

The Farmers' Alliance

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Business Mgr.

We greet our readers this week with THE ALLIANCE enlarged to nearly double its former size. We intend to do it to its value editorially as much as we have to its size.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'The Alliance one year and Looking Backward post paid', 'Ditto and Labor and Capital by Kellogg', etc.

For rent post paid as follows: Looking Backward, 50cts. Cesar's Column, 50cts. Labor and Capital, 25cts. Our Republican Monarchy, 25cts. Cushing's Manual, paper covers, 25cts.

Address: ALLIANCE P. O. Lincoln Neb.

FARMERS' OPINIONS.

The Heart-Song of Humanity. FOR THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. The birds may sing, the south winds blow.

The Heart-Song of Humanity. The birds may sing, the south winds blow. The roses bloom where once was snow. The silvery rills leap down the vales. Where soft dew weeps and moonlight pales.

The Heart-Song of Humanity. My every joy may call to me, My heart-song be 'Humanity.' I saw to-day the budding spring. Where willow tassels sway and swing.

The Heart-Song of Humanity. The prairie hills are green again, The azure mist is o'er the plain; The prairie chickens wake the morn. When farmers plow long rows for corn.

The Heart-Song of Humanity. In groves of oaks are hurrying quails. Whose whistled cry the rain bewails, Yet every wordless psalm or song Comes like a wall of human wrong— A note that sings to you and me The heart-songs of humanity.

The Gage County Mutual Insurance Association. ODELL, Neb., April 1, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: Of late I have frequently seen several articles relative to mutual insurance. As we have such an organization in this (Gage) county, I thought I would let the brethren know something of its workings.

Any brother, anywhere, wishing to see our constitution and by-laws, I will gladly send them to any address, upon receipt of a postage stamp. Yours for reform, T. P. TEAGARDEN, Sec'y.

A Plea from a Lady. DRIFTWOOD PRECINCT, McCook, Neb., April 2, 1891.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: There are a great many of our people shouting the battle cry of freedom, and it is high time too that they were shouting it in good earnest, for the slavery that is closing in around the laboring class of people in the United States is worse than African slavery ever was.

Denouncing the Veto. Resolutions Passed by Hartwell Alliance No. 1571.

The following resolutions were passed by Hartwell Alliance No. 1571 at their regular meeting held April 4th, 1891.

Resolved, That the Farmers' Alliance of Hartwell, Neb., renew their efforts to overthrow the Hydra-headed monster known as the Demo-Republican combine.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for any office in this county or state who affiliates with such an accursed crew as the above Jas. E. Boyd represents.

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it. There will even be a greater demand for labor than there is now. He can work as long as he wishes to before claiming his homestead. Others will say that we ought to buy out these vested rights. Not in land. The vested rights expire by limitation, and that means no national debt, and that means no tax on labor to pay interest. I incline to think we would have to pay a fair price for some railroads, telegraphs, etc. Others were paid for long since.

7th. Enterprise. Some will be alarmed for fear it will kill all enterprise, and a nation without enterprise would be nothing in the Nineteenth century. Let us see about this. There is the broad ocean, rivers of water, commerce, the yet unknown in science and mechanical arts, the right to acquire deed in fee simple in all incorporated towns and cities and raise brick blocks to his heart's content, the whole railroad field to be occupied, and, finally, the privilege of building and improving his home to any extent he might choose.

8th. The mines. I am all the time aware that I do not finish up these divisions, but then I cannot and must not extend. The mines are needed for the whole people. They can be reserved and neither sold nor pass in any form to personal ownership. Civil engineers and competent agents or officers can superintend them, be held accountable for the manner in which they are operated, prevent waste and destruction, and the miner paid for the risks he takes in securing his resources. Perhaps, pensions to wives and children, in case of death from injury in operating them. A share of results might be given the miner instead of wages.

Gold and silver might be reserved as a money metal, coal, tin, iron, and all others sold as they are now. A national statistics department, very nearly the amount likely to be needed, and the output be arranged to meet it. It is impossible to say how much, if any, these articles could be thus cheapened to the consumer. It is not at all likely that the cost need be increased in any thing and in making products, in reason able to expect reduction. But monopoly would surely come to an end in all mining. The people, and the whole people, would be secured against that. As mines are not universal like land and water, safety to the whole people would make it necessary to reserve them, and reserve them in such a manner that such of all this ground could only be properly determined and averaged through experience. We know the present arrangement is oppressive.

9th. Exchange. This is the last item I shall touch now. All writers see that increase of population increases competition in the market. If the human race consisted of ten families and no more, the question would be easily disposed of. But with 1,050,000,000 of souls it grows to a mountain. Time and experience may show the necessity for exact annual returns from all producers properly sworn to, giving bushels, pounds, yards, etc., in each and every kind of production. Government reports of demand to meet the market and the supply on hand to meet it, may become a necessity. Possibly a license in form of proclamation may have to fix a percentage allowed to be sold in a given year. The limit of production by improved methods may compel something of the kind, but if it does come to that it will be new and take time and experience to perfect it. Certain it is that a small manufacturer of shoes, nails, cotton cloths, woolen cloths, etc., must be protected from his big brother who will kill the small man, and the world from his one stock on hand. Whether agriculture will need anything of the kind is uncertain, but it is least likely of all things to need it. It is only now for the first time in six thousand years that men have thought of such a thing. The limit of production by improved methods may compel something of the kind, but if it does come to that it will be new and take time and experience to perfect it.

10th. The money question. Honest men wanted. EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE: Legislation on the money question and a remedy for hard times, is the greatest problem of the present day.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE: Legislation on the money question and a remedy for hard times, is the greatest problem of the present day. The greatest financiers and would-be advisers are agitating the remedy for hard times by telling us we must not meddle with the usury or the 3 per cent interest that has robbed the people of the western states more than all other monopolies combined. If it had not been for the loan sharks that have been allowed to prey on the people for the last twenty-five years the farmers of this country could tide drouth without asking aid.

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President Elliott and the Western Farmers.

RILL, Hitchcock Co., Neb., April 2. EDITOR ALLIANCE:—We desire to use a limited portion of your valuable space to call the attention of the Farmers of Nebraska to some portion of an address delivered by President Elliott, of Harvard college, on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., as reported by the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

After some opening remarks Mr. Elliott said: "I have been traveling in the west five weeks, studying the social, political, financial and commercial questions which have recently come up. First of these is the currency question."

"It is not so much currency as confidence that is wanted. Prosperity is founded on confidence, not more or less of the circulating medium, but in the payment of interest and debts promptly."

Such a statement may be clear to a president of a college, but is totally at variance with the mode of paying debts in Nebraska. Experience has been and is now that it takes money to pay debts; and we suggest to Bro. Elliott that if he has invented some scheme to pay debts without money, to get it patented and come west and sell county rights and get rich. We would say further, that if Bro. Elliott can induce the western holders of western mortgages to accept confidence in lieu of currency, we will pay all our interest in full before another week has passed.

Again the professor says, "I have been studying the great waves of public opinion that overwhelm the ballot box in the west, and I find that they come from the farmer and laborer that work with his hands. We of the east are not so much interested in the welfare of the farmer and laborer as you are. We are interested in the welfare of the farmer and laborer as you are. We are interested in the welfare of the farmer and laborer as you are."

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Who Bought Taylor? Whose \$5,000 took the game? Was it railroad boodle? Why was poor Taylor bought? Why was one senator worth \$5,000? Was it not because they lacked one "cat" in the demo-rep cat-camp, to defeat the "Jova River Bill"?

Will the "Supreme-Demo-Rep" What is it?—veto? Or will he read the "Hand written on the wall"—"Death"? Are whipped cats (like dogs) always full of explanations? Citizens, are you not responsible for the great evil of alien-ent-contest-having?

1892 INDEPENDENT. Resolutions of Antelope County Alliance. On above date Antelope County Alliance in convention assembled adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for any office in this county or state who affiliates with such an accursed crew as the above Jas. E. Boyd represents.

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WHITENASHING REPORT.

THE STATE TREASURY.

A committee consisting of Senators Mattes and Kountz, and Representatives Eggleston, Schappel, Rohan and Stebbins, was appointed to investigate the state executive departments. Its report was made without the concurrence of Mr. Stebbins, who claims that it was entirely insufficient as far as the state treasury was concerned.

Rising to a question of privilege, Mr. Stebbins said: The report of the committee of investigation into the condition of the executive offices of the state of Nebraska, which has been published by order of the senate, purports to have been agreed to and signed by myself as a member of that committee.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: In reply to teachers' say I have not seen your paper. Well we surely have got over being a new country. Your picture is a fac simile pen picture of the Nebraska school house. Our school lands give a large sum for education, our taxes are high and most sections in debt.

COLON, Neb., March 20, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE: In reply to teachers' say I have not seen your paper. Well we surely have got over being a new country. Your picture is a fac simile pen picture of the Nebraska school house.

Teachers are so plentiful that 9 to 10 acres one situation is 230 Teachers for 180 schools in Saunders county. There are two good teachers. Yes we have had two in sixteen years. Money is no object with parents who are for the best interests of the rising generation.

Q. These warrants are probably lost and never will be presented? A. I presume they are lost.

Q. Here are those of 1883 or 1884, these you do not expect to be presented, but you come down to 1888 there is \$117,000.00 and 1889 \$221,000.00?

Q. I would like for the book-keeper to explain that, he can do it more satisfactorily. Q. Then in regard to this permanent school fund here, \$522,346.86, when was this report made? That was that much invested as I understand it? Not invested?

Q. Yes, at the time that that report was made. Q. Do you keep that on deposit here in the banks? A. I have it in banks, that is the larger part of it.

Q. Do the banks pay interest on it? A. They are not supposed to pay interest. Q. In fact, do they pay interest?

Q. I give a bond here for two million dollars for the safe keeping of this fund in my possession, and it is a question that I decline to answer. Q. In what banks is it deposited?

Q. In good banks throughout the state, and banks approved by my bondsmen. Q. Will you name those banks? A. I presume I could name some of the banks of course throughout the state.

Q. I would like to know what banks it is deposited in? A. I varies. Some days we draw out of some banks and put in others. Of course, I have to give two millions of bonds, in fact, my bond represents nearly three millions of good men and I am held responsible for all money that comes into my hands.

Q. Then you refuse to give a list of the banks? A. Under what resolution are you making this? Here Mr. Stebbins reads the resolution: Mr. Hill: This money is ready to be paid on presentation of the proper vouchers when presented, every cent of it I could not afford to keep in the vaults here because it would be here to keep twenty-four hours. We have no place to keep it and I give bonds for its safe keeping, and it will be paid out on presentation of vouchers.

Q. Then you refuse to tell in what banks that school fund is deposited? A. Yes, I do. Q. What interest is the banks paying for the use of it?

A. There is no such thing as interest recognized officially in my office. Q. Don't they pay you for the use of it in some way, the banks? A. I am not responsible for the amount of money paid in and I pay out that amount.

I desire to state also that the following entry appears on the records of the board of educational lands and funds: Educational Board Record, Page 446, Oct. 20th, 1891.

Present, B. R. Cowdery, secretary; John W. Leese, attorney general; Jno. Steen, commissioner of public lands and buildings; J. E. Hill, state treasurer.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the state treasurer be and he is hereby directed and instructed to pay out of the permanent school fund the cash for all state warrants presented for payment when a levy has been made, to pay such warrants.

NOTE: The record here designated as the educational board record is the record of the board of educational lands and funds.

In reply to further questions relating to this matter, treasurer Hill testified as follows: By Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Hill, there is something I would like to ask you about. The resolution was adopted Oct. 20th, 1890—Resolved, that the state treasurer be and he is hereby directed and instructed to pay out of the permanent school fund the cash for all state warrants when a levy has been made to pay such warrants.

Q. No, I have not, that I remember of. Q. You see you have your instructions here, and was present? A. Yes, sir, I am represented as being present at the time, but that I did not present as I can prove; and I never knew there was such an order until recently, for I certainly would have told my book-keeper and deputy if I knew such an order had been made. That is ten or twelve days before election and I was here and I was not aware such an order had been made.

Q. Is that your reason for not investing in state warrants? A. No, it is not, for those warrants have to be presented before the board and an order made by them to purchase them. I was not here and I was not aware such a resolution until Mr. Cowdery

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Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed by Pleasant Hill Alliance No. 1388, of Jefferson county, Neb., at their regular meeting held March 31st, 1891.

Resolved, That we hereby tender congratulations and best wishes to the senators and representatives of this state who have so nobly stood by the people in the late struggle against the railroads and monopoly.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of Taylor and Collins, and all others that used their influence to obstruct legislation, in the interest of corporate greed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Liberator and THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE for publication, and also spread on the books of this Alliance.

J. KREPECK, W. W. WATERS, Committee.

K. of L. Principles. The alarming development and aggressiveness of the power of great capitalists and corporations under the present industrial system will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses. It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that unjust accumulation and this power for evil of aggregated wealth shall be prevented.

This much desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the Divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Therefore we have formed the Order of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of organizing, educating and directing the power of the industrial masses.

In order to secure these results we demand at the hands of the law-making power of the State and Nation.

III. The establishment of Bureaus of labor statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring classes.

IV. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to possession of land. The taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusively of improvements, and should be sufficient to take for the community all unearned increment.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capitalists and laborers, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

VII. The recognition, by incorporation of trade unions, and such other associations organized by the workers to improve their condition and to protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the week, without the privilege of mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their full wages.

IX. The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. The prohibition by law of the employment of children under fifteen years of age.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor in workshops, mines and factories.

XIII. That a graduated income tax be levied.

XIV. The establishment of a national monetary system, in which a circulating medium of necessary quantity shall issue directly to the people, without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks or create any banking corporation.

XV. That interest bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government; but that when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal-tender, non-interest bearing money.

XVI. That the government shall not employ foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVII. That in connection with the postoffice, the government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits and facilities for deposits of savings of the people in small sums.

XVIII. That the government shall obtain by possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads; and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the state and national government, we will endeavor to associate our own laborers.

XIX. To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work for more than eight hours.

XXII. To gain some of the benefits of labor-saving machinery by the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

XXIII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employees, in order that the bond of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

J.