R LITH AND M STREET LINCOLN. NEBRASKA.

HARGED AND IMPROVED.

J. M. THOMPSON, Business Ma'er.

ATTIANCY enlarged to nearly doubto to we also. We intend to add to its value stally as much as we have to its sale.

ALLIANCE one year and ing Backward post paid... ad Labor and Capital by sar's Column 1 50

Our Republican Mon-and Cushing's Manuel pa-COTOR 1 30

Backward..... ALLEANCE PUB. Co Lincoln Neb.

FARMERS' OPINIONS.

Per Tue Vanmens' ALLIANCE It will be remembered that the World ld sent out an invitation to the men of the democratic, republian and independent parties somet

article as soon as possible on the po-mil future of Nebraska. From your wledge of the situation what do you ak, and what are your reasons for DE 80!"

Only two of the republicans ventured predict, Mesers. Rosewater and We will pass over Mr. Rosewater's remarks but will attempt to re-low Mr. Geres'.

He commences, "My view of the po litical future, generally stated, is that it will not materially differ from the

Now as this is a matter of prophery rather than of history we cannot say but that it may be true, but would respecifully refer our readers to his preas previous to the late election when he predicted "that with the aid d respectable democrats they would bury the independent hogs so deep that would never rise again." Would you now say that he was a prophet?

ainly not. Were the common people selted to take up arms against the oody capitalists? No. The historical bloody espitalists? No. The historical facts are as follows: During the revolutionary war the Continental congress issued paper money to the extent of 100,000 acres to astisfy the greed of speculators. They have voted away 21,000,000 or over \$1.50 per capits, for the population at that time was only 1,000,000 acres to absentees and for eigners. Is not this progression with a vengeance, and if allowed to progress a few more years in this direction what will be the result? It has progressed till it has made 1,000,000 laborers are out of employment in this land of a was uncertain at this time what provisions the new constitution would make for the redemption of this paper. The bank of Massachusetts had been in wealth and luxury. It has progresses. sen made to redeem the paper. No stem of revenue had been established.

was uncertain at this time what proslons the new constitution would ake for the redemption of this paper.
be bank of Massachusetts had been tablished in 1784, also one in New ork at the same time. Continental ork at the same time. Continental same went out of circulation and values were measured by gold. To most sople this brought loss, to many sin and to many more great hard-ness. A stay law had been passed in hts. Daniel Shay, who had been a ptain in the revolutionary war, anded an open rebellion against the thority of the courts. Shay's rebellion was put down by an army of 4,000 on. What was Shay's rebellion aimst? The authority of the courts. hat had the courts done? Sushed the stay law. For whose beneficially have the stay law made? The common people? Evidently Shay, like Newsha capitalists, was opposed to stay and desired to enforce the immense collection of debts.

nhreatened with the outbreak of knowseothingism." Is this correct? Let us
ane. No states were ever swept by
Yoti-renters nor anti-masons of New
gantk. The anti-renters were never ororgized as a political party, they simply
the anized to defend themselves regainst
they an just and unreasonable rent that
they are paying for the land they
tional but they were put down by naganize roops. The anti-masons did organize of was a political party
in the state of New York. Their issues
were insufficient and they were short
well speak hereafter. The Dorrites he
they have more books in circulation
advocating their cause than any political party ever had before them.
Their platform is national in its character north, south, east and west. Farmers, mechanics and workingmen of all
occupations are clasping hands in one
great sacred cause of brotherhood. It
will heal old sectional sores and forever
settle the race question. It will march
on to victory in '92 and restore the
country to prosperity and happiness.

The Sound Views of a Polk County Alliance Man.

Shelley, 'Neb., April 10, 1891. hreatened with the outbreak of know- and they are at work. It is a fact that Ought Interest to be Paid for the use of

e only thing that they were con the only thing that they were coning for. The grangers were never
nized as a political party. It would
been better if they had been. But
succeeded through the old parties
educing the railroad rates which
saved millions to the farmers of

Again he says, "There are but two great political parties in any English speaking country. The conservatives and the progressives, and all other or ganizations that have attempted to break their ranks so far have soon subsided, leaving hardly a ripple behind." Let us see, the first great parties was the federal and republican. I don't know which of these he would call conservative and which progressive. The federal party was an aristocratic party, and was in favor of a strong central government. Their policy was that the government should look after the rich and the rich take care of the poor. The republican party of that time was the party of the great common people. Their battle cry was "equal and exact justice to all men and special privileges to none." Exactly what ours is to-day. John Adams was the first and only president elected by the federal party. There were many men of great bility in the party, but it was not the

Stephens and Abe Lincold) in the days of whigery. But it was not the party of the great common people, and it went down. It was not immortal though progressive. When the whig party was in its decline some new party was not in the control of the party of the party was not in the control of the party of the party was not in the control of the party was not in the control of the party was not in the control of the party was not in the party was not in the control of ty sprung into existence. They were

all sectional in character and the issues were insufficient to make great parties.

The time seemed to demand the formation of a new party, and the republican party sprang into existence. This party was composed of whigs, democrats and abolitionists or men who had acted with those parties. Was it progressive? Let us see. The first campaign of the republican party was in 1856. A part of the platform was this:

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the existence of slavery."

Another very good plank was this:

"Resolved, That the public lands of the United States belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be

Further on he says, "It may have struck your readers that though there has been aparently many violent up-beareds since the beginning of party or-passantous in this country there has been allittle change. When the United States was a little strip of Atlantic seabout in the change of the ownership of the common people were incited to take up arms against the bloody capitalists that had captured the government." How then was Shay's rebellion an uprising of the common people? How's that for promise of Europe," How's that for promise of Europe, "How's that for promise of Europe," How's that for promise of Europe, "How's that for promise of Europe," How's that for promise of Europe, "How's that for promise of Europe," How's that for promise of Europe, "How's that for promise of Eu been appropriated for bounties, water-ways and high-ways without the con-sent or authority of the people. The republican government has voted away in wealth and luxury. It has pro-gressed until a wall of want and an-guish can be heard from one end of the country to the other and all in con-

scquence of class legislation and un-cqal laws by the g. o. p., and still Mr. Gere thinks it is immortal. We have seen that the federal party

EDITOR ALLIANCE: It is astonishing how slow the managers and manipulators of the old suffrage machines are to realize the real significance of the popular revolt against their corrupt and treacherous methods. With an overweening arrogance, the result of a quarter of a century of almost absolute autherity on their part, and blind acquies cence on the part of their followers they have come to regard themselves as the indispensable and almighty disposers of political events, and to reject as an exploded fallacy the old fashioned doctrine of popular sovereignty. Infatuated by a long course of successful villainy, and encouraged by the apparent apathy of the people, they have assumed the powers and functions of an oligarchy, and now with amazing blindness and fatuity they fail to recognize in the growing distrust and alarm of the masses the evidence of their discovery and the prophecy of their doom. They are but shallow students of hisonly president elected by the federal party. There were many men of great ability in the party, but it was not the party of the great common people and it went down. It was not immortal as Mr. Gere thinks his party is.

After the demise of the federal party a new party sprung up called the whig party. They favored internal improvements, a high protective tariff and a United States bank system. Some of the greatest men in the country were whigs (Clay, Webster, Calhoun, A. H. Stephens and Abe Lincoln) in the days of whigery. But it was not the party of the great common people, and it went down. It was not immortal though progressive. When the whig of the people; redeem the country from tory, and superficial observers of curof the people; redeem the country from the damning infamy which clings to her political system, restore the alienated rights of labor, and re-establish the government on those pure democratic prin-ciples upon which it was originally founded.

Whether this revolution shall be peaceful or otherwise depends entirely upon the temper and action of its op-posers. Conscious of the righteousness and justice of their cause, the laboring lasses are assuming a firm, determin and uncompromising attitude, which, it maintained, will result in final victory. maintained, will result in final victory. Mouthing demagogues and blatant anarchists have no place in their camps or councils. They are no maddened, howing, law-defying mob, clamorous for the blood of their oppressors. Theirs is no dark rebellion, hatched in the ceilars should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the people, and should be granted in limited quantities to landless settlers." Well, that was a good sound plank and made tens of thousands of votes for the party. Have they progressed? Let us see. The Have they progressed? Let us see. The New York Times, a leading republican their moderate ultimatum, and if it is

come of the rest? 67,000,000 have bered under a treacherous feeling of security, and been slow to apprehend the dangers which threatened, has never been dead, but is reawakening in the

ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT. The Ballot And Not The Bullet.

of our heedlessness.

Ono, Neb., April 17th, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE: There are several writing about the bullet, and efficien-Mr. Gere reminds me of an old sea captain. The captain had a great aversion to the truth. So has Gere. When the captain was on his death bed a friend standing by remarked, "The captain is dying." He opened his eyes and slowly articulated. "Not as you know of. This rattle in my throat isn't a sign of death. I once knew a man to live twenty years with the death rattle in his throat."

They were his last words. The republicas party is dying but they won't ad-They were his last words. The republican party is dying but they won't admit it. The death rattle was heard last November from the granite hills of New Hampshire to the cotton fields of South Carolina, from the plains of Kansas to the Dakotas. It has long since outlived its usefulness and is passing away; and the democratic party is also nearing its end. Its apparent victories last full were delusive. It was like the present state of affals has not been before death. "A house divided against theelf cannot stand" are the worderf the lioly writ. The democratic party of the longest upon us in offs nor five years. But it has been nearly half a century, and it cannot be remitted in one nor two years. Men files "be affect as which brought upon us in offs nor five years. But it has been nearly half a century, and it cannot be remitted in one nor two years. Men files "be affect as which brought about our presey, situation. It's a "poor rule that you't work both ways." In order to fring about the desired results we much elect men that will stand by us. It's aye some, we elected many of our men last full and what good has it fone us! But the desired results we much elect men that will stand by us. It's aye some. It was like the present state of affals has not been brought upon us in offs nor five years. But it has been nearly half a century, and it cannot be remitted in one nor two years. Men files in order to string about two years.

CHAS. E. FENTON.

Money? If so How High a rate.

we are in it for money reform, trans-portation reform, land reform, tariff reform, labor reform, ballot reform and

mention, and will certainly get the labor vote of the nation, so I say stand firm, and in '92 we will see the country de

is necessary you can count us in on the 1,000 men business. Yours very truly, E. F. LEAVERWORTH.

Mortgages on Unpatented Land.

Yours most respectfully, RICHARD WALLARD.

to secure a debt. It is designed to pro-

tect the debtor against a compulsory

payment of a pre-existing debt out of

Good News From Cumming County

attendance is desired and expected.

The Alien Governor.

Resolved, That we in unmeasured terms

Condemning Senator Schram.

P. B. TITUS.

WISNER. Neb., April 21, 1891.

THE ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE]

adopted:

Yours'etc.,

WM. LEESE.

Money looked upon as a medium of of exchange ought not to draw interest. Because it is one of the duties of government to facilitate the exchange of property. All interest charged for property. All interest charged for money, in excess of the nominal rate which would be necessary to cover the cost of issue and distribution, directly tends to discourage exchanges of property and to paralyze the industries of the people. For instance A has more grain produced on his farm than he needs for feeding his stock and for food for his family. B has more lumber, the product of his saw mills, than he needs for his own use. They live so far apart that they cannot conveniently make the exchange if they wished to. But they do not exactly wish that. But C a crushing it down. I have been all over chusching it down. I have been all over Ohio the past month, and everywhere I have spread our platform and will say that I have met but very few who are opposed to us, in fact all we need is the party men to go to the polls to vote and there is only two tickets then. So the fact that they vote one or the other, doesn't necessarily mean that they wouldn't vote any other, by a good deal. The harvest of votes only awaits our gathering. We have got the people thinking as they never thought before, and there is only two tickets then. So the fact that they vote one or the other, doesn't necessarily mean that they wouldn't vote any other, by a good deal. The harvest of votes only awaits our gathering. We have got the people thinking as they never thought before, and there is only two tickets then. So the fact that they vote one or the other, doesn't necessarily mean that they wouldn't vote any other, by a good deal. The harvest of votes only awaits our gathering. We have got the people thinking as they never thought before, and there is only two tickets then. So the fact that they vote one or the other, doesn't necessarily mean that they wouldn't vote any other, by a good deal. The harvest of votes only awaits our gathering. We have got the people thinking as they never thought before, and there is only two tickets then. So the fact that they vote one or the other, doesn't necessarily mean that they wouldn't vote any other do not exactly wish that. But C a neighbor of A's needs lumber and so do others of his neighbors, and he needs a little himself. B needs some grain but not near as much as A has to sell. Now men, and we can truthfully say we belong to a great of the section of long to a great party.

We are going to form a club here for the purpose of getting in line for 92 and a few of us here might wish to extend our hand to you and say that if it if money did not cost interest there would be no trouble in the transaction. Circumstances might make it undesirable for A to sell his wheat for six or eight months, but he needs a little lumber for a bin or crib. He would borrow money enough to purchase a car load of lumber, build his bin or crib and sell the rest to his neighbors, provided they could get money to pay for it without sacrificing their grain. B also must have some grain. His lumber is not salable until it is somewhat seasoned. This takes considerable time, and in the meantime his teams must be fed and his hands must have bread and meat. If money did not draw interest he would not hesitate to buy a car load of grain and sell the surplus to his neighbors. but money is ten per cent and the risk would be to great to borrow it because would be to great to borrow it because A would sooner try to do without his granary another year than to borrow at such a price. And if he would conclude he would run the risk of paying the interest, probably his neighbors would not, and he would fail to sell rest of car load. And so with all parties concern-ed. Now it is the duty of the government to facilitate such exchanges as that, and until furnished direct to the people at cost of issue by the govern-ment such exchanges are not practi-cable, unless individuals are forced to

oan it the same way.

But money considered as a represent ative of property stands in another re-lation to business. If a man uses a team belonging to his neighbor it is but right that he should pay for the use of it, and we claim it is nothing more than right that he should pay as much as the usual net profit of the use of such a team, or at least a fair

pay as much as the usual net profit of the use of such a team, or at least a fair share of it. Now suppose the owner concludes to sell the team and then loans the money which it brings, why should not a corresponding price be paid for the use of the money? What is true in regard to a team would apply to a farm or any other property. I do not claim that even in that view the whole regard to a team would apply to a farm or any other property. I do not claim that even in that view the whole average profit arising from the use of property, or the whole value of the property in money ought to be paid for the use of it, as that would on an average make it entirely unprofitable to borrow money, as the profit would all be with the lender. Say let the profit be equally divided between them, which I think would be nothing more than fair Then if we could arrive at the average Then if we could arrive at the average profit of the capital invested in the industries of the country we could establish an equitable rate of interest. I believe the best authorities place such average profit at less than three per cent. If that is correct, then the fair rate of interest would be one and one half per cent. But I know it will be objected that money invested sometimes brings twenty per cent profit and so the intertwenty per cent profit and so the interest ought to be ten per cent. Very well, let the rule be established then that the interest shall be half the actual profit of the use of money, and if the lender is satisfied I think the borrower will be. But money loaners would not be satis-fied with that. So it seems that logical-

ly one and one half per cent ought to be the limit of the legal rate of interest. Money loaned direct by the govern-ment in amounts of \$2500 or less to those who could give a certain adequate and permanent security at one per cent, and money loaned by individuals on such security as is mutnally satisfactory to both parties at one and one half per cent, it seems to me would be about the rate of interest that would be reasonable and should satisfy all parties concerned.

An Interesting and Incisive Letter from Ohio

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, March 1, 1891.

railroad corporations.

Resolved, that we condemn the action J. E. Evans, Sargeant, Neb.: Dear Sir-I drop you a few lines just to let of Senator Thomas in voting against the Newberry bill, and sustaining Boyd's you know that there are a few people you know that there are a few people right here in Ohio who fully agree with demn and brand him a traitor to the you on the 1,000 men business. Your Alliance and the principles he pledged article in THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE is himself to support.

J. M. KISER, Secretary. the kind of talk we want. I came here from Omaha shortly after the election and I was especially interested in see-The following resolutions were adopt ed by a unanimous vote of Surprise Suberdinate Alliance, No. 1524, at its ing honest John H. Powers seated in We have seen that the federal party was not immortal but passed away. We have seen that the whig party although progressive was not immortal but had its day and passed away. What evidence have we that the republican party, which has been guilty of more crimes than both of its predecessors, is immortal. Did the result of the November election prove it to be in a heaithy condition, or did it show it to be in the agonies of death?

Mr. Gere reminds me of an old sea the office to which he was honestly regular meeting head April 17th, 1891: WHEREAS, Senator Sidney Schram the people. And there are a great many talking of war. This has caused of the rep-dem. gang in Omaha. There are withhold themselves from cers of the state of Nebraska and Mr Schram's constituents generally; there defeat the independent party and divide fore Resolved. That we, the members of Alliance No. 1524, in regular session, censure and condemn Sidney Schram in his action and no longer deem him a fellow worker in the interest of the ject. Items been said that revolutions deal of information to swell the damning evidence against the money power. farmers and producers but a tool in the interest of capital and corporations. And be it further I put independent tickets at about twenty polling places and saw bunches of Resolved, That we, the members of them torn up by the corporation hire-Surprise Alliance, No. 1534, do by unanimous vote expel said Sidney Schram from our Alliance. D. L. Sylvester, C. W. Merrill, Sec. Pres. lings and men almost driven from the polls for attempting to vote our ticket. Mind you this was not done by the working men who would all have been with us if they had thought that Powers. stood a ghost of a show. But they did not know the force of our movement, which was represented to be nothing

which was represented to be nothing but a few cranks who would go to pieces before election day. But in 1892 John H. Fowers will be re-elected by 40,000, and will then be seated and not be onated for a British subject. We went to the county countrissioners and asked for judges and clerks of election. They said we will give you nothing. They said we will give you nothing. It was not a predict they will give it to us next time. You can count Obio for our ticket in 1802, sure, and may be we will cheek our governor next fall. The movement is spreading like withing oven in New England and I predict we will carry half of the states. GAGE CO. FARMERS' ALLIANCE Collina Removed. EDITOR FARMERS ALLIANCE In ac ordance with instructions of tingue to that was ununied ir, m the postmittee of this Alliance, and that some honorable member be elected to the position. Yours fraternally

> Secretary Gage Co. Farmers Alliance. J. H. McMurtry, real ...

JAMES L. SEITH. EDWARD HINCKLEY.

BENJAMIN H. DYE.

Condensed Correspondence.

lots of other reforms too numerous to resolutions condemning Boyd's vete as the weakest public document ever writthe weakest public document ever writ-ten, and Boyd himself as a tool of mo-noply. They also request that his name be added to the black list of traitors, and that the list be hereafter known as Nebraska's quartette of traitors for livered from the money power, which is crushing it down. I have been all over

The resolutions are signed by J. Gid-ley, President; J. H. Farris, Secretary; Michael Delany, Wm. Ballard, J. Gid-

J. A. Wild, of Wansa. Knox county complains of the inequality of taxation between helders of school land and farmers who own their land. He instances a case where a man having 200 acres of school land, 180 improved, two sets of farm buildings, and some stock and machinery, and whose tax for 1890 was only forty-seven cents, compared with a man who owned eighty acres on which he owed \$800, and who had no more stock and machinery than the other, but whose tax was sixteen or eighteen dollars. Mr. Wild thinks school land should be assessed same as

Mount Hope Alliance No. 1480, Dawson county sends resolutions de-nouncing the consolidation of the re-publican and democratic parties; in favor of voting and legislating for the best interest of the farmers and laboring men; and advising that we guard against prejudice as well as throw off the old ALEXANDRIA, Neb., April 20, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE: Can you tell me if our supreme court have ever deelded party yoke which has imposed upon us burdens too heavy to bear. Signed by J. W. Webster, J. B. Har-ris, Wm. Horner, committee.

that a mortgage taken upon land prior to the date and issue of the Government Patent (said loan being made upon the original receipt) were null and void. or Star Alliance No. 1802 sends resolutions endorsing the appointment of General Victor Vifquain as Adjutant General, and declaring its unbounded confidence in the honor, ability and inany decision upon said point. Many Alliance men are interested in knowing. tegrity of the General

We submitted the foregoing inquiry Wm. Silvers, of Akron, Boone county, to Gen. Leese, and he said: "A mortwrites that the Alliance is 'just sweep-ing everything clean," and that the ras-cally union of the two old parties at gage executed by a settler upon public land under the homestead act after mak-Lincoln in favor of the corporations and to crush the laboring classes has intensified the feeling that a new party ing his proof in compliance with all requirements of the law so as to entitle him to a patent, is valid, notwithstands necessary. ing the patent has not been issued. Prospect for crops good.

Jones rs. Yoakam, 5 Neb. R. p. 265 A letter from D. H. Brown, of Genoa dated Dec. 8th, giving an account of a very pleasant meeting at that place which was addressed by O. M. Kern and others, has just come to our notice. It is now out of date. Also Blanchard es. Jamison, 14 Neb. The act of congress relating to home steads does not prohibit the owner of a homestead from pledging it voluntarily

Brother Peter Maddox, writes us from Center Point, Frontier county, of a meeting at the house of Hon. Samuel Goddard, representative from that county. Also, that the Alliance has made arrangements for a series of Saturday afternoon union meetings for the spring ternoon union meetings for the spring, summer and fall; and that they propose to make the Alliance a succes

Bro. D. W. McMillin, of Creighton, vrites us about matters in his section He thinks the late marriage of the two old parties to make head against the independents will result in bringing great strength to the latter. They compliment Hon. J. H. Powers for demanding justice of the legislature. in 1802. The result was three fourths in favor of Powderly and Polk, and on motion it was voted to be published in Victor Alliance, No. 910, of Lawrence

Nuckolls county, sends resolutions de nouncing the Ree, W-II, and State Jour President. Secretary.
[Mr. Powderly being foriegn-born is not eligible to the office of President.
Better make it Weaver and Polk.—ED. people, and asking members of the Alliance to withhold their patronage from those papers. They also endorse denounce the traitors wno sold themselves to the corporations. Signed by Homer Purdy, prest., Chas. N. Kurtz, sec., Thomas McCusker, Enoch Owen, EDITOR ALLIANCE: I will write a sec., Thomas McCusker, Enoch Of few words from this corner for the sake and Lyman H. Welsch, committee.

Marble Alliance, No.611, sends resolu of encouragement to the Alliance broth tions endorsing the course of Messrs. Olson and Gaffin, of Saunders county, for so manfully standing up for the rights of their constituents. They also condemn in the strongest terms the traitors Collins, Turner and Taylor, erhood and let them know that Cumming county, one of the very last to organize, is fast becoming an Alliance stronghold. Our last county meeting was held on the 18th inst. was well atwho denied the right of contest to citi-zens and betrayed their constituents to tended and the interest manifested indicates that something is going to be done. We also had the pleasure of hear-ing Mr. Allen Root who gave us a short address on corporations. We have de-cided to meet every month in future and the corporations.

Caldwell Alliance 2097, approve the maximum rate bill and the Australian ballot law, and denounce Taylor in unmeasured terms. the next county meeting will be held in Beemer on the 23rd of May when a good Olney Alliance No. 422, of Adams,

Gage county, send resolutions protesting against the support of such papers as the Omaha *Bce* and *B. & M. Journal* and endorsing the course of THE FARM-ERS' ALLIANCE, of Lincoln, and the Arbor State, of Beatrice. They also en-dorse the course of the faithful members EDITOR ALLIANCE: At the regular meeting of Cottonwood Alliance 1614. of the Twenty-second legislature, espe-cially of Hon. Ed. Arnold, of Gage county. Signed by J. S. Reynolds and B. Frank Moore, committee, and C. A. Price, secretary, and H.W. Smith, pres. Cass county, Nebraska, April 11th, the following resolutions were unanimously denounce the veto of the Newberry bill Swan Valley Alliance No. 1815, of by our alien Governor, as unjust to the laboring people and in the interest of North Fork, Saline county, send resolu-tions denouncing the Bee, World-Herald, and Lincoln Journal as enemies of the Alliance. Signed by T. A. Sawyer, sec-retary, and D. A. Stetson, president.

Resolutions of Condolence.

FULLERTON, Neb., Feb. 4, 1891 WHEREAS, It has pleased God to take from our midst our brother in the Al-liance, Ira Beaman, therefore be it Resolved, That we, the members of Loup Ferry Alliance, No. 451, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to his fa-ther and family. J. W. BEAMS, G. H. PATTERSON, CHAS. LAWRENCE,

SAUNDERS Co., Neb. Jan. 20, 1891. Resolutions adopted by Bruno Alli-

Committee.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst the wife of our brother Frank Pribil, who was honored and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Resolved. That this Alliance deeply sympathizes with his afflicted family

and relatives in this their sad bereave ment. PHILIP KAVAN. KOHOUT JOHN KAVAN,

Resolutions of Condolence. FAIRFIELD, Neb., April 12th, 1891. The following resolutions of respect were passed by Antelope Alliance, No.

as, at their regular meeting, April 8 WHEREAS, It has pleased a Divine Our stock is the largest and most varied revidence to remove from our mids. Our stock is the largest and most varied to the city. Providence to remove from our midsi-by a very sudden and unexpected death our most highly esteemed and beloved brother, them Sweeney, be it Remired. That is the death of Brother

Newbook, That is the death of brother sweeney, there has been removed from among its one of our best and truest members, an accommodating neighbor, and true friend.

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss to our order, we also extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved

ed. That a copy of these resolu-tendented his family, a copy be no our record, and copies be tions be tendered his family, a copy be placed on our record, and copies to turnished THE FARMERS ALLIANCE and Fairness Herald for publication. d for publication.
J. C. Splain, Secretary.
Chas. S. Taylor.
A. H. McChrynolis.

Committee on Resolutions

Obituary.

Died in Lincoln, 1891, an Alien-Whatis it, posing as governor of Nebraska

is it, posing as governor of Nebraska, suddenly after his illegitimate birth, of an overdose of veto.

The deceased was an imported child of Great Britain, reared in monopoly's cradle; therefor upon his deathbed he bequeathed to the railways a large portion of the products of Nebraska.

His political death is a sad blow to his brother subjects in Kilkenny, and plutocratic relatives in America.

It is hoped (for our financial and moral health) that the supreme court will order the funeral immediately as the remains are already in a very putrid the remains are already in a very putrid 1892 INDEPENT

Resolutions of Polk County Alliance. OSCEOLA, Neb., April 4, Neb.
WHEREAS, Both branches of the Nebraska legislature have passed a bill in
the interest of the farmers of the state.

the interest of the farmers of the state, commonly known as the "Newberry Maximum Freight Rate Bill," and that said bill was vetoed by the Gov. Jas. E. Boyd, therefore be it

Resolted, That Polk County Alliance in convention assembled, do hereby denounce said J. E. Boyd in the strongest terms for vetoing said bill, for by so doing he violated all the pledges he and his party made to the people on railroad legislation during the campaign of 1890. We hereby pledge ourselves never to support any candidate who will sanction said act. Be it further

Resolted, That we believe the said J.

tion said act. Be it further

Resolved, That we believe the said J.

E. Boyd to be a tool used in the interest
of railroad corporations and against the
wishes of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That a copy of the above
resolution be forwarded to our senator

and representatives, also the county pa-pers for publication. C. D. STONER, J. C. VANWEY,

THOS. KLASSEY, T. C. THOMAS, GEO. HORST, Committee

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