

## Dr. Bland on Money.

Dr. T. A. Bland addressed the National Club on the evening of the 25 inst. His subject was: "Monopolies." He uttered some radical views on money, as the following extract from his paper shows. He said:

"In primitive society trade was confined to the exchange of things of actual use, such things as could be consumed. As society developed and trade extended money was invented. Money is simply an article of value or a representative of an article of value, which can be conveniently used to effect the exchange of more bulky articles of value which differ from money in the fact that they are to be consumed. This era is properly called as barbarous, the first being savage. In the third or civilized era, neither barter nor money are resorted to any considerable extent in effecting exchanges of things of use.

"Credit takes the place of money as naturally as money took the place of barter. Barter continued to hold its place in trade to an extent after money was invented. And money continues in use to an extent, after it has been demonstrated that credit is far superior to money, in making exchanges. Money has consisted of various materials, cattle being the form of money with which history makes us acquainted. The most common and popular form of money has been gold and silver, bullion and coins. This form of money still holds its place in all countries despite the fact that credit is known to be far superior to it. But in this country the position of coin is a very subordinate one. Less than one-fortieth of the business transactions of the country are performed by gold, silver and their paper representatives all combined. The bulk of trade transactions is carried on by credit. But the credit though an absolute necessity to the vast business operations of modern times, is a very imperfect form of credit in the main. The bulk of it is of a purely personal character. This is insecure, uncertain, therefore dangerous, and besides it is very expensive. One of the forms of credit with which we make our exchanges approaches perfection. This is our greenback currency, of which we have \$346,000,000. The National bank notes and gold and silver certificates are equal to the greenbacks in their ability to perform their proper duty in trade. But they are very costly as compared with the greenbacks. Without going into an exhaustive discussion of the question I deem it proper to say, that when a civilized system of commerce shall be fully established government credit represented by legal tender paper, will have taken the place of all forms of money, as we know it now. Thus a natural monopoly of credit will be monopolized and private money monopoly abolished.

"I think I see clearly that paper representatives of government credit are to be, and rightly, the sole mediums of exchange among the people and that the volume of these paper representatives of public credit will be limited only by the demands of business, public and private.

"It seems quite clear to me that the medium of exchange should have but one function. So long as money is concrete wealth, or the representative of concrete wealth, and is used as a measure of values for all uses of use and consumption, the holders of money will control the prices of labor and its products and will cause fluctuations in the volume of money for their own benefit, and through those fluctuations they will continue to absorb to themselves the bulk of the profits arising from the common labor of the people. So long, also, as this system of money continues moneyed men will be able to tax labor for the use of money with which to make exchanges. Before the principles of justice, equal rights and liberty can be put into actual practice a system of currency must be adopted which will abolish all the evils to which I refer. I freely admit that I have not fully constructed in detail a practical plan by which this can be done. But once the statesmen (not the politicians) of this country become as senator Puffer, of Kansas, has already become fully convinced of the necessity of this change, their combined wisdom will be sufficient for the complete solution of the problem."

Senator Puffer followed Dr. Bland in a twenty-minute speech, fully endorsing the doctor's views.

## Some Things That "Uncle Jake" Believes.

"Uncle Jake" is the owner of a farm in Burt County. He values it at six thousand dollars. He says he would hesitate to take that amount and vacate the premises. But he would sell it to Uncle Sam for fifteen hundred dollars; provided Uncle Sam would give him a lease of the premises on the following terms: "Uncle Jake" wants a lease for fifty years; will agree to keep up repairs and pay all taxes; and in addition thereto pay annually in advance to Uncle Sam one per cent on the amount he got for his farm, which would be fifteen dollars a year. He is willing to take greenbacks in payment. But if Uncle Sam don't believe in greenbacks, then he is willing to take a three per cent bond having fifty years to run; interest on said bond to be paid half yearly in specie. "Uncle Jake" says he would take the bond and chip in with others and start a National bank and have money at one per cent anyway. He says he don't find fault with the government for furnishing money to National bankers for one per cent per annum; but he does find fault because she has not devised a way to show similar favors to all her citizens, even the poorest of them. By improving her public lands and leasing them to her citizens, at one per cent yearly on what such improvements cost her, she can with perfect safety to herself, furnish capital for the poorest man to do business.

"Uncle Jake" believes that the private ownership of land is primarily wrong. Hold that the government should own the land and those occupying it should lease holders and limited in amount. That steps should be taken by the government to purchase it on terms similar to those he offered to sell his farm. He says scores of his neighbors would sell on terms like those which he offers his farm. And as the land question is before the people for settlement, he thinks it ought to be settled on the head rock of eternal truth and righteousness.

Uncle Jake threw a bombshell into the Burt County Alliance at its last meeting when he stood up and offered that railroad companies have as good a right to water their stock as farmers have to water their acres. Said he: "There is not an acre of land in Burt County but what is watered more than any real railroad in the United States. Lands in

this county that a few years ago were purchased for less than two dollars an acre yearly, and the poor tenants are compelled to give it or starve. We want to squeeze the water out of the railroads and turn them over to the government for the public good, paying the present owners the original cost. Now while we are in the squeezing business, suppose we squeeze the water out of our land and sell it back to the government for what it originally cost the present owners. Let us first cast the beam out of our own eye then we can see clearly to cast the most out of our brothers' eye."

## A Stirring Letter from Mr. Hoaff.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE: Dear Brother Burrows—Tell the farmers for me not to be discouraged or disheartened. If all of you did but know it you are stronger, more compact and more powerful by all odds as an order, as a Farmers' Alliance than any other state in the union. The independents of Nebraska are making the only fight against corporations of the year. Not another legislature of all of them has the job in hand as you leave it. Don't be discouraged. Stand together. That seventy-four hour fight is worth a hundred thousand dollars in cash to your state. It has sent the first real thrill of horror down the back of Wall street. Stand to your guns. Hold Nebraska at all hazards. Before we are done with this thing we have all the legislatures to capture; then there comes congress. We must take that too, and last of all we have got to overhaul the supreme court of these United States. Let all recall the time when Chief Justice Taney declared that a black man had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. Take courage. It is not so black now as then. It is a great victory for you when you drive a "Cattle" Taylor out of your state and to the City of Chicago. And even here with a railroad boulder as his guide, and his "valuables" in the "hotel safe" he dares not stay, but fleeing from a Chicago Tribune reporter he snatches his satchel and runs—runs like Cain "anywhere." Oh brothers, stand! It is a great victory you won. Let your governor steal it if he dare. Brother editor, there is a point I have been urging on the attention of all our people for a long time and I wish you would consider it. It is this: God made man; made him liable to his fellow men, and answerable over all to the Almighty; but we have been taking God's job out of his hands, and we have gone into the business of "making men." That is God's monopoly, but we have stole it and our men, fictitious men, corporations have "neither body to kick nor soul to be damned."

Now, are we not reaping as we sowed? Sowed to the wind and reaped the whirlwind? Are not these fictitious men—men with no soul and no body—raising the very devil with us? Why not stop it? Our brothers in the legislature can stop it if they will. Pass this act at once and see:

"Be it enacted, etc. That from and after this date every corporation in the state of Nebraska (excepting so called municipal corporations) shall be for all purposes a copartnership, and all and every person holding in his or her house any stock in any corporation, or who shall own or control any such stock shall be deemed and held to be and shall be liable as a copartner thereof to the same extent that copartners are now liable in this state."

I guess if our brothers would pass a law of that kind, there would be another cold chill between the shoulders and down the back of Wall street. It's right. Why not pass it? Make it the law.

## H. H. HOAFF.

## Resolutions.

WHEREAS, Hon. W. A. Poynter and Hon. W. A. McCutchin were nominated and elected by the independent party to the office of state senator and representative respectively in November last.

WHEREAS, We have learned from friends who have visited Lincoln during the present session of the legislature and from reports made in the papers that W. A. Poynter and W. A. McCutchin have been true to the interest of the farmers of our state, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Boone County Alliance in convention assembled hereby extend to W. A. McCutchin our cordial and warm appreciation of their acts and doings as members of the legislature and that we freely and fully endorse their acts and doings as being for the best interest of the farmers of Nebraska, therefore be it

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread on the minutes of our County Alliance and that a copy be forwarded to Hon. W. A. Poynter and Hon. W. A. McCutchin.

D. K. CALKINS Vice Pres.  
H. C. KEISTER Sec.

Jake Simpson—What is your favorite tree, Miss Corn? Corn Bellows (11 r. m.)—The maple. "Why is it?" "Because (yawning) it leaves early."

Young Wife—John, mother says she wants to be cremated. Young Husband—Tell her if she'll put on her things I'll take her down this morning.

At the carpet store—He—What do you think of this carpet? I have selected one for you, my dear? She (enthusiastically)—It would be hard to beat, my love.

Agod Millionaire—And you refuse me? Miss Beauty—I am sorry, sir, but I cannot be your wife. "Is it because I am too old?" "No; it's because you are not older."

"Why won't you associate with Geckel?" "Because he was engaged to my wife before I married her. A man that's sharper than I am is no associate for me."

A realign of the sex.  
"What is an open secret? Tell me, pray!" "I've heard the phrase so often during life!" "You make an open secret on the day you give away a secret to your wife."

Callor—How perfectly devoted you are to your husband. Young wife—Yes I am trying to get and spoil him so that if I die and he marries again no other woman can live with him.

Wife—Women don't seem to marry as early as they did some few years ago. "Yes, but they don't. The great number of thirty-year-old widows with green daughters is proof enough of that."

## THE FARM AND HOME.

## TO BE SUCCESSFUL A FARMER MUST THINK.

Planning is the Most Important Part of Farming—Germination of Seed—Fertile Eggs and Good Chickens—Notes.

## Thought in Farming.

Our forefathers were men, who under the conditions which then obtained, were obliged to labor excessively, and to the young and middle-aged farmers of to-day, they have bequeathed, not only the results of that labor, but also a disposition to labor more than is at present necessary or profitable. We have inherited energetic dispositions, yet lack somewhat thought-producing capabilities.

The farmers of this state are annually performing an enormous amount of labor for which there is no adequate compensation direct or indirect. Such work should not be done. Reference is made not only to those gigantic errors in farm management, by which the labor of a whole season is often worse than thrown away, but also to those thousand and one little circumstances in which a little thought properly directed, together with a little labor, accomplishes such vastly better results than does the human steam-engine. The human body is not well adapted to the purposes of an engine since the steam leaks out at every pore. The words, Think before you sweat, should be burnt deep into the hearts of every farmer.

Others, who go more by the "hit or miss" method than by any well developed plan of action, have given the subject little or no attention. The former class will welcome any sensible suggestions. The latter cannot go astray in spending a little time in thinking about this important topic.

It is taken for granted that the farmer is not going to grow crops merely for pleasure, or in order to while away time which would otherwise hang heavily upon his hands. Neither is he going to do this work with the sole idea of outstripping his neighbors. The reason, and the only reason of any great weight, which leads him to cultivate crops is the hope and expectation of obtaining a reward for his labors. There is no sentiment in the matter. The farmer wants to make money out of his crops and he wants to grow such a quantity that will give him the largest possible financial return.

As far as the writer has been able to judge, by experience and observation combined, the best method of accomplishing the desired result is to grow large crops on limited areas of land. This is not the popular American method of doing farm business. But it has been successful in other countries, and in a great number of cases in our own land. The fact that there is a very general dissatisfaction with the results of the methods heretofore employed makes it seem reasonable. If not absolutely desirable, that a change of some kind should be made and a different system adopted. It is not only possible, but probable, that the cultivation of smaller areas in a manner which will produce larger crops per acre will be a long step in the right direction.

## Germination of Seed.

It is a common mistake to suppose that in order to produce a mature plant we must allow the seed to germinate, and the resultant plantlet to fix itself in a soil, and draw nutriment by means of roots from mother earth. Any plant will grow as well in water, if it contains the proper food stuffs in the proper quantities, as it will in soil of the very richest and most fertile kind. All that has to be done is to germinate the seed on a piece of moist flannel, and then transfer it to a jar containing to every litre (about 1 1/2 pints) of water the following quantities of the following substances: One gramme of nitre, half-gramme of each of the following, sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) and phosphate of lime. An iron nail must also be kept in the water to give to the plant the almost infinitesimal amount of iron which it requires. This mixture of water and salt must be renewed about once a fortnight. Of course, the root portion only of the plantlet is to be immersed in the water, the stem part, which bears the green leaves, must be allowed to stand out freely in the air. In Germany it has been the custom for many years to set aside some portion of the botanic garden for the growth of plants of all kinds, from the smallest herbs to the loftiest trees, in food solutions of the kind described above—i. e., by what is commonly known to botanists as the system of water culture.—Indian Agriculturist.

## Fertile Eggs and a Good Hatch.

A fertile egg contains an embryo chick in a perfect shell. Soft shelled eggs indicate over-feeding and a deficiency of lime. Decrease the food one-fourth, and keep well-shaded time within reach. Old plastering and gravel are both excellent ground bone, broken crockery and oyster shells are gladly accepted. Charcoal is exceedingly wholesome for fowls, regulating their digestion, and when broken in small pieces is devoured most greedily. Keep only strong, vigorous birds, those that are well developed and in good condition; when too fat, the eggs are small, few in number, and to a great extent infertile.

Select for hatching eggs whose size and color indicate purest blood, in shape symmetrical, smooth, thick-shelled, neither over or under size and round rather than long, rather daily, handle carefully, and keep in a cool place. Hens over one year old and under four lay larger and more perfect eggs which make healthy and robust chicks, and as the best themselves.

Eggs in an emergency will stamp or seal letters. Will seal the paper jolly-glass covers. Will render corrosive sublimate harmless, if half a dozen be given after an emetic. Will soothe a burn, if several applications of the whites be put in to exclude the air. Will not permit a plaster to blister, if the mustard be mixed with egg instead of water. Will remove a fishbone from the throat, if the white be beaten and given at once.

One of the very best arrangements of rubber as a protection to the feet is a layer between the layers of the sole. It is to be regretted that the race of village cobblers is fast disappearing. When shoes were purchased of these men, who often tanned their own leather, and who always made their shoes by hand over their own lasts, it was possible to get well-made, durable shoes in the most remote parts of the country. These provincial-made shoes were not so elegant in appearance, but they were of more honest material and were more honest in workmanship than any shoes sold at double the price now.

seeds are quieter and more easily managed, they make more reliable mothers and rear a larger percentage of the chicks hatched.

## Low-Headed Fruit Trees.

Almost all old apple orchards are trimmed so high that a ladder is needed to climb to the first limbs, and in certain varieties, which tend to upward growth rather than horizontal growth, the branches require the longest ladders to reach the fruit. The reason for this high trimming was two-fold—to allow easy cultivation while the trees are small, and to prevent horses or cows from filling themselves with green fruit in the bearing years. Now neither of these reasons applies. What cultivation is needed can be done while the trees are young, and it will be all the better for the trees if expanding low branches keep the plow and cultivator at a distance from the trunk. All old apple trees show the scars caused by such usage, and often these injuries have worked their way into the trunk and caused its decay. It is not often advisable to pasture bearing orchards with anything larger than pigs or sheep, and even if the bearing branches reach almost to the ground, the tree will be none the worse therefor. As the country becomes cleared of forest growth, these high-headed trees are exposed to raking winds, which blow off the fruit. Failing a long distance, it is always badly bruised, while from low-headed trees, with ground free from stones under it, the fruit that falls is often scarcely perceptibly bruised.

## Pure Cider Vinegar.

Many states have laws against adulteration of vinegar, and all should have. Chemically prepared acids are injurious to teeth and to the digestive organs. Apple cider allowed to ferment and make itself into vinegar is the best material; but any vegetable compound is safe, and if well made is a good substitute. Good vinegar is made from maple sap and the refuse from making maple sugar. It is often mixed with cider and makes the vinegar better and quicker than cider alone could do. Much of the vinegar sold in the West is made from the refuse of glucose factories. The glucose itself is not as healthful as pure sugar, and its refuse contains considerable quantities of sulphuric acid used in changing the starch of the grain into sugar. Such product is therefore open to the objections against chemical compounds when used directly in making vinegar.

## Coloring Winter-Made Butter.

Good, sweet butter made in winter is rendered more appetizing by being colored with any innocuous substance. But a cross with Jersey or Guernsey in the cow, and the right kind of feed, will color butter better than it can be done by art. Cotton-seed meal makes a very firm butter in summer, but a good feeding of corn meal is for northern farmers as good a feed for making yellow butter as can be wished. But if not colored enough, there is no wrong in adding artificial butter colors.

## Household Hints.

Scald the bowl in which the butter and sugar are to be creamed for cake the hot dish heats the butter, so that it will blend much easier with the sugar.

When making white cakes, use one-half tea spoon more of cream of tartar than soda, as this extra quantity of cream of tartar makes the egg whites stiffer.

Fresh fish, if in good condition, will feel firm under pressure of the finger, and the smell, though "fleshy," is not unpleasant. Reject any the flesh of which feels soft, and which has the least objectionable odor. The sooner fish is eaten after it is taken from the water, the better it will be.

Should the roast be turkey, chicken or pork, put the bones in a pot to simmer, with just water enough to cover them, and after removing them put in sliced potatoes enough for the family; and when nearly done add salt, pepper and a little flour thickening, and you will have a nice stew that costs almost nothing.

A mixture of lemon juice and Irish moss boiled in water is excellent for a cough. All physicians say that will power and a resolve not to cough are helps to a cure. Gargling with water and lemon juice is a means of alleviating irritation in the throat. Water in which celery has been boiled is recommended for rheumatism.

If the globes on a gas fixture are much stained on the outside by smoke, soak them in tolerably hot water, in which a little washing soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of lukewarm water and with a hard brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappear. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as if new.

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