FARMERS' OPINIONS.

gular meeting of Champion 16. 933, Nemaha county,

ska; therefore shed. That we denounce and reset the whole triangle of rescality struction. And further shed. That we approve the course representatives who stood so notices duty, and also to the newson who made a good fight for and humanity against injustice group. To them we pledge our support.

W. G. CURSON, Vice Pres. GEC. E. DYE. Sec. For Cass County Members of the Legis

ns passed by Cascade Alli-

Thomas, a senator in said le

mly measure ever introduced regulature of Nebraska for the or to his constituency, and to the acc cause especially.

es as a body, and to the interests
ry person in Nebraska, and we
r pledge ourselves to withdraw
apport from him for any office of

H. HUBBARD, D. S. HALVERSTADT, F. F. EVERETT, Committee.

seers. Olsen and Geffin. ITHACA, May 1st, 1891.

ALLIANCE: At our last meet to Meese Alliance, No. 2160 ing resolution was past: That we, at this our regular de endorse the estimated

reform; and further
ed, That a copy of this be sent to
EMBERS' ALLIANCE and to the New
H. Keiser,
W. M. Martin,
T. B. Meese.

Branding the Traitors Ewing, Neb., March, 1891.

ALLIANCE: I have seen your columns that members of om Mr. Collins' neighbortyres their thoughts as though suid like to hang him. I heliore ould burt the Alliance. Why it not be better to brand in plain on his forehead the word or." This could be done by a sof tattooing and would punish great deal more than hanging and in my thinking would do and. Now I would like to hear dision on the same. HAYPEED.

your hare. Taylor is gone, and will never return. As for Collins if he was "traitor" on his forehead he ald not look any more shame-faced than he does now.

Trouble in a Subordinate Alliance

S. W. 1 OF RICHARD'S HOG PEN. J. BURROWs-Dear Sir and Brother:-I enclose you the last minutes of our Alliance that you may see what a fix we see in, and advise us as to "the way out." Please reply soon, as we are greatly troubled and discouraged, and unless you can help us I fear our Allinece will go to pieces. Respectfully, RICHARD HOG.

Secretary Alliance No. 9,999. SINUTES OF PAUPER CREEK ALLIANCE. Meeting called to order by President

ong, "The Runaway Bankers." laitiation of nine new candidates.

President Hayseed addressed the conse, saying that though he had toiled hard and lived harder for nineteen sairs in Richard's Hog Pen, along by per Creek, he was now poorer than when he came. Banker Skinflint seeing that he had him completely skinned, had notified him to hunt some other place to root hog or die, for he had bund a renter from the east to come and work the place he had improved for him, and who had some teams, etc... hat there was a chance of getting away from him if the senate could be bribed set to pass the maximum rate bill, consequently he must resign his office as a precident.

refraction accepted and a ballot as for a new president, resulting as

For Pumpkin Husker, 30.
For Banker Skinflint, 33.
For Banker Skinflint, 34.
For Banker Skinflint, 35.
For Banker Skinflint

lain some traitor among us had

no is accelers to say, was not a mem-nor was he eligible. Track of Hayseset roled that he must by I of face of the returns, fraut or true a, and that Banker Skinflint's

Ais father was a farmer, or at least he always understood that he was, and he considered that he was eligible to membership in any farmers' organization.

Moved and carried to adjourn for two weeks, when if no way has been found whereby a president of our choice can preside over us, we will disorganize.

REPLACE HOG.

RICHARD HOG. Secretary.
BANKER SEINVLINT, OLD HAYSEED, PUMPKIN HUSKER. Presidents.

nking Mesers, Taylor and William TECUMSEH, Neb., April 30, 1891.

Mt. P.easant Alliance No. 1028. Resolved, That we, the members of ad Alliance, do hereby tender of artfelt thanks to our senator, C. W Williams, and our representative, F.
M. Taylor, for their honest endeavors
for the people in striving to bring about
needed reforms in the last session of the

MATTIE CANON. W. MORTON, W. R. COLLINS, Committee on Resolutions.

The effect of the single tax is to make and speculators pay more taxes, while the owners of improved land pay less.

Let us suppose a case: Knox county is about 24x42 miles; it therefore contains 1,007 square miles. Let us suppose 900 square miles of this land is worth on an average of \$7 per acre; 576,000 acres at \$7-\$4,582,000 the actual land value irrespective of improvements. Now let us suppose that one-half of the laud is owned by resident half of the land is owned by resident farmers and is improved. I think you will acknowledge that the average farms are worth as much as the bare land; 160 acres of bare land at 87 per acre would amount to \$1,120; adding the same for improvements makes the total value \$2,240 for a 160 acre farm. Here property is taxed at about two fifths its value, therefore the taxable value is about \$876, providing the assent of the same for improvements makes the total value \$2,240 for a 160 acre farm. Smith.—Simply because the equality of women with men can never be anything but a farce so long as the mass of the feminine sex remains dependent upon the personal favor of men for the means of support.

W. R. A.—Surely, the suffrage could do something for them. Smith.—I have just signed your petition for that, but not because I regard it as of much importance as an end in itself. I am interested in it merely as an entering wedge for obtaining the ecothe farmers, and that as said a did vote and work against its at every opportunity, we thereademn the said Thomas as a 160 acres of bare land at \$7 per acre tal value \$2,240 for a 160 acre farm. Here property is taxed at about twofifths its value, therefore the taxable
value is about \$876, providing the assessor does not omit anything. The
rate of taxation here is about \$250 on the
dollar, making the aforesaid man's taxes

which nationalism proposes. I tell you frankly that I should be opposed to woman suffrage if I did not look forward we have supposed that one-half the tillable land in the county is tilled, therefore out of 900 square miles of improved land, or 1,800 such quarter-section farms. These at \$20.16 each make a total of \$35,288 paid now by farmers. Now the speculator pays no taxes on improvements for he has none, therefore on every quarter section valued at \$1,120, taxed at two-fifths its value or \$448, at 2½ ou the dollar he pays \$10.68. Eighteen hundred of these quarters making up the unimproved half of Knox county aggregates \$18,144 taxes paid by speculators, or a total tax atton, omiting towns, of \$54,432 to be raised in the county.

Now if the single tax were in effect this tax would be levied on the land values alone, or on 900 square miles, or \$75,000 acres at \$7 per acre, \$4,082,000 taxed at two-fifths its value, or \$1,612, and see what relation the farmers taxes have to the speculator's. 160 acres at \$7, taxed at two-fifths as before, or \$448, at 3½ on the dollar, equals \$15.68 for farm and speculator alike.

Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers and \$20.16; now we pays \$15.68. Before you will remember the farmers that the summaried is the pays \$20.00 the pay

Before you will remember the farmer said \$20.16; now he pays \$15.68. Before the speculator paid \$10.08, and now he pays \$15.68.

The Farmer, or he who uses his land and has it improved pays less taxes, while the owner of unused land must pay more than under the present system.

Edw. D. Hill.,

Peoria, Neb.

Resolutions of Sherman Co. Alliance,

Passed April 21, 1891:

Resolved. That we heartily endorse the honest course pursued by our representative, Albert Dickerson, in the late session of the legislature.

Resolved. That it is with mingled feeling of confidence in independent action that independent members as a body stood firmly upon their pledges to their constituents and as far as in their power enacted the provisions of the platform into laws.

Resolved. That we denounce the par-tisans and traitors who denied the peo-ple a trial of a contested election.

ple a trial of a contested election.

Resolved, That we have just cause for alarm when a subject of Great Britain is permited to assume the executive department of the state and reverse the will of the sovereign people.

Resolved, That anarchy, pure and undefiled, has characterized the actions of all concerned in defeating the popular will as expressed in our late election.

Resolved, That we will continue this struggle until our state is delivered from corporate power and executive and judicial corruption.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT, Sec.

Resolution of Condolence.

WHEREAS, Our brother Stephen Deitch being weary of life's journey, lay down by the way side to rest; and WHEREAS, Our Alliance has lost a good and true member, his family a kind and loving father, and the community a generous citizen, Therefore be it Resoired, By this Alliance, Elk No. 2180, that we extend our deepest sympathy in their affliction.

Resoired, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and to The Farmers' Alliance for publication.

Lozola Breson,
L. A. KNOWLES.

Committee.

Committee. A Question-Who Will Answer It. Superintendent Porter in his "Extra Census Bulletin" of April 22, 1801, makes this statement:

luquiries were made in 102 counties for the purpose of learning how much remains unpaid upon every uncancelled mortgage recorded as far back in time as any appreciable amount of debt is found to exist—generally liventy pears.

Will some of our good friends who have been telling us about the great prosperity of our country in these latter days, and its rapid increase in wealth, days, and its rapid increase in wealth, please to tell us why there was no debt of an appreciable amount" twenty yet a ago, and what are the causes that have led to the vast incumbrance upon the bomes of the people at the present time? Who will answer the question? This statement of the esperintendent of the census is full of significance, and we present it as a topic worthy of candid study and discussion than it is likely to receive at a time when the present of the country is so carefully guarded with reference to the political effect of what every it may publish. Tapela discountry

to Itanker has been that now on his in Washington abarrants of 5,000,000 of mortgages. This is an average of one mortgage for every seven unused by the mines. Mr. Porter is becoming a lighter of an examinity hower.

Edward Beliamy, in the New Nation Mr Smith, who has recently joined the nationalists, meets a woman's rights ad-

W. R. A .- Can you stop a moment, Mr Smith? I want your name on our woman suffrage petition.

Smith .- All right. W. R. A .- Here is another petition for utting women on the boards of factory Will you sign that?

W. R. A.—I have still something el for you to sign, seeing you are so good natured. It is a call for a meeting to protest against paying women less than men for the same work. Will you put your name down? Smith.—Certainly. Have you any-thing more in the same line?

W. R. A.—Not this morning. Smith.—Well, then, here's something want you to sign. Put your name

down in that corner.

W. R. A.—Why, this is an application for membership in the Nationalist club. I can't sign that. Why do you expect

me to sign that. Why do you expect me to sign that?

Smith.—My general reason is that you are a woman. My particular reason, that you are a woman's rights advocate. A woman who is not in sympathy with nationalism either does not knew what her rights are or does not care for them. Unfortunately, one or the other is true of most women as yet. But a woman who advocates the rights of her sex and is not a nationalist is, parden me, a very inconsistent and slightly absurd person. We are the only real woman's rights party in the world. We alone demand the real equality of women with men?

W. R. A.—How do you make that appear?

Smith.—Simply because the equality

sentering wedge for obtaining the eco-nomical equality of women with men which nationalism proposes. I tell you frankly that I should be opposed to woman suffrage if I did not look for-ward to nationalism, because to give the

Really, however, I think the unmarried, grown up daughter's dependence on her father is far more painful than the wife's upon her husband. The wife feels she has a right, but the daughter is sensible, perhaps, that she is a burden. To have to beg or wheedle from her father all she needs for herself must be hard for a spirited girl, especially, perhaps, when she sees a younger brother, just out of school, whose cradle possibly she has rocked, with an independent income to spend as he will.

W. R. A.—I know all about that. I have sometimes thought that the train-

W. R. A.—I know all about that. I have sometimes thought that the training in mendicancy which the unmarried daughter goes through, was providentially intended to prepare her for the experiences of a wife. Oh, no. Mr. Smith, you can't tell us women anything we do not already realize as to the humil attenof recuniary dependence either mil ationof recuniary dependence, either as daughters or wives. It is something no amount of love can make tolerable but is there any way out of it? I confess I see none but to throw open the working world more and more fully to women, so that they may be self sup-

Smith.—That is all very well, but it does not seem to be a remedy for the trouble. In the first place, the wives of course could not generally pursue industry, and even as to the case of the unmarried women, it is no solution. The trouble is, that women are not so strong as men, nor can they, except in a few special lines, do so much work. The average wages of a woman are a mere pittance compared with men's, and even with all unfair discrimination removed they could never equal men's, because they are not nearly so strong. There is the rub. That is the natural, insuperable difficulty in the way of any plan which proposes that women shall depend upon earning their way to equaldepend upon earning their way to equality with men by the market value of their labor. In consenting to make her money earning power, that is to say her industrial productiveness, the measure of her economical claims, woman makes a fatal mistake.

W. R. A.—But what measure shall she

set up for her rights, if not that?
Smith—Her ciaim upon the race as burden bearer for it. Why is she weaker than man, and less capable as a worker? Is it not because she bears a cross for humanity, while he walks freely? Her weakness is a title, more sacred than his strength, to all the fruits of the human heritage.

human heritage.

W. R. H.—Yes. I know it. We all know that: but these are only fine words. It is of no use to talk about a claim that is a mere general one on society at large. We cannot sue society for our rights.

however plain they are.

Smith —It is precisely to remedy this difficulty that nationalism has come. A-How do you propose to

difficulty that nationalism has come.

W. R. A.—How do you propose to remedy it?

Smith.—By an organization of society which shall enable it to discharge its collective debts and enforce its collective rights. The human inheritance comes down to us as the result of insumerable ages of labor, struggle, achievement and martyrdom on the part of a common and blended ancestry. It is absolutely an estate in common. Hithoris to be indicated an estate in common interest, but the orto this obvious facts has been interly disregarded. There has been in attempt at an organization to administe the eatility of the constitution of the constitution, to do the assistance of the frong harry have seized what here being down roshou. This anciest, immon a surable wrong, nationalities propose to romedy, by making the nation sounce, the common success to the common here. Tour proposition that the circulating down roshou. This anciest, immon the trusteably of the common state of the constitution, as the national bank notes prove the common success to fall the late. Whether men or women, strong or were. If they have inhorited strength that is their debt to the solate if their weakness he owing to womanhood, it is a twice sacred title.

In the first propose to prove the constitution of the common for the common success their calin upon the estate if they have inhorited strength that is their debt to the solate if their weakness he owing to womanhood, it is a twice sacred title.

In the first propose to proposition that the circulation and to the proposition and the adoption of the common success to the constitution alone made an easily constitution of the constitution alone made an easily constitution of the constitution alone made an easily constitution of the constitution and the adoption of the constitution of proposition that the circulation of the constitution of proposition that the circulation of the constitution of proposition that the while it has helder to the collection of the constitution of the constitution of the constitut

W. R. A .- The nation is going to

end by agreeing with you. Tell me more about the details of woman's position under your plan.
Smith.—Like every other citizen, after

stituing the years of citizenship, she will be required, if physically or mentally able, to do such sort of work, physical and intellectual, as she shall (subical and intellectual, as she shall (subject to proof of fitness) elect to do. This requirement will, of course, not be allowed to interfere with marriage and its consequences. Her means of support will be an income equal to that of all citizens, and whether she be married or unmarried, will be her personal right, and received through no other person. She will, that is to say, through life, be not only economically equal with every man, but absolutely independent of any man. Her account for duty and maintenance will be with the nation.

W. R. A.—After all, that would be only fair and just, though it seems so

only fair and just, though it seems so much. Mr. Smith, I think you are right. All the women are bound to be nationalists when they find out what you mean. Smith.—I am perfectly sure of that. Ours is the cause of the oppressed and ofthose who have no helper, everywhere, whether men or women, but it is particularly and emphatically the cause of women. The program of nationalism is woman's Declaration of Independence.

An Open Letter

To Hon. Justin S. Morrill, chairman of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate:

HONORABLE SIR: Your report on Senate bill 4528, a bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium and to loan the same on land at 2 per cent per annum, having been sent me in quite a number of copies by the favor of Senator Manderson from Nebraska, "for distribution," suppose, is intended no doubt for general information, and to dispel the notion of money founded on other than specie basis.

I therefore feel it my duty to point to some glaring conclusions and inaccuracies contained in the same, not that I feel myself capable of coping with the learned gentleman, but as "facts are stubborn things," and as the gentleman in question quoted some things as facts which are not facts, I deem that even a commoner is equal to point out the insome glaring conclusions and inaccuracommoner is equal to point out the inaccuracies.

In the first instance, the report speaks blood class. Why not treat all the others | business manager. alike and not give them cheap money so they can speculate? The farmers would speculate by getting money at 2 per cent. Do the national bankers not speculate by getting it at 1 per cent? You wish to keep the farmers pure by keeping them poor. Your fear of their homesteads being mortgaged comes late, for the mabeing mortgaged comes late, for the ma-jority of them were forced by our sys-tem to mortgage them, and the bill I deem to be intended rather to ease them in raising their mortgages. You claim the bill to be founded on the principle put forth by the notorious John Law. put forth by the notorious John Law, more than a century ago—and give an account of the Mississippi scheme started by him in Paris in 1717, and ascribe its failure to the founding of the currency on land, but you state that Law promised 120 per cent annual returns. Was not such a promise enough to sink it? Why did the scheme of Grant & Ward fail? That certainly had no land currency to sink it. You further cite the French finances of 1789 as a proof, when the expenditures were a proof, when the expenditures were yearly higher than the income from taxes, and the nobies and clergy refused to be taxed, and when Talleyrand brought the scheme of ecclesiastical confiscation and issuing money on same in the meantime to the critical confiscation. confiscation and issuing money on same in the meantime to cure the evil, but not being a cure it failed. In my estimation, the higher expense is reason enough, without looking for more, and we now suffer from the same cause. Farmers complain that interest, taxes, and wear and tear take it all, and don't Heave anything to get out of debt with.
You further cite the Argentine Republic as an example. Now, honored sir, in my estimation, that only shows

sir, in my estimation, that only shows that making 8 per cent mortgages and 2 per cent sinking fund, and selling them at a shave, is a poor polley, and no more, and how else could it be, when the United States as a whole, increases only a little over 3 per cent per annum. The Argentine republic certainly did not issue money based on land.

You cite also the continuetal You cite also the continental curren-

cy as an example, issued by a congress without power totax. That certainly was not currency based on land. But why do you not refer to the Pennsylvagia (in

er example is a gross misstatement from very good to us.

Smith.—Good to you! No: only at last just. The denial to women of an equal and independent share in the world has been, up to this time, the greatest crime of humanity. But no-body was to blame for it, in particular, and it could never be remedied to all eternity so long as particular women could only appeal for their rights to particular men, however generous the low gold one single cent!!! I know whereof I speak, naving received some of them as first payment for carrying a musket, and having received the gold premium on same. I further refer you to McCulloch's report as comptroller of the currency, and to all the histories of the time, but especially to Bole's Financould only appeal for their rights to particular men, however generous the latter might be. Their claim, like that of all the weaker heirs, was upon the estate and against society collectively, and could never be met until society should be collectively organized. And that leads me back to the point I started from, which was, I believe, that woman's rights advocates who are not nationalists do not know what they are talking about.

This exception fraud! perpetrated by the senate, and to which McCulloch ascribed the premium on gold in his report to congress, showing that when

port to congress, showing that when the geeenbacks were made so as to be unacceptable in the payment of duties on imports, gold became merchandise for speculation, and McCulloch, whom for speculation, and McCulloch, whom Boles quotes, showed by table the fluc-tuation of gold without cause except

cornering.

How the greenbacks were a legal tender, I would refer you to the speech of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens of the house be-Mr. Thaddeus Stevens of the house before the conference committee. (Thaddeus Stevens, the father of the greenback.) "Gentlemen, yeu have mutilated
the child, until the father thereof cannot recognize it! We are making two
kinds of currency, one for the rich and
the other for the poor, and Law of the the other for the poor, and I am afraid it will do us harm." And his predictions came true—too true, alas!
Your objection that a large land own-

er may get a large amount of the cur-rency and reloan it at a — greater rate of interest, holds good with national banks also.

the last quarter of a century, but I deem it necessary to increase the circulating medium, as the contraction of the currency in my opinion has brought about in a quickened pace the centralization of property into a few hands, more than anything else. I believe there are better means of getting money into circulation than loaning it on farms, but I frankly admit that there would be ten times more justice in loaning it on land than on bonds; but I would want it amended to I per cent instead of 2 at amended to 1 per cent instead of 2 at any rate, for why should the farmer pay 2 per cent and the banker only 1? I op-pose making classes.

Your objection as to its constitutionality has been settled by the last decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Knox versus Lee. wherein said court decided almost unanimously that congress has the right in time of war or peace to issue legal tender paper money in quantities which they deem necessary for the transaction of the business of the coun-

Western Union Despotism How little do our people know about of this bill, and several others, for supplying the circulating medium on other than coin basis. This only seems to me How little do our people know about their relation to the Western Union Thos. E. Hill, Chicago, Ill.

Thos. E. Hill, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: For the public good, please will be reduced to poverty and slavery answer the following questions about prove the admission that our circu- press just about what that company your "banking system," published in lating medium is not sufficient to do the chooses to have us know. It is repub. The National View of April 18, 1891: exchanges of the country, and as the lican, capitalistic, monopolistic. Labor omptroller of the currency in his re- reform, temperance reform, the woman bank drafts, and only about 6 per cent out the date and place of meeting of a holder's option in metallic money! in money, it seems to me to be well national association of any one of these founded. Your fear that farmers workers. I am told that Alonzo B. would speculate if they could get cheap Cornell, republican ex-governor and the government to get possession of \$2, money breathes too much of the blue politician of New York state, is the

the Western Union has its black list of currency? industrial organizations. There is some-thing bewildering about this domina-tion of a monopoly over the very sources of information of a great peosources of information of a great people, but it is perhaps most of all astounding that the people will put up with it from year to year. In Germany the telegraphs and telephones belong to the government. There would be a civil war if the attempt were made to put them into the hands of private individuals. The plan works admirably, and would in any and every country. Happily nearly all the latter political movements place planks in their platforms to the effect that all means of general public locomotion and communication shall be operated by the government. Let the prohibition party give no uncertain sound on this great reform. Free speech is impossible in a country where Jay Gould and his minions decide what shall go to the press and what shall not. Even the news they do send they can "water" as they do their stock. But every evit tends to its own cure. The fact that Jay Gould is own cure. The fact that Jay Gould in the country will money scheme, calculated to unsettle values. they do send they can "water" as they do their stock. But every evil tends to its own cure. The fact that Jay Gould now controls all the trans-continental railroads is the most hopeful fact in connection with the ownership of these roads by the government, and the more he suppresses the news along the telegraph wires of the Western Union, the more is he preparing to have those more is he preparing to have those wires turned into the thunderbolts of the modern Jove, whose name is Public opinion. May they soon, metaphorically speaking, concentrate on his own breast.—Frances E. Willard in the Poice

Census Commissioner Porter recently ent a circular to a Douglas county farmer asking the cause of his having to mortgage his farm. The farmer sent him the following reply, which we are

Bro. Loucks of Dakota The following will explain itself fully. Bro. Loucks, in addition to the misfortune of his long illness, has lost one of his legs, which of itself is a terrible calamity. We see no reason why contributions should be confined to Dakota. A TESTIMONIAL.

Brethren of the Alliance, and friends is customary to rear a monument to our illustrious dead. How would it look to recognize our illustrious living? We need Mr. Loucks, his brave words and wise counsel. He is embarrassed inaucially. A man cannot recover health rapidly or do efficient mental work while worried over money matters. If once put upon his feet I think he could retrieve his fortunes. He has worked for us six years, and all he has received, from nothing up to \$1,200 per year, and that paid irregularly, is gone. His sickness alone will cost him \$1,000, and I propose that we raise him a testimonial fund of \$2,500, and do it at once so that he will be ready to take the field in our cially. A man cannot recover healt that paid irregularly, is gone. His sickness alone will cost him \$1,000, and I propose that we raise him a testimonial fund of \$2,500, and do it at once so that he will be ready to take the field in our cause as soon as his leg will permit.

There are twenty five countries in the

There are twenty-five counties in the state that carried the election in whole, state that carried the election in whole, or in part, for the independent candidates, to all of which Mr. Loucks largely contributed. Let the County Aliance officers, independent county committee and county officers meet and raise \$100 at least per county, and forward either directly to Mr. H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake, S. D., or to the Ruralist, where it will be accounted for and majority.

The right of eminent domain over the lands and highways is an inalienable right of sovereignty—here the people being sovereign. As the railroad robbers had the lands condemned and alienated for their use, under pretense of the public good, so the people, through congress can condemn and pay for the interstate railways, or so many of them as they deem necessary, and run them as the postoffice is run, for the people. When the interstate railways belong to the government they banks also.

I do not wish to put myself down as friendly to the scheme of loaning money on land at 2 per cent per annum; I am not; my objection to it is that it would be class legislation, of which we have had quite enough and to spare within the last quarter of a century, but I deem it necessary to increase the circulating medium, as the contraction of the currency in my opinion has brought about

one or more dollars and forward in same manner. Let each successful cand for the people. When the interstate for the people when the postoffice is run, for the people. When the interstate railways belong to the government they can regulate and reduce to justice all the state railways by refusing to carry for the robbers any freight or passents to start with. The legislators at Pierre generously contributed some \$230 about March 1, which came very opportunely and was greatly appreciated. If others through states is given by the United States constitution, and was settled by precedent when Henry Clay ran the Friends of reform!

An overruling Providence has spared the life of one of our great champions. Let us be thankful and by our liberality make it possible for him to continue in the great work he is so peculiarly qualified for.

A. WARDALL.

Thus the secretary of the new department of commerce can kill all the trusts, combines and other robberies, by refusing to transport any product belonging to those banditti.

The letter of Bro. Wardall is appro The letter of Bro, Wardall is appropriate and timely. From an affliction of Providence our beloved chieftain is grievously disabled. In the contest of life he will henceforward be physically at a disadvantage. The members of the Alliance and of the independent party are now called upon to show their allegiance to duty. We second the proposition to raise this testimonial for our leader. Let us do this easily promptly Let us do this easily, promptly,

Wherein G. C. Beecher of New York Asks T. E. Hill of Illinois Some Ouestions.

Does your new national banking sys tem provide for the issue of full legal port stated that about 94 per cent of the exchanges were made by checks and ing along its wires. It is loath to send to issue a paper currency redeemable at holder's option in metallic money?

If your system provides for the coin redemption of paper currency, how is 000,000,000 in coin for loaning to the people at 4 per cent, and for the re-There can be no question but that demption, on demand, of said paper

> Will you have the money (\$2,000,000, 000) raised by taxation, or by the issue of interest-bearing government bonds! If bonds are issued, what would be the rate of interest thereon?

Would not the reserve, to meet drafts on deposits, have to amount to one fourth of said deposits? If so, how can the government realize MON'S.

"visionary, wild money scheme, calculated to unsettle values" to the detriment of the welfare of the debt and taxpaying industrial masses?

Is your new (?) national banking system, that recognizes gold and silver as representatives of wealth, and as a basis of exchange throughout the world, more or less than the usurious, currency-contracting, debtor-enslaving monetary system that has cursed, for centuries, the wealth-producers, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer?

RAILROAD NATIONALIZATION.

By Cassius M. Clay.

The Railroad Robbers Must Go.

Let all the farmers, the Alliance, Grangers, Wheels, etc., unite in a national effort simply to create an antirobber committee in each county in the of the independent party of South Da-kota: Bro. Loucks has sacrificed his health, nearly his life, in our cause. It in good faith that the government shall own the interstate railroads?" and vote according to the answer. Thus, in the next election, even, we may carry our cause. When neither of the leading parties consent, then only run a people's candidate, and only in such districts.

It is a mistake to suppose that the late extraordinary congressional elections had much to do with either republican-

same classes rule, as they are the most just—and a majority.

through states is given by the United States constitution, and was settled by precedent when Henry Clay ran the National Highway from the Atlantic to

EXPENSE OF PURCHASE.

When the robbers are driven from all defense they cry out, "The people can-not pay for our \$10,000,000 of capital." After throwing out watered stock and unproductive roads the government could make more out of the roads than

the robbers, because justice could revive trade and production.

I say without hesitation that the best cheerfully. Give all you can. If you can't give all you want to at once, give two or three times. Let every one give something. We feel like making this a thanksgiving offering. Let every secretary read this matter to the Alliance, and secure an average of 25 cents per member. Which one will be first?

E. B. Cummings.

AN OPEN LETTER.

I say without hesitation that the best investment ever made by a government would be the ownership of the railroads. Issue bonds for fifty years, and they would sell at par, no doubt bearing 2½ or 8 per cent interest. But the nation could make 10 per cent or 20 per cent at will, and the principal and interest could be paid off without the expenditure of a dollar, and enough could be made perhaps to pay the normal, expenses of the railroads.

The employes of the railroads.

The employes of the railroads would continue their work under just management and strikes would cease forever; and the interruption of trade and the suffering from the want of coal, etc.

evolutions the world ever saw. The robbers must go! Whitehall, Kentucky.

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