment's warning and with scarcely a tremble of the earth, the high and rocky strip of land which separated the large lake in the rear of the city of Manzanillo, Mexico, from the sea suddenly parted and the waters poured out in the harbor. The immense amount of water which poured through the narrow chasm may be better calculated by consulting the figures of R. Zapparo, the civil engineer, who declared that the volume represented 1,000,000 gallons a minute during the three days it was rushing through the break. The lake was full of alligators and the harbor swarming with sharks. When the monstrosities met a water battle immediately ensued, and was closely watched during the three days it lasted by almost the entire population of Manzanillo. It may be mentioned that the sharks finally triumphed.

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