

The Farmers' Alliance, Published Every Saturday by THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. 11th and N. Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom That transfigures you and me.

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

diverging volumes of money and exchangeable wealth. The very debt spoken of demands an increased volume of money, because as soon as debt is funded in any form it becomes an exchangeable value, and demands money to exchange it.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT. The new congressional districts, as fixed by the bill passed by the late legislature, with their population and assessed valuation, are as follows:

THE SECOND VETO. The veto of a portion of the items of the contest expense bill by Jimmy Boyd was one of the most contemptible cowardly pieces of spite work ever perpetrated by any person exercising an executive office.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER. The new charter for Lincoln having been signed by Governor Boyd it is now a governing law. There are some radical changes, some of which have been touched upon and some haven't.

MR. SHERIDAN AND MR. KOONTZ. The Trenton Register of April 10 has a caustic article from the pen of Daniel O. Sheridan criticizing Senator Koontz, and alluding to an item in THE ALLIANCE of some weeks ago in reference to him.

A GROSS MISAPPREHENSION. We clip the following from the Lincoln Herald of last week: "The Farmers' Alliance, feeling that the want of money is the universal cause of misery, and incited by demagogical leaders, will fly at the throat of capital."

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION. To our old friend J. W. Derland, we will say we have been fearful as to the results of the above convention. But we are as anxious as he is or any man can be, for the people to get together on a practical and honest platform.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME. We would say to our friend David Tappan, of Custer county, if this should meet his eye, that the sub-treasury scheme was not endorsed at St. Louis, and our impression is that it was not at Ocala, Fla.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MACUNE. A Washington paper gives the following interview with Mr. Macune, one of the Washington men who assume to speak for the Alliance movement of the United States.

It is said Gov. Boyd feels wounded by the tone of the democratic press of the state on the veto of the Newberry bill. The governor could hardly expect a sly dog to be so soft, low, sweet and musical.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE IN NEBRASKA.

The independents of Nebraska have every reason to feel encouraged. Against the two old parties—against the most compactly organized ring in the west entrenched in a long possession of the offices and patronage of the state—against an avalanche of free passes and corruption money without stint—they won a victory that was a surprise to the country.

We do not care now to go through the list of other good laws passed by the independent legislature. We published the full list in our last week's issue. Suffice it to say that no party ever before came so near enacting its whole platform into law as did the independent party of Nebraska.

The work before the independents now is to capture the local offices in every county in Nebraska, preparatory to the great campaign of 1892. It is none too soon to begin.

How is this great work to be done? We will tell you. By the leading men of the party and the Alliance in each county consulting with each other—discussing the qualifications of the most available men for the different offices—by carefully studying what combinations as to persons and localities will bring the best results on the first Tuesday in November—by each man relinquishing personal ambition, and joining with his fellows in those measures which will bring out the best men and be the surest to win success.

Now as to the means. The word "organization" embraces the whole subject. We must make committees. Our system is a representative one; and we know of no other way that will carry out the will of the people except through duly elected representatives.

Now do not wait for great numbers to take hold of this thing all at once. Remember, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be also among them." Half a dozen men in each precinct working harmoniously together can carry almost any county in this state. We do not mean by this that the half dozen will have to do it—but that number or less can begin.

THE RAILROAD JOURNAL TELLS THE TRUTH ONCE. THE ALLIANCE is always ready and anxious to give credit where it seems to be due. The Lincoln Journal is entitled to this notice for the reason that it is now demonstrated that that paper published a truthful statement at least once during the late city campaign. It informed its readers one morning that for every vote cast for Mayor Weir, it would count as half a vote for that moss-backed advocate of free coinage, and would count as four-fifths of a vote for Mr. Alexander also, its prophecy would have been complete.

Dr. Macune, editor of the National Economist, said to the Sunday Gazette that the Farmers' Alliance movement is growing every day. "It grows upon what it feeds," said he, "and its strength is constantly increasing. What is my opinion of Gen. Palmer's election to the United States senate? Well, in one sense of the word it was a victory for the Alliance. Gen. Palmer, no doubt, will support measures advocated by the farmers, and I believe he will prove a friend of the Alliance. It was better than an Alliance man could support. Palmer in order to receive the vote of the republicans, as the dead-end of the alliance, I think was a very sorry reason why the election of Palmer was a gain to the Alliance. It reduces the republican majority in the senate and

therefore increases our prospects of securing a foothold in the upper house of congress. "The third party movement may cut something of a figure in the next campaign, but the Farmers' Alliance, as an order, will continue as it is, outside of politics. If we were to become a third party it would be the death of the order. Some of the members of the order are getting restless and may encourage a third party movement, but any such course would be as individuals."—Sunday Gazette.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY. The regents of the state university at their meeting last week took steps to fill two very important positions in the faculty. For some time they have felt that it was desirable to make full provision for instruction in practical agriculture and horticulture. This far the instruction in these two branches has been on the scientific or theoretical side, rather than the practical. The receipt of the new fund—the so-called "Morrill fund"—from the government of the United States, has made it possible for the regents to appoint professors in these two departments. Accordingly, Prof. Charles L. Ingersoll was elected to the chair of agriculture, and Frederick W. Taylor to the chair of horticulture.

PROFESSORS OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Professor Ingersoll graduated from the state agricultural college of Michigan some fifteen or sixteen years ago, and immediately afterwards was appointed assistant in agriculture in the same college. After some years of experience there, he was elected to the chair of agriculture in Purdue University, Indiana, where his work was so successful that within a short time he was elected president of the state agricultural college of Colorado, which position he occupies at the present time. He is a man of mature mind, with wide experience, and an ability to work which has made him successful wherever he has been. This election is one of the strongest that could have been made, and it indicates that the regents propose to do everything in their power to make this department equal to any in the country.

Frederick W. Taylor is a native of Nebraska. He obtained his early education in some of the academies in southern Iowa, after which he engaged in practical horticulture, under the training of the most successful horticulturists in the west. A number of years ago he engaged in horticultural work with his brother, with headquarters in Omaha. The firm of Taylor Bros. owns extensive grounds near South Omaha. Mr. Taylor has been for a number of years president of the state horticultural society. He has received the hearty endorsement of the members of that society for the position to which the regents elected him. He had a good deal to do with organizing the experimental work which the society is undertaking this spring, in connection with the state experiment station, work which he will continue to do in his connection with the university. Prof. Taylor will at once take steps to improve the orchard, vineyard, and small fruits on the college farm, and within a few weeks will begin a course of lectures to the students. He is not entirely unknown to the university students, having met many of them at the meetings of the horticultural society, and also having delivered lectures on forestry to them during the winter term.

It is gratifying to be able to call attention to these two appointments, which are significant of the intention of the regents of the university. It is hoped that the practical men in agriculture and horticulture will take advantage of the opportunities which are now offered for instruction in practical lines. It is hoped also that farmers and gardeners will feel free to write to these professors for any information which they may wish.

"A BETTER DAY." This is a little pamphlet of thirty-four pages of poems, written by J. A. Edgerton. It describes in burning words the miseries of our present social system, and then voices the hopes of a better state of things. It is filled with stirring notes for those who labor. It demands justice for those who produce. No one can read it without gaining clearer ideas, loftier aspirations, nobler thoughts; without seeing with wakened vision, the end of the great struggle between capital and labor; and that end a day of rights, justice and brotherhood. We have space but for one quotation: "Men of Labor, why for others ever toil? Men of Labor, be ye brothers, not the spoil Of the vampires who are taking All the wealth that you are making; Of the serpent that would crush you in its coil."

Mr. Edgerton is a cousin of J. W. Edgerton, the independent candidate for attorney general, and is still a young man; one who will yet do yeoman service for the independent movement. The book may be had at this office. Price in paper, 20 cents; in imitation morocco 25 cents.

UNANSWERED LETTERS. Mr. Burrows' illness, which still continues, (though he is slowly recovering), has resulted in a great accumulation of unanswered letters, and unedited correspondence for the paper, we beg the indulgence of our correspondents for a while longer. Meanwhile to the many kind friends who are sending us such letters as we received from Bro. R. W. Inness of Shelby, under date of April 10th, we return our sincere thanks. These words of appreciation and encouragement hold us up in our work as nothing else could. We beg all to accept these lines as an answer.

JUDGE BROADY'S ADDRESS. We invite a careful reading of the extract from an address by Hon. J. H. Broady, judge of the First District, published in another column. For many years we have been advocating the truths which Judge Broady so happily illustrates. We cannot express the pleasure we feel in seeing the ablest men of all classes come to our side, as they are now doing.

Dr. F. S. Billings has been appointed by the regents of the University as the director of the experiments upon and investigations of diseases of domestic animals. The University is receiving \$13,000 per year under the Hatch bill for the purpose of such investigations. A laboratory should have been provided by the state for that purpose. But as it was not, the University will use such rooms as it may have or can temporarily obtain.

We are not prepared—the world is not prepared—for the demonization of either gold or silver, nor can this preparation be brought about without the wiping out of a very large part of public and private debts. Debts contracted when both metals are used as money would be a burden too heavy to be borne when measured by a single standard.—Rep. McMillan in 1877.

THE ABLE JUDGE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT GIVES HIS VIEWS.

INTEREST EATS UP THE WORLD. Extract from His Address of Welcome to the Annual Meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders Association.

The Producer Must Have Justice. Take the people of Nebraska; they have no money, not cash enough to pay their debts. Of course there are exceptions, but I speak in general terms. All we have are real estate and chattels. This condition brings us face to face with the greatest public question in this nation or any other—the currency, and if you will bear with me a moment, I conceive it to be a question that is properly to be talked to-day to the producer as it has always been talked among other classes of men; and I wish to throw out just a few ideas, which I disclaim anybody else being responsible for. So far as the welcome is concerned I speak by authority, but now I speak on my own responsibility. Money is a pure fiction of the law, the purpose of facilitating exchange of lands and chattels. When tobacco was grown in Virginia it still, as a chattel, was just the same to smoke and chew. The money part was a pure fiction. Gold, as a chattel, is good for ear rings, but the money feature is a pure fiction of the law. Silver, as a chattel, is good for spoons, the money feature being simply a legal fiction. Now then in this legal fiction the currency of the country is balanced against the real estate and chattels. This balance may be likened to a board of school boys with the currency on one end and the property on the other. The selfish ambition of those at each end in this money fiction is to keep themselves up and to put the other end down, to keep the weight of their own end and force it upon the other. Now when the increase on the property end is out of all proportion to the increase of the volume of currency on the other end, then the property men go down and the money men go up. When this is so, the money men do not wish to exchange currency for property because they ride higher and dryer as they are; and the property men are down sticking in the mud wanting a fair exchange which they cannot get. When the increase of the volume of currency on one end is greater and out of proportion to the increase of the real estate and the chattels on the other, then the two horns of the dilemma have changed. In either case exchange is obstructed, commerce depressed. The only way to make it just is to have this board on a horizontal level, with the balance just and equal at the opposite ends in order that they afford increased facilities for exchange from one end to the other as they like, without making an uphill business for the other. This is such a patent proposition that the very money fiction recognizes it and says it must be so and so considered; that always this board is on a level and the balance is just. If it is law that it must be so considered when it is not so, when the weight is too great at one end for the other, then notwithstanding the legal fiction to the contrary, the obstruction to exchange and trade is just the same as though the board was considered in law to be as it actually is, up at one end and down at the other. So we say that when there is an increase upon one end of this fictitious board of all proportion to the increase on the other, beyond and greater than an increase to the other, then that other gets the benefit of the excess. Now the increase on the property end of the board is the very aim of industry and to promote which the money fiction itself was established. Aside from the producer of the bare material which bears the government stamp of money, which is but a drop in the bucket, all producers including the builder, the brood raiser, the railroad builder as well as the house builder go as increase on the property end of the board. Now in order that the producer have his own and that justice be done to everybody else the volume of currency should be increased in the same proportion. If it is not done the wrong crowd gets a portion of the fruits of industry. If it is not done the principal of the currency, while it does not in figures increase in amount, does in fact and practically in effect increase in its power and effect over property. And then comes in addition to that increase on the principal of the interest which sucks life from property and adds life to money. Nations are not in the habit of doing justice in this regard and they never will be until the producer becomes as potent a factor in legislation as the currency manipulators. The Jews of the world over understand this. They are not producers, they are not property holders, yet there are no other people so rich. Why, sir, one of their families, the Rothschilds, must be consulted by the powers before a European war can be had, and so it is with all who stick to currency, to money only and let property alone. They are just as sure to come out ahead of the producer in the end as the proprietor of a faro bank is to come out ahead of his patrons. The money fiction has been perverted and instead of being a mere medium of exchange it has become an instrument of prey; and so you see the older a government becomes the more unequal is the distribution of its wealth among its citizens. We readily see how a little legislative legerdemain on the currency puts the fruit of industry in the wrong hands. The contract of legislation to this end has forages been a study with the European aristocracy, until it has become so high an art that it may well be called a science with them, and there are no files on their prototypes, and there is no doubt absorbed in straightforward business to catch on to the same in time to prevent it. And now the same currency crowd sound the danger of the restoration of silver. They do not refer to any bad effects on France from her double standard to-day, but they take this money fiction of which I have spoken and build fiction upon fiction and theory upon theory until we are led into a wilderness of sense and nonsense where it is impossible to tell whether the snake that made the track

J. H. BROADY ON MONEY.

was going on or coming back. In an older country, comparatively finished, the currency men will naturally become predominant in public opinion, and it drifts to the producer's end. So we see the west-to-day mainly at one end of the board and the east at the other. If one side works for its own interest why should not the other also? "Lay on, MacDuff, and damn'd be he who first cries enough." This is to be the empire of the world, and in the winged words of the brainy Senator Jones, of Nevada, "there shall be less anxiety to know what goes for money in Europe, and more anxiety to know and obtain what passes for money in America." Thomas Jefferson, the greatest scholar and student that ever occupied the presidential chair, whose forte was his trenchant pen, said he sometimes came to rules of grammar and rhetoric that he could do nothing but violate and he violated them. Napoleon, and damned be he who first cries enough." 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