

The Farmers' Alliance.

Published Every Saturday by THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. One 11th and 5th Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

In the beauty of the hills 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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Address all business communications to Alliance Publishing Co. Address matter for publication to Editor Farmers' Alliance.

Mr. Burrows has been confined to his room by sickness for nearly a week. A severe cold and overwork has almost completely prostrated him.

MR. BOYD COMES INTO COURT.

On Tuesday morning, Boyd's attorneys filed with the supreme court a certified copy of his application for citizenship, filed with Judge Dundy, of the federal court, and sworn to before E. S. Dundy, Jr., clerk, on December 16th, 1890, more than a month after election day was past and gone.

These papers set forth that James E. Boyd was born in Ireland on the 9th day of September, 1834; that he remained a subject of Great Britain until he moved to the United States in the year 1844, and that his father declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States on or about the 5th day of March, 1849, and had always understood that he was a citizen of the United States by reason of his father having become such.

A copy of final papers were also filed, with a lengthy answer or special plea, setting up a full history of his official life in detail, as well as his father's official life in America, and claiming that all these matters gave him citizenship and qualified him to hold the office of governor of Nebraska.

In this answer his attorneys admit that virtually James E. Boyd holds the office of governor of Nebraska in direct violation of the constitution and that he was an alien at the time of the election in November, 1890.

The attorneys for John M. Thayer at once filed a demurrer stating the reasons given in his answer do not constitute a defense nor justify the defendant in holding and exercising the office of governor of Nebraska.

The court set Thursday at 9 o'clock for the hearing of the argument on the defense.

The members of the house and senate who were so afraid of violating the constitutional provisions governing the contest can now console themselves with the spectacle of a man occupying the executive chair, who by his own confession was not entitled to the right of suffrage at the time of his alleged election to office, and has no more right to be governor of Nebraska than the Prince of Wales himself, according to that constitution they are sworn to protect.

Section 2, Article V, of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, says: "No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been for two years next preceding his election a citizen of the United States and of this state."

WILL WE HAVE ANY RAILROAD LEGISLATION THIS WINTER?

This is the question that is asked by all parties interested in transportation and the proper regulation by law of freight charges in Nebraska. The strongest efforts are being made by the railroad lobby to keep the friends of a maximum rate from uniting on the passage of a bill for that purpose, and prompt and decisive action must be taken or all efforts in this direction will be futile.

In the meantime the people of our country are turning their attention toward government ownership and control as the only true solution of the railroad problem.

We have received some resolutions endorsing the Stanford land currency bill. As congress has adjourned, and will not meet until December, there will be ample time to air that matter.

Speaker Elder has received adverse criticism from his colleagues during the past week, on account of some of his appointments, especially that of the sitting committee. It is certainly a matter for profound regret that the large number of bills introduced made the appointment of such a committee necessary.

It is broadly hinted that the proposed senatorial exception to Denver may be another scheme to prevent the passage of a maximum freight bill. Every possible influence is being used to delay action on these bills and we think to quote the language of the senators "they had better stay here and attend to the business before the senate and leave excursions for next summer."

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

The House has passed a number of important measures the past week. House Roll No. 52 known as the mutual insurance bill was passed also Faxon's House Roll No. 212 in relation to the sale of malt spirituous and vinous liquors in towns and precincts.

Stebbin's House Rolls 402 and 403 providing for the investment of the permanent school fund were also passed.

No. 402 amends section 3 of chapter 93 of the Compiled Statutes of 1887, entitled "Warrants" to read as follows: "It shall be the duty of every such Treasurer upon the presentation of any warrant for payment, in presence of such person, to enter such warrant in his warrant register for payment in the order of its presentation, and upon every warrant so presented and registered he shall endorse 'registered for payment' with the date of such registration, and shall sign such endorsement; Provided, That all warrants outstanding at the time this act takes effect shall be presented for payment or registration by August 1st, 1891, and shall not draw interest after such date unless so presented."

SEC. 2. Said original section 3, of chapter 93, of the Compiled Statutes of 1887 is hereby repealed. No. 403 provides that section twenty-five (25), of article one (1), of chapter eighty (80), of the Compiled Statutes of 1887, be amended to read as follows: The said board shall at their regular meetings make the necessary orders for the investment of the principal of the fund derived from the sale of said lands then in the treasury, but none of said funds shall be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities and registered county bonds. Provided that when any state warrant issued in pursuance of an appropriation made by the legislature, and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be money in the proper fund to pay said warrant, the state treasurer shall pay the amount due on said warrant from any funds in the state treasury belonging to the permanent school fund, and shall hold said warrant of an investment of said permanent school funds and shall stamp and sign said warrant as provided in section eleven (11), of article two (2), of chapter eighty (80), of the Compiled Statutes of 1887.

SEC. 2. Said original section twenty-five (25), of article one (1), of chapter eighty (80), of the Compiled Statutes of 1887, is hereby repealed.

H. R. 43, permitting women to vote at municipal elections was defeated on its passage as was also H. R. 92 submitting to the voters a call for a constitutional convention, the vote standing 50 to 41. The bill repealing the law providing for oil inspectors was ordered engrossed for a third reading last Tuesday. On Tuesday the following bills were passed: H. R. 145, providing for change in boundary of school districts and prescribing manner of procedure in such cases. H. R. 157, boards of education in metropolitan cities to be fifteen—five of whom shall be women. H. R. 28, relating to exemption of property from taxation. H. R. 298. H. R. 194, on insurance. H. R. 227, making it the duty of the county attorneys of this state to act as claim agents for all persons having claims against the government of the United States for pensions, bounty, or back pay, where such claims have arisen out of the late war, and shall prosecute such claim without pay or compensation from the party seeking such pensions, bounty, or back pay, or from any other source other than that provided by law for the salary of the county attorneys. H. R. 90, prohibiting employers from exacting an agreement either written or verbal from an employe not to join or become a member of any labor organization as a condition of securing or continuing in employment and providing for a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense. H. R. 245. H. R. 269. H. R. 125. H. R. 133, to amend section eighty-two of chapter seventy-eight statutes of 1889, entitled "Roads," to read as follows: Section 82. Allowance to overseer: The overseer shall be allowed two (2) dollars per day, including the time necessarily spent in notifying the hands, superintending the work on roads and in making out his return, but not to exceed the sum of forty (40) dollars in any one year, which sum shall be paid out of the district road fund, after deducting his own labor tax and three-fourths

(4) of his road tax. If there is not sufficient money in his district road fund with which to pay said overseer, he shall be entitled to a certificate from the county board, which certificate shall be paid out of the district road fund, and if there be not money in the district road fund to pay such certificate, then the county treasurer shall register and pay such certificate in the same manner that county warrants are paid, a warrant on the county general fund from the county board, for the amount of labor performed.

SENATE ITEMS.

The senate has lost two days during the last week. There were several of the senators sick. La grippe can arrest a senator without a warrant from the supreme court. Senators Smith, Stevens, Warner, Horn, Taylor and Shea, have been sick. Senator Shea has been sick nearly all the time since the legislature has been in session, and this is the forty-seventh day.

The senate has considered and passed some important bills during the last week.

The most important subject of legislation are the maximum freight bills. Steven's S. F. 85 has passed the committee of the whole with recommendation to pass. Newberry's H. R. 12 is in the hands of the senate, having passed the house.

A bill authorizing warehousing and inspection of grain in Nebraska has passed the senate.

The Lincoln charter has passed the senate.

A bill amendatory of the "mechanic's lien law," was discussed at length in the senate and indefinitely postponed.

A bill to allow women to vote in municipal elections was defeated. The wholesale abuse heaped upon the legislature at the Red Kibboon club by Judge O. P. Mason was damaging to municipal suffrage. S. F. 175 enables persons to mortgage the crop to be sown and planted for the purchase price of seed has passed the house and will enable people to buy seed grain.

GETTING IN LINE FOR '92.

Saline County Farmers' Alliance Meeting At Dorchester.

The first quarterly meeting of the Saline County Farmers' Alliance met at Dorchester, Friday, March 6th. The house was called to order by President Savage, committees upon credentials and resolutions were appointed and set to work. The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

We hereby express our confidence in and adherence to the plan for forming a national independent reform party, in which societies and organizations are ignored, and the units composing them are organized and placed in a working condition, upon a common plan of action, for the success of a common cause.

We declare our allegiance to the following principles as promulgated by the National Farmers' Alliance, at the late convention held at Omaha:

- 1. The free 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.

WHEREAS, Faithfulness to principles and honest efforts in behalf of others, are ever worthy of commendation and endorsement, therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we heartily thank our representatives in the present legislature for their manful and persistent efforts for the welfare of their constituents; and that we especially recognize in Representatives S. J. Herman, James Smith and Edward Arnold, eminent qualifications for legislators and true friends to the people.

Resolved, 2. That we hereby express our thanks to S. J. Herman for the able manner in which he presided over the house of representatives while in committee of the whole for consideration of the railroad bill.

EDITOR BURROWS: As an Independent, I am in favor of bringing the contest of governor and state officers to a hearing, and make those cowardly, money-bought whelps of our ranks sow a double dose of their iniquity. Bring the matter up in the form of a joint resolution.

The man who nominated Senator Collins, of Gage, called upon him this morning and gave him such a scouring as few men ever received.

When the senator attempted to explain why he voted as he did on the concurrent resolution, the incensed visitor shook his fist in his face, and hissed between his teeth: "You cowardly whelp, if you open your mouth to me, I'll smash you into the floor! You have brought a stigma upon our party, and your own family condemn and despise you."

Taylor, the runaway senator, could not write his own name yesterday, so that it could be read without study.

He said to the two or three who asked what the matter was: "I am very nervous to-day."

Hardy & Picher, the pioneer furniture dealers of Lincoln, are too well known to need a lengthy notice from us. We take pleasure however in inviting your attention to their large and varied stock of the best goods made in every department. See their advertisement in this issue, and call or write them for anything needed in their line.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

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.

Table with columns: NAME, POST OFFICE.

Letter to Uncle Sam.

DECATUR, Neb., Feb. 17, 1891.

DEAR UNCLE:—It is several months since I have written to you. Since my last you have seen what a great uproar your western kinsmen have kicked up. They have got it into their heads, that inasmuch as you claim the exclusive right to coin money, you ought to coin more of it, for the reason that it can't circulate till coined—and they say there is not enough in circulation to meet the demands of business. They say, if they undertake to coin it themselves, you will have them arrested and sent to the penitentiary. Some of them, unable to find work—owing, as they think, to the scarcity of money—suppose they would be better off in the penitentiary; for then they would be certain of employment and three square meals daily. So if you hear of some of these "hard ups" coining a few pewter dimes to purchase something to get soul and body together, don't you be surprised.

The people, the common people, have got it into their craniums that something is wrong down at Washington; that the government machinery is not running just right; that there is a screw loose somewhere; and they propose to tighten that screw and make the machine run as of old "if it takes all" summer.

They say you have four methods of getting money, namely: By selling or leasing some of your property as when you sell land or lease the seal fisheries—borrowing it of those having it to loan—taxing the people directly or indirectly, and by coining it as you did greenbacks during the late war.

Then, again they say you have just four methods of putting it in circulation, namely: By giving it to the people as you do to the widows of our distinguished countrymen—by putting it in a city to erect a post office—by loaning it as you do to national bankers—and by paying it out for service or labor as in the case of the civil and military service.

I am simply indicating to you, Dear Uncle, the ideas these western "Hay-seeds" are getting into their heads. They are meeting all over the land in schoolhouses every week. Youth and age, brains and beauty, the civil and the rude meet and mingle together as they never have before. They discuss, land, labor, liquor, finance and transportation questions. The strongest thing about them is this: Those who, all their past lives, have been bitter political enemies, have dropped their old animosities and call each other brother. They stand together as though a common danger threatened them and can only be averted by a united effort. Rock rooted fogies and moss backs of the two old parties, seem to have received a fresh baptism of patriotic fire. They are tearing away from their former party affiliations with a vim that is astonishing. What the final upshot will be, I cannot tell; but think that in '92 we will "hear something drap." More anon.

Yours in hope of the resurrection of the "rag baby," JACOB BECK.

Farming as a Trade.

Very few farmers ever stop to think of their occupation as compared with that of others. When they hear a mechanic tell of the three long years spent in learning his trade, it seldom enters their mind that they have spent a much longer apprenticeship and mastered a trade much more complicated.

The reason of all this is that the date of beginning the farmers trade is never noted. He begins as soon as he is old enough to ride the horse that draws the barrow, and from that time on gradually learns to manage all departments of a farm, regarding the years thus employed as work done for his parents as a matter of duty. No one ever tells him that he is storing his mind with the details of a very complicated vocation.

Any young man of ordinary intelligence can go into a shop at the age of eighteen, and step out three years after a good smith, carpenter or boot-maker.

But take a young man of the same age from the midst of a busy city and place him for the first time on a farm among good farmers and see how long he will be in acquiring sufficient knowledge of the business to enable him to do all the kinds of work in a skillful manner that will confront him during the year. The chances are that at the end of three years he will have fairly begun to understand what farming is.

It is the duty of every farmer to uphold his business, knowing as he does that it stands back of, and upholds all others, by keeping it before the boys that they are acquiring a trade that is complicated and noble and that it requires skill and education as well as muscle. But does the average farmer perform his duty along this line? No, there is entirely too much talk in the opposite direction. There is entirely too much of the opinion among farmers that anybody knows enough to be a farmer.

It has been the custom for years past and is too much so yet for farmers raising boys to shape their futures something after the following style: There's William; now the teacher says he's a stunner to learn and ought to go to college. I think I'll let him go and see what kind of a lawyer he'll make, for he is uncommon bright. And James allus was a likely lad at his books, and I think he had better try and make a doctor of himself. Now Tom some way don't get along at school but he is a good worker so I will keep him with me and give him that lower eighty; he'll make a capital farmer.

So it goes on as it has in the past, the bright brainy farmer boys are hurried away to school and given to understand both by words and acts that they are smart enough to do something better than farm, while the slow going Thamas accepts his farm, feeling that he is only fit to follow the plow, and knowing that his education is very limited daves not raise his uncultured voice at the town meeting, the very place the farmer in the past has been hoodwinked by scheming individuals who claim the right to represent everybody and everything. The time has fully come for the farmer to throw off this old fogeyism and looks to the future of his business. If you have boys to bring up, educate them to the very best of your ability but do not teach them that the farm offers no inducements to their "book learning skill."

Don't teach them to turn their backs on the old homestead and take to some profession antagonistic to the farm interests.

This sorting process once ended, the farmer fathers once awakened to the fact that brain and education are both needed at home, one of the great mistakes which has helped greatly to bring the American farmer to the verge of European peasantry will be righted.

Then on every hand may be found strong men with strong convictions, ready to checkmate the encroachments of the organized enemies of agriculture. J. K. L.

A Plea for the Schools.

COLON, March 3, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: We know you are a reformer and up to the times. How is it with our schools? Our teachers still govern by brute force, which is against the law of God and all progressive humanity. Many of them who are not fitted by nature to rule nag the rising generation into desperation, then whip them like slaves, arousing all the evil passions day by day, till they arrive at maturity and grasp the deadly weapon, ending up in jail or the penitentiary as we see it to-day.

What benefit is it to us if we parents shake off the money power, leaving the inheritance to our children, who are enslaved to their majority by teachers who care for the fees and not the flock? Money is doing all this. Who will go forth in behalf of the innocent children. Let us have young teachers who have been examined on their art of teaching or power to interest and communicate. It tried and found wanting in this 'tis better to wound the pride of one than deprive hundreds of an education.

Yours truly, P. B. BROWN.

It is better for you to rule by love than fear; speak gently, let not harsh words mar the good we might do best.

The buyer who tries to beat you down is a price-fighter.

LEGENDS OF THE WREN.

Its Trick on an Eagle Wins It Popularly Among the Irish.

In Ireland the wren is called the king of birds. One old legend among the Irish, that dates far back as the days of the Druids, is thus stated by the Boston Globe.

Once upon a time the eagle, always proud of his strength and value, called all the birds together for a trial of flight, with this understanding, that he who soared the highest would forever command the distinctive title of "king of birds."

The eagle, by common consent, had been invested with the honor from time immemorial and he had no idea of giving it up, but the better to impress his superiority on all inferior birds he called together the whole feathered tribe for this grand flying tournament.

At the appointed time the birds came. There were thrushes, linnets, magpies, crows, blackbirds, bluebirds, hawks, doves, robins, sparrows, nightingales, larks, game birds from the forest, seabirds from the coast and last of all, but as noisy as any of them, came the turkeys, geese, ducks and hens from the barnyards.

The eagle surveyed them all with his piercing eyes. At some of them he cast a contemptuous glance, but when he saw the sky lark he looked a little uneasy. This was the only bird he really feared, for the skylark can fly very high. But his fears did not last long, for just then he saw something to make him laugh. It was the little wren hopping along saucily with his jaunty little tail perked up with the utmost assurance. One would think he expected to win the prize.

The eagle began to poke fun at him, and all the other birds joined in, so that the poor little wren was glad to escape out of sight.

When the signal was given for the birds to start he was nowhere to be seen, and if any one thought of him at all it was probably to conclude that he had realized the folly of his trying to compete with those so much stronger than himself, and had wisely gone home to his nest in the hedge.

At a given signal away flew the birds. Up, up, up! The wild goose did very well, so did the hawk, and the skylark kept close under the eagle's big wings; but one by one they had to give up, all but the proud old eagle. He kept on soaring until he reached a point from which he could not raise himself another inch.

Then he looked down proudly at all the representatives of the feathered tribe below him, and they looked up admiringly at him, when suddenly up above him flew a little dark speck. It was a bird, and the horrified eagle looked up to see the despised little wren hovering above him.

All the other birds saw him too, and they set up a great shout. Then down flew the crestfallen eagle.

As the birds touched the ground they looked for the wren, and they saw him hop off the eagle's back. He had been nestling among the feathers, and the big eagle did not feel his weight.

So it was that when the eagle and the other birds had used up all their strength he was able to reach a point higher than all of them. According to the letter of the law the wren was adjudged "king of birds," but, as one may suppose, the eagle was very angry. He set to work and cursed the wren and laid a spell on him so that he should never again be able to fly over anything, and to this day an Irish wren, cannot even fly over a hedge; he must find an opening in it somewhere before he can pass from one field or garden to another. The druids treated the wren with great distinction, but when christianity was introduced into the country the first christian missionaries, not above superstition themselves, considered their admiration a great offense, and then the poor little king has sometimes had a hard time of it.