Proceedings of Dodge County Alliance, Held in North Bend, March 3. EDITOR LEADER:

Thinking that perhaps some of the proceedings of the County Alliance at this place on the 3d inst. might help to fill out the columns of the first issue of your paper, I will hastily pen you a few

The meeting of Tuesday was the smallest in point of numbers of any held since our organization, less than a year ago. This was entirely owing to tue severity of the weather and the long distance many of our delegates have to come by team.

In the matter of a paper for our new party we had received overtures from three sources before our meeting; but I believe your proposition, though an entire surprise to all, was the only one on which we could have agreed unani-

Two resolutions were acted on and received the full support of the meeting. The first is in relation to the infamous The first is in relation to the infamous action of certain state senators, who, after solemnly pledging themselves to support the principles of the Independent movement and its candidates have been flattered or bribed into betraying the trust reposed 5 them. It recites:

WHEREAS, By the defeat of the contest resolution the investigation of the frauds perpetrated at the polls,—the charges of fraud remaining unrefuted—and

WHEREAS, By the action of certain

men, the law providing for the trial of contested elections has been wilfully contested elections has been wilfully trampled upon; therefor, be it

Resolved, That those men, Collins of Gage, Turner, of Saline and Taylor of Loup, should be regarded and treated by all members of the Independent party as TRAITORS and forever unworthy of the confidence or respect of their fellow citizens. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Farmers' Alliance, of Lincoln, and also to the county alliances of Gage, Saline and Loup.

Gage, Saline and Loup.

The other resolution relates to the

treatment of our organization by a certain sheet published in this county, and the resolution also applies to certain other papers of like genius. It is as

WHEREAS, The Fremont Flail has shown itself in the past to be more against than in favor of the Farmers' Alliance, and WHEREAS. It is to our interest to en-

courage those papers that support our cause and to discourage those that siander us; therefore, be it

Resolted, That we, the officers and delegates of Dodge county alliance, recommend that all members of the alliance discontinue the said Fremont

After passing upon the resolutions, Mr. O. Hull, state lecturer, was called on and gave a short, but interesting and instructive lecture on the character and objects of our organization. Owing to the lateness of the hour he was only able to touch on many of the subjects discussed so that we all wished for more

and we hope to hear him again under more favorable auspices. Your Fellow-worker, W. J. GREGG.

What the Independents Have Done for Organized Labor.

Organized labor in this state has every reason to feel grateful to the Independent members of the legislature. for the loyal manner in which they have kept the pledges made in their platform.

Notwithstanding the fact that the labor vote in our cities and towns was not near what the Alliance men were led to believe, they have shown no resentment on this account, but supported every reasonable measure proposed by labor organizations.

Two months spent at the capitol this winter in the interests of organized labor, has thoroughly convinced the writer that the laboring men have never blew. About 12 o'clock m., while I had, and never will have friends more drove over the prairie with three genloyal and true, than the body of men elected to the legislature by the Inde-

They have given us the Australian ballot, something the republican party two years ago refused to do. The house passed the eight hour bill over the most bitter opposition by some of the republican members. The senate will also lican members. The senate will also vote favorably upon this measure and it will become a law unless vetoed by the governor. In compliance with the wishes of the Knights of Labor, they defeated a bill changing the exemption law from sixty days labor exempt to \$50, and providing that any sum less than \$50 wages due, could be levied upon for 30 per cent of the amount, together with all costs of garnishment and constable's fees. and constable's fees.

That organized labor has had its eyes opened as to who are its true friends there can be no doubt. The laborer of the shop must now recognise the la-borer of the plow as his brother. They must each realize that they are bound

together by ties of common interest.

If they would realize some of the benefits their joint labor has brought mankind; if they wish to keep a part of the wealth they have created, they must unite, must work together and vote together .- Leader .

Helping the Cause.

Mrs. Hayfork: "Pop, why is it that w'en you take up th' collection at th' church, you always push y'r way into you right now that unless the hard-every pew, instead o' lettin' the peo- hearted adventuress comes to grief and ple sittin' there pass th' plate along?" the brave scout rescues and marries Deacon Hayfork (a pillar): "So's to the captive maiden pretty soon I'll stop step on th' corns o'them sinners wot my paper."-Texas Siftings. don't give nothin'."

The Wiss Little City Girl.

"What are those fuusy little green things?" asked Flossie of her country cousin, polating to a number of pas agogue, usually lacapable of giving

"Those are peas," said Tommy. "You can't fool me," retorted Flos-Harper's Bazar.

TO RECLAIM THE DESERT.

NOT THE DESERT OF TO-DAY, BUT OF YEARS CONE BY.

It is the Hot Winds and Not Lack of Rain That Destroys the Crops of Western Kansas How to Irrigate Against Them.

In 1886 I engaged with a now defunct company, whose headquarters were in Chicago, to go into Kansas, making headquarters at Dodge City, for the purpose of buying and selling lands for the company, says a writer in the Chi-cago Herald. I spent the month of March driving daily north, south, east and west in search of large bodies of land well located, good soil and as well watered as the country afforded. My most intimate friend was the signal service agent at that place. I very soon discovered that I was in a country not only topographically grand and beautiful to behold, not only the most healtful climate, but that the sun shone without a cloud to hide his blazing face thirty days in each month, with now and then an exception. When it did rain it literally poured down in mighty torrents; there was no Illinois or Iowa drizzling about it. Some time in August, 1886, with Mr. Finley, of Galva, Ill., I watched a dark cloud hanging over about 400 acres of land one mile distant, pouring down its watery contents on that particular tract for about one-half hour, until there was not a perceptible vapor left.

It happened that there was no wind at that time. The winds of Kansas are blessings of the people, even if attended with curses. At the same time the wind is also the great enemy, and the only enemy to that country. Congress-men may enact laws, make appropriations for ditch surveys, and fire cannons at an expense of \$161,500, but the sun will shine the same and nice little showers will come and go as they have for years past.

It will take too much space to say what I desire as to irrigation without water, and especially concerning the ditches already at Dodge City and Garden City, Kan. But here is my own scheme. There is rainfall sufficient in that country, west of the 100th meridian—which is only one mile from Dodge City-for all purposes, taking three years. There would be no time in any season but that sufficient crops could be grown, and generally wonderful crops of wheat, millet, and sorghum and small fruits, were it not for the hot winds. The cause of hot winds can be removed. If the United States government will expend what it anticipates in experimenting in a proper direction the result will soon be realized and thousands of our people rejoice.

Hot winds are local. They are not geographical, latitudinal, nor longitudinal. They are not elements originating in Mexico and Texas. They exist from the south line of "No Man's the Rocky Mountains, and northward fruitful of valuable devices. The reto the British possessions. They can form ballot is one such gift to the come from the north, from the south. and from the west. And if we are far enough west we find them produced by the buffalo grass sod and the grass itself, aided by sand hills and magnesia lime breaks, together with the aridity of atmosphere. They never exist until the grass has matured and ripened. And the same would exist in the country south of Chicago under the same conditions.

The broad fields of Dakota, covered with oats and wheat stubble, will create a hot wind destructive to tender vegetation. In July, from the 4th to the 8th, 1887, at Dodge City the hot winds tlemen from Indiana, the first hot wind was felt. It was a general heat, but not uniform. Now and then a current would fairly scorch our faces. In a few minutes the current was different; then another hot blast. Two or three days would end it.

"I made a practice of having the landwinds were warm, but not hot; that the This law, if passed, would have been almost equal in hardship to the old system of imprisonment for debt. This law with all its hardships would have been placed upon the burdened shoulders of labor if there had been a monopoly, instead of a people's legislature this winter.

That organized labor has had its eves whole problem will be solved. It matwhole problem will be solved. It matters not whether cultivated or not. The growth of weeds and blue joint grass will shade the earth and moisture will be retained, and the winds will never get to a temperature to kill any green

> Wanted Things Brought to a Climat. "Have you been reading the serial.

> The Scout of the Sierras,' that is runuing in my paper?" 'Yes, I am very much interested in it. Who is the author?"

"I am the author?" "You are, ch? Well, I want to tell

The Popular Man.

The "popular man" is always an unsafe man; be is invariably shallow, often insincere, commonly a more demsound advice, and owes his popularity to his art of offering pleasing follies, fallacies and futurities as substitutes "Peas come in big red caus" for plain truths and inexorable facts. -Portland Oregonian.

ANOTHER INNOVATION.

We May Borrow This Reform Also from Australia

The Australian system of land trans fer, now in force also in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, is admirable for its simplicity and certainty. We are all familiar with the difficulties which still attend, in all our states, the transfer of real property. In a comparatively new community, like this, where real estate has passed through but a few hands since the government gave title to it, these are less severely felt, but in Massachusetts they are already becoming almost un-bearable. The records of title in a single county fill hundreds of volumes. A man who wishes to sell a lot or farm must show a clear title; and for this these voluminous records must be searched, at the cost of much time and money, with the possibility always present that some little flaw will be overlooked which will cost the purchaser his interest. And the trouble is cumulative. Each generation adds to the records, until conveyancing becomes almost as complicated and costly as in England.

To remedy this there is already resort to title insurance companies, which assume the burden of examination and the responsibility for defects of title. By paying to such a company its stipulated fee, the purchaser or mortgagee is insured against loss. Now. in the Torrens system, the state does its business; and becomes, in effect, a gigantic title insurance company for all real estate within its borders. When that system is adopted, the purchaser of real property applies to the state for guarantee. It searches title, and has all imperfections remedied. It then issues to the applicant the state's certificate. From that date there is no more examination of title. Real estate is transferred by certificate, exactly as railroad shares or other stocks. At each transfer the former owner surrenders his certificate of title, and the state issues another to the new holder. A small fee is charged each time, which is sufficient not only to cover the cost of the transaction, but also to provide an insurance fund out of which possible losses may be paid. For, after the state has once issued a certificate. it becomes responsible for defects of title. The owner of property then holds it, in effect, not on warrantee from the former owner, but from the state. In Canada the deed runs straight from the crown, and the crown is behind every real estate title regularly procured and properly registered.

preserves old institutions long after their usefulness is ended has kept the new method of land transfer from general adoption. Theoretically it is perfect. The storm of practical objections raised against it at first has been quieted by the demonstration of its success in Australia and in Canada. These new countries, where intelligence is sharpened by the conflict with Land, or neutral strip, eastward about nature, where men are prone to experiolder word. The reform system of land transfer will be another.

The Age of Discontent.

The armed camp of Continental Europe, which shelters armies counted by the millions, is now beginning to show signs of restlessness. Each country is looking upon its neighbor either with jealousy, suspicion or hatred. The passions not merely of the rulers, but of the ruling classes, and to a large extent of the people themselves, have been aroused; revolutionary forces are at work, social antagonisms are increasing, and discontent prevails everywhere. This spirit of disquiet and dissatisfaction becomes all the more significant when we consider the social and political progress which has been made by the world in the last thirty years, and the larger measure in individual and national liberty which has been gained. In spite of all this, however, the temper of the peoples of Europe especially is restless and uncertain. They are ready to move in some direction, because displeased with what lies around them, but doubtful of what course to pursue or which of many summoning voices to follow.

Woman's Hero.

No woman will love a man better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be the first among men, she will in numbers from year to year. not be prouder, not fonder: as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation. kind- landed they were almost undoubtedly ness, and there is no sacrifice she will of less number. The Indians of the not make for his content and comfort. | time lived together by the chase. Un-The man who loves her well is her der such conditions an enormous exhero and king—no less a hero to her tent of territory is necessary to supply though he is not to any other, no less a tribe with food. Each tribe, as things king though his only kingdom is her were then, ranged over a great exheart and home. In nine cases out of panse appropriated to its own use in ten it is a man's own fault if he is un- the pursuit of game and fish. Between happy with his wife. It is a very ex- one tribe's hunting ground and that of ceptional woman who will not be all another was always an extensive dividshe can to an attentive husband, and a ing strip. The whole country mapped very exceptional one if she will not be out on this plan could not sustain more very disagreeable if she finds herself than a small population. willfully neglected.

Hobbies.

akin to the crank. He is, like him, an did not altogether exceed 180,000. enthusiast; and, like him, he "fills up" on his pet idea; but, unlike the crank, he does not extend his researches and observations beyond the hubby. The erank may be full of plans of various kinds for the regeneration of nonkind. while the hobby-rider may care more for himself and his own happiness than for humanity. Both classes are usually honost as well as enthusiastic, and are of the kind who wish to do well by everyone else. The hobby-rider dwells upon his single idea until he becomes thoroughly imbued with it in all its forms and bearings, and it is a gratification to himseif. if not to others, to learn all that can be learned concern-

THE OLD MULE AT SUMTER.

A War Incident That Pleases Both Friend

The newspapers and magazines are full of war stories, but there are few of them any better than this one told by an old soldier at a New York dinnertable the other evening, says a writer in the World.

When Dahlgren's ironclads began operations in Charleston harbor the Tenth army corps made a sudden dash and drove in the thin lines of pickets which the southern officers had posted on the eastern end of Morris Island. When daylight came every gun which Beauregard could bring to bear upon the new work began to rain shot and

There were enough men there, but there was a deficiency of ammunition. and so a mule-driver volunteered to deliver the ammunition.

The only road was the smooth sand beach along the bay, and the distance was within easy range of Fort Sumter. and Battery Wagner's guns covered all the way to the sand hills, behind which

was the Federal camp.
I am describing the incident as it appeared from the shipping in the bay; and what called attention to it was the sudden waking up of every gun on the southeast angle of Sumter.

Looking to see the cause of the furious canonading, everybody was surprised to see a mule team tearing up the beach in the direction of the new work. The driver was laying the lash on. Fand that mule had its ears laid straight back, and was making its legs

Occasionally a shell would touch the beach, bound up and explode, and the mule would then hesitate and try to turn back. But the driver would lay the cowhide on with renewed vigor then the mule put on another spurt. until at last it became entirely demoralized by the explosion of a ten-inch shell under its belly.

The driver got off his seat, took the animal by the head, whirled it round once or twice, and started it up the beach once more.

Fort Sumter flashed and flamed. Battery Wagner beiched and thundered, and still that driver urged his mule along, though the way was swept by at least thirty guns.

At last he reached his destination, but he could not stay there, and in a moment he was turned around and exhorting the animal to do its level best. The mule did not need to be told to step out, for in its rear there were roar and racket and about its ears were flying sand and scrap-iron which seemed Nothing but the conservatism which to stimulate its fleetness

Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light cart bobbing and swaying and the driver's arm rising and falling as he dealt out lash after lash. At last they near the friendly shelter of the sandhills.

In another minute they will be safe, but just as they neared the place to turn aside, a shell came screaming from Sumter. Everybody could see fifty miles, westward to the foothills of ment and fearless in invention, are through the air. It struck the beach the huge mass of iron as it roared with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrific violence.

When the shell exploded a circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment; but when the smoke cleared Mr. Mule had his ears laid back and, with head down and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling-wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell.

Presently the driver is seen limping to the mule; in a second the mule is free from the cart, and with the driver on his back and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappears behind the cover of the hills.

The thousands of boys in blue unite in a long and hearty hurrah; the sailors wave their hats and shout themselves hoarse, and, hark! the Southern soldiers have caught the infection and are cheering, too!

Here's a Queer Statement.

One of the most curious and widespread of all popular delusions is that which relates to the supposed steady extermination of the Indians of North America before the march of civilization." It was an officer of the bureau of ethnology at Washington who made this remark. "As a matter of fact." he added, "the Indians are probably more numerous on this continent today than they have ever been in the past, and they are steadily increasing

"There are now in the United States 265,000 Indians. When Columbus

"There is the best possible reason for believing that two centuries and a half ago the Indians in what is now the The man with a hobby is closely United States east of the Mississippi

Monopoly.

What are your views on monor oly?" said the tired traveler to the man who seems incomplete without bristles and a grunt.

"I am against it," was the reply, "Then." was the gentle respon "I may hope that your convictions will lead you to take your feet off that sent and put them on the floor."

Overstayed His Time. Mr. Dreary -- How early it gets late

these evenings. Miss Weary-Yes, Indeed. It becomes time to go home long before you realize it. -- West Shore.



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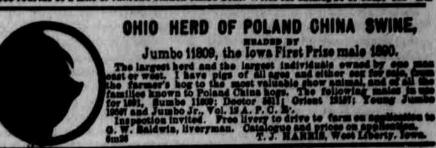
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