OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Do Bogus O'Byde and the Jew on the

the glorious stars and stripes: instead of them she had hoisted aloft cost of arms of the Anheuser Busch, on her dock crouched, teutonically so sign patros saints of lush. ned-for a blind-the Anti-Pro

ontrolled by usurer's gold, ared by the Jew on the hill.

in her bull she had scores of fishmongers

o, as soon as they had been dumped for, 4th they were driven bright at

nd early, comments to avoid, temple of franchise, like flecks And to a man were voted for Boyd. w the railroad sharks with impunity

ntinue their coffers to fill, th a "Governeur de Bogus" elected by with the sid of the Jew on the hill be Englishman pays the tariff: that's old; and Jones he pays the freight. To no longer a mystery who furnished the

which the Jew on the hill and de Bogu

Pwas a stere of the surplus profits of emborbitant freight rates and beer, hat brought the Newberry bill to a veto and the Jew's harp to a dollar a year. The corpse of "De Bogus" lies cold and still ries depths of the soup: support of the little Jew

to the Jew hung his harp on the willows, Impteed of himself, alas!) He's sailing over the billows

d the voice of the people proclaim Schold! we will bury them deep ! ot Gabriel's trumph, nor their contem

Shall ever disturb their sleep.
We've been resewatered these twenty years
But now we've gotten our fill;
So we'll bury them deep—De Bogus
And the harp of the Jew on the Hill." PAUL CLIFFORD.

## CORRESPONDENCE

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY GAINING OUND EVERYWHERE.

THE PRICE OF WOOL FALLS, UN-DER THE MCKINLEY BILL.

be Democrats on the run in Kentucky.

MIDDLETOWN, O., July 20, 1891. EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE: Your respondent had the pleasure of meet-some of the most prominent memrs of our party in western Ohio a few days since, and would say that they all report great interest being manifested all over Ohio in the new movement. that we will give the old parties the race of their lives this fall in Ohio. t the old parties are disorganized d do not know who to trust. Their staunchest supporters in times gone by are leaving them and siding with the People's party. Last week the People's party added another prominent demowat to their ranks in the person of ludge Yaple, of Cincinnati, who anounced in a card that he could not ach the democratic party of Ohio, fter its course at the Cleveland convention, and that he would support the inee of the People's party this fall, and advised all other democrats to do the same. His letter threw the democrats into fits, and they are completely lemoralized. Added to that, while they lace a free silver plank in their platform, their candidate for Governor announces that he is opposed to free silver -rather an irreconcilable difference, so their free silver plank loses effect. During the last campaign the wool

growers were promised great things rom the McKinley bill. They were told that wool would advance to fabulous prices. But instead of wool advancing any, it has actually failen 3 cts. per lb., quite a difference there again. And as wool was the only thing a republican orator could talk to a farmer audience about in the tariff line, they are everlastingly at sea when they try to preach the beauties of the protective(?) system to the farmer; while their record on the financial issues is so bad that they do not dare to discuss them. Very few will be deluded by their cry of honest(?) money. It is a frequent thing to hear old party politicians say "I would yote commodity system of money that we when told that wool would advance to fabuabout in the tariff line, they are ever-lastingly at sea when they try to preach the beauties of the protective(?) system to the farmer; while their record on the financial issues is so bad that they do not dare to discuss them. Very few will be deluded by their cry of honest(?) money. It is a frequent thing to hear old party politicians say "I would vote for the Devil to beat this People's party," and they are right—they would, and they will have a chance this fall. But we have the Australian ballot system in Ohlo, thanks to the K. of L. and Farm-ers' Alliance, and they can buy votes but they can't deliver them; so the reign of the petty factory boss is coming to an etty factory boss is coming to an

the slave driving factory system to, and about its workings at the last to be before we got the saliot law, that Monday night be had be pay envelope of

REFORMERS.

A Challenge to Discussion.

[We have received from the author, Mr. John Jeffcoat, the following stateent of the demands and statement of principles of the money reformers. The omes a little obscure. It is difficult to see how a "necessity" for a protective tariff arises out of any commodity system. An adverse balance of trade will When Mr. Bryan realizes that the tariff character, and put forward by the Wall street interest to divert attention from the real issue, the money question, he will be getting down to business, and will greatly enlarge his sphere of usefulness .- ED. ALLIANCE.]

As one of the old timers in the move ment for money reform, it is with much interest that I am watching the "tilt" between banker A. P. Hopkins and congressman W. J. Bryan in the Sunday World-Herald, on the subject of the unlimited coinage of silver.

limited coinage of silver.

We of this movement favor the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as one proposition of the money question, but by no means as a solution of the whole subject. The ultimate solution of the money problem lies deeper, and since Mr. Bryan can be no proper representative of "ours," he still being in the ranks of the "enemy" and having only partially received the light, will you permit a few words as "food for thought" on the subject from an humble representative of the "people" the real reformers?

reformers?

"We" present the following propositions as being at the foundation of all correct financial knowledge. Admit and understand these principles, and everything relating to money and political economy is plain. Deny them, and all investigation leads to confusion—contradiction.

First—That all money, of whatever composed, is made and unmade by law. Second—That money, of whatever made, is always national, never cosmoolitan, and never so much as interna-onal, unless by agreement (a law) be

tween nations.

Third—That the money of one nation is not the money of another nation, though composed of the same material.

Fourth—That nations do not pay debts or balances to each other in money, but with commodities. If coin be received in payment it is received only as metal, not by count, and at a value fixed by the receiver.

receiver.

Fifth—That all money is but a form of "credit," of force and only intended for use within the jurisdiction of the nation authorizing it. And that "fint credit," the law of an established sovecredit," the law of an established sove-reign, state or nation, based upon its right of eminent domain and taxing powers, is the highest possible credit. Sixth—That any so-called "gold standard," "silver standard" or "double standard" is a delusion and a snare. And that the only "standard," which can and does measure "price," is the number of money and "credit" units in free circulation as a whole, and that its free circulation as a whole, and that it will just as certainly change the "stan-dard" of price (commercial value) to limit or demonstize one as the other.

Beventh—That the sum of all money on final demand equals the sum of all

Eighth—That all bank or commercial currencies issued and based upon this "money," though they act to inflate "prices" and draw interest for their issuers, are only so much "water,"
"confidence," to be squeezed out when
the final legal foreclosure comes, (as
witness the thousands of victims to this "confidence" and squeeze today, and dry bones left). Ninth—That this general scheme for

demonetizing one of the money metals first inaugurated in 1857 by demonetiz ing gold, and changed to silver in 1871, is solely for the purpose of limiting money, as stated in '57, and to "redress the situation"—prevent a rise in prices, wholly in the interest of annultants, bondholders and money capitalists. ondholders and money capitalists.

Tenth—That however it may be in re-

spect to trade with barbarian or noncommercial countries, it has never been shown that diversities of money, however arising, whether from single standards of a different metal or from sys-tems of irredeemable paper "money," are any hindrance to "trade" between

Thirteenth—That money is not a mea-sure of value in the same sense that a yard stick is a measure of length or disyard stick is a measure of length or distance, a quart a measure of liquids, or a pound weight of avordupois of the force of gravity. But that it is in the nature of a denominator, as in mathematics, the value and power of each unit being determined by the relative "relation" these money units as a whole bear to all other things in exchange, and which relation is expressed by the term price.

Fourteenth—That the control of the volume of currency and credit as delegated by governments to banks, loaning and speculating corporations, and the giving of such credits the force of law, is the fulcrum for the lever with which

On the basis of the above propositions, with your permission, Mr. Editor, we, the "people," are ready to meet all THE PROPOSITION OF THE MONEY the '

Who will take the negative? Respectfully and truly, JOHN JEFFCOAT.

The Time is Short. The development of inequality in this text we will take the following: country, as the result of the concentratien of wealth in the hands of a small propositions are nearly all clear and class, has developed two social tenden-logical, and cannot be refuted. In the twelfth proposition, however, Mr. J. tion, and must eventually come into collision. On the one hand, the great fortunes of the very wealthy class have naturally developed in their possessors the sentiment of aristocracy, and led to take away coin, whether protection or a movement for establishing a more or free trade prevailed, and whether there less formal system of social pretension was an international money or not. based upon wealth. Public attention The fact is, tariff or free trade have has been attracted by the efforts of the nothing to do with this money problem. leaders of this movement to transplant to this country ideas of class distinction is only an artificial issue, local in its and prejudice already falling into discredit in the European countries from which they are imported. The choicest result thus far, of this movement, is represented by the social structure of gilded sham and insolent pretension, to which

sham and insolent pretension, to which MacAllister acts as the affable jazitor. The second of the social tendencies mentioned is entirely popular, and results from the slow awakening of the masses of the people to an appreciation of the wrong which has been done them, of the fair heritage from which they have been eusted, of the yoac that is being prepared for their necks. A profound sense of indignation at the inequalities of men's condition, tinged with a mighty hope of a nobler and a juster order within their power to realize, is stirring the masses, and ere long is destined to move them as one man.

The two social tendencies which have been described must eventually meet, and when they do, it will be with a similar result to that which would follow an encounter between a peach-blow vase and an avalanche under full headway.

We counsel the small minority of the American people, which makes an occupation of insulting henest toil and mecking the miserable millions by prodigal ostentation and luxury, to make the most of the time that is left it. "Let the filthy be filthy still, for the time is short."—New Nation.

Emerson a Farmers' Alhance Man.

Emerson a Farmers' Alliance Man. Read what the great essayist says in one of his rhymes:

I will never bave a noble, No lineage counted great; Fishers, choppers and ploughmen Shall constitute a state.

This is the way a philosoper talks. Were he living now the farmers and industrialists would rally to his side with salvos of applause. The "fishers, choppers and ploughmen" would come forth to praise and honor the man who has the courage to utter such words as these:

I will never have a noble. No lineage counted great, And what

Shall constitute a state! Ah, these are encouraging words Not the plutocrats, monopolists and money grabbers, who live on the pro-ducts of others; but the sun-burnt, horney-handed sons of toil—the wage earners and hosts of industrialists, whose hands produce the wealth the

rich enjoy.

These shall constitute a state, as Em-Alliance fully strength and scope of the characteriza-

As it goes marching on -National View.

Protection and Free Trade.

Rejoice, men of toil! The McKinley tariff has destroyed the steel industry of the Lower Rhine. "In Westphalia," says the cable, "a great deal of poverty exists, earnings having been reduced exists, earnings having been reduced 50 per cent., and there is no hope that the country will ever regain its former prosperity." Logical sequence: The Westphaliant will emigrate to America—where wages, by the way, have not increased—and their competition will force down the earnings of American iron workers. In the meantime the protected manufacturers of this coun-

protected manufacturers of this country are piling up the millions.

Again rejoice, men ef toil! We have free trade in sugar, or nearly that. Prices at first went down; just enough to show that your wages might be cut down without affecting your comfort. Now the trust is raising the price, and before long sugar will be as dear as ever. You will be poorer but the trust will be richer.

As producer, then, demand protection; as consumers, demand free trade. Get both at the same time, if you can, and get poorer the quicker .- The Peo

The Standard Oil Trust has a way of suppressing international competition which is calculated to greatly increase the universal admiration for Yankee genius. The Baku fields of petroleum in Russia are highly productive and the oil from that district was largely exported by sea in tank vessels to Ger-many and other European countries, Twelfth—That it is out of this vicious commodity system of money that we have all our trouble and necessity for a protective tariff. Otherwise "free trade" causes the deportation of our metallic (commodity) money to settle adverse balances, produces a contraction of money and the breaking down of all prices, changing the relations between fixed incomes and production, debtors and creditors.

Thirteenth—That money is not a mea. controlled by American czars. While negotiations to that effect were pending it occurred to Rockefeller that, for the present, at least, he could accomplish his object in a far simpler way. He bought all the tank vessels, so that Baku oil caunot now be shipped; and as the demand for American oil is correspondingly increased, the vessels in question are profitably engaged in transporting it. Not alone Russia but America might learn from this the necessity of nation alizing the means of transportation.

A Warning Against the Stockville "Sentinel.

imously passed by Stockville Alliance, No. 1528, at its regular meeting on July

No. 1520, at his regular meeting on July 18, 1801;

Wheneas, We have cause to believe that the Stockville Sentinel is indirectly owned and controlled by a banking corporation, and is the subservient tool of an organized ring, therefore be it.

Resulted, That we believe said paper to be a suake in the grass, and that we have no faith whatever in its claim to be "absolutely independent," and we do hereby warn our Alianco brethern of this county against pincing any dependence in its statements, and to regard its acts with distrust and be it further Resulted, That these resolutions be sent to the Juber, Maywood Steaderd, Eustis Record and Fantums' Alliance for publication. M. W. GALLAND, Prest

The Sub-Tressury Plan.

From the Chicago Sentinel.

As the original, and for years the only dvocate and champion of the idea of government loans to the people, the Sentinel has the right to be heard upon the sub-treasury scheme. And for a

text we will take the following:

"We have noticed with great pain that the discussion of the sub-treasury bill, now before congress, is being made the occasion and means of division among Alliance men. The warmest friends of the pending bill do not hesitate to admit that it is not a perfect bill, and we know of no one in the Alliance who will contend for this specific bill one moment if a better bill can be brought forward. The end sought in the sub-treasury bill is more money. the sub-treasury bill is more money.

And to secure that end every Alliance man is pledged; and for its securement every Alliance man, no matter what his opinion of the present bill may be, will fight and strive." The above from the Raleigh, N. C.,

The above from the Raleigh. N. C..

Progressive Farmer, (Col. L. L. Polk's paper) is worth more than a passing notice. If it means what it says—and will stand by it—there can be no difference between the Sentinel and advocates of the sub-treasury bill.

not perishable. Fire can't burn it; waster can't there it; thieves can't run away with it; speculators can't "monkey" with its price. It is substantial, productive, permanent and absolutely imperishable!

The expense of loaning and looking after one million dollars on real estate accurate would not be as great as that the sub-treasury bill.

That there are better methods it seems

to us there can be no doubt. In fact, we will go so far as to say there could we will go so far as to say there could marked be a worse method—though.

we will go so far as to say there could scarcely be a worse method—though, undoubtedly, there might be.

We care not how popular the measure may be just for the moment with Alliance men. That is not the question. National banking has been so popular with the people that it has existed for more than a quarter of a century—yet it is an odious system. It is not as popular as it was!

ular as it was!

In opposing the sub-treasury plan we are not striking a blow at the Alliance nor at the people's party. On the contrary we are doing it to help the Alliance and the people's party. To prevent a friend from doing a wrong or a foolish act is to help that friend. To stand stlently by and see such friend commit a folly is to do him an actual wrong. It is exactly what his enemies want him is exactly what his enemies want him

And we say boldly this: No party can get successfully through a single campaign standing upon the sub-treasury plan ulone! Let us state our reasons for this be-

That the government has a right to loan money on the sub-treasury plan there can be not the the slightest doubt. there can be not the the slightest doubt. For twenty eight years it has been loaning money to national banks on the subtreasury plan. It loaned over \$60,000,000 to railroad corporations twenty-five years ago—though unfortunately not on the sub-treasury plan.

The sub-treasury plan is objectionable chiefly for its impracticability. It is not sanctioned by one single sound business principle—from the standpoint of the loaner or from the standpoint of the borrower. Nor is it good, sound, public policy.

lic policy.

In the first place it is a makeshift loan. It is simply a method of "shin-ning" over a present pinch. It gives temporary aid—only to leave the borrower in a much worse condition when

his temporary loss expires.

Let us suppose for instance, that the farmers of the northwest borrow money on their wheat crop. They will all bor-row at about the same time and for the same time. Their temporary indebted-ness to the government will fail due at

ness to the government will fall due at about the same time.

When is this wheat going to be disposed of? Most assuredly the buyer—for in the end it must be sold, which means that there must be a buyer—is not going to buy till he can buy cheapest. When will that be? Why, just about the time that the temporary loan falls due—and all fall due at about the same time. The government can sail ame time. The government can seil and will sell—else must itself become
the purchaser—the security (wheat) at
what it will bring. At whatever figure
the buyer will pay! The buyer has been
watching his opportunity. His opportunity is when the government must sell. The government has advanced 80 per cent of the value of the wheat. If it now sells at just enough to "get out whole" the farmer has lost—for he has sold his wheat at 20 per cent discount. His temporary loan has cost him 20 per

The buyer-nine times in ten a specala:or-is the man who makes the

money, just the same as now.

And the chances are a hundred to one that either the government or the farmer loses in the transaction. The government will either advance too much and will have to sell at a sacrifice; or it is too cautious and does not ad-vance enough and the farmer loses. The delusion of the sub-treasury plan

The detasion of the sub-treasury plan is this: The farmer when he harvests his crop of wheat, says: "Oh, if I could just keep this crop for six months I could get a much better price than now." The sub-treasury advocate steps up and says, "If the government would loan you so per cent on your crop for ity months so that you could have of six months, so that you could pay off your debts and hold your crop you would be all right." That catches Mr. Farmer. He

onvert to the sub-treasury plan.
But the short-sighted sub-treasury advocate does not stop to explain to the equally short-sighted farmer the way the thing will work—as above de-

scribed. Another objection is that it involves the employment of a vast army of agents to attend to the details: the risk of taking care of the property—and the risk is great; the hazard of the fluctu-ations of the market; the risk of losses brough dishonest and incompetent offispite of the contention of these advo-cates who assert that it is only upon

imperishable" products!
These are some of the objections—so ar as the transactions are concerned etween the government and the bor-

Another and a still greater objection is the sudden and uncontrollable infla-tion of the currency which would fol-low the harvesting of crops. An enor-mous amount of money would suddenly be put into circulation—only to be followed by just as sudden a contraction when the government realizes on its temporary loan; i.e., when the farmers pay their debts to the government.

At the lowest possible estimate one thousand million dollars would have to

thousand million dollars would have to be put out by the government, say during the menths of August. September and October. This could remain out say for six months—at the end of which time it must be returned to the government. It must be returned, any during the months of February, Mirsch and April A. d it does not matter whether the government sells if, or the people sell it, the money must be paid band if here is not an "expansion" and "contraction" that will make the bair of any invel-headest old Greenbacker stand on end, then we can't imagine what would!

power of the banks to "inflate" and "contract" the currency—and then com-pare them with that produced by the sub-treasury plan!

Against this sub-treasury plan of get-ting out "more money"—and keeping out "more money"—let us present the plan of government loans to the people, so persistently urged by the Sentinel for

so persistently urged by the Sentinel for nearly ten years.

Government loans direct to the peo-ple, on real estate security, ten years' time, 3 per cent interest, in sums not exceeding \$1,000 to any one head of a family—with the privilege to the bor-rower of paying any time within the ten years.

This is not a "make shift" loan. enables the borrower not simply to "turn himself;" but it gives him time to

ecumulate enough to pay off his loans AND GET OUT OF DEBT! There is no expense of building warehouses—for real estate does not require warehouses in which to keep it. It is not perishable. Fire can't burn it; wa-

If the end sought by the sub-treasury bill is simply "more money," then of course, if any better method of accomplishing the purpose can be shown, the advocates of the bill will not persist in its support.

That there are better methods it seems

Then this money, loaned on real es tate, as above proposed, would go out gradually, no sudden inflation, and would remain out—or be paid back so gradually that it would avoid the evils

We have made this article too lone already; and yet have only hinted at the chief objections to the sub-treasury

What we say against the sub-treasury plan, we say in all kindness to its advo-

plan, we say in all kindness to its advo-cates—for we must presume that they are honest in its advocacy.

We regard as unfortunate to the third party movement the fact that the Cincinnati platform endorsed, even in a modified degree, the sub-treasury plan—and even though it was sweetened with the idea of government loans on while we do not for a moment be While we do not for a moment be-lieve that the sub-treasury plan will ever be enacted into law, we fear that its fall may take with it the grand and useful scheme of government loans on real estate to men who want to procure for themselves homes of their own.

Resolutions of Box Butte County Farm ers' Alliance.

Resolved, That we look with disfavor upon the action of our county commis-sioners in purchasing and improving a poor farm, believing that expense of same could have been deferred until a

more prosperous time, when the county could have been better able to stand the expense.

Resolved, That we will use an influence with the state legislature to amend the law so as to either regulate the number

of days when commissioners stall serve the county or else pay them a fixed sal-Resolved, That we are opposed to fur-

ther favoritism to corporations and capitalists in respect to taxation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the

taxing of government lands or the improvements thereon, before final proof Resolved, That we cordially invite all persons not members or eligible to become members of the Alliance to co-

> D. A. PAUL, G. W. WAISNER, Committee on Resolutions.

Resolutions Adopted by Clay County Alliance.

WHEREAS, The People's Independent onference at Cincinnati composed of delegates of representative labor organizations of the nation embodied in its platform such principles as have a tendency to reform both the political and obey, be it

Resolved. That this convention heartily endorse said platform and that we cheer-fully recommend that all people interested in social and political reform use all honorable means to secure the enact-ment of such laws as are based on those WHEREAS, All social and political cor-

ruption results from the lack of interest and labor on the part of each and every citizen thereby forming a suitable op-portunity for a few to manupulate the political machinery. As a defense against any such possibility, be it Resolved. That we orge every member to be vigilant in all leval, state and national affairs.

WHEREAS, We sincerely believe that

Whereas, We sincerely believe that our enemies are at present urging an undue number of men to aspire to political honors thereby creating dimension in our own ranks. In view of this fact be it

\*\*Kesselved\*\*, That we use due caution to thwart the success of any such efforts. We heartily recomment the priociple of allowing the office to seek the man, and not the man the office.

\*\*Accorded\*\*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fairfield \*\*Mercel\*\*, Sutton \*\*Register\*\*, Famment Alliance\*\*

dependent for publication. GEO. P SCHWAB. CRONIN, MCREENOLDS, TIMBERNAN.

M. GHAHAM.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEBRASKA

The White House in 'oz or Serfdom.

The campaign of 1891 has opened Let us select our best and truest men for all offices and not the new recruits. some of whom may perhaps be Alliance men just now because they see the Alliance plums are ripening. Porter says there are nine millions of mortgaged homes in the United States. Paddock says mortgages are an evidence of pros-perity. Give him your opinion of that when he seeks re-election. Read the FARMERS' ALLIANCE of July 9th, and see the confidential circular issued by the Bankers' Association at Omaka to the banks of Nebraska. You will see how it was there were no laws passed last winter to stop the shylocks and usurers

winter to stop the shylocks and usurers who are eating up the people's substance. Will you break your bonds! If so be up and doing, for your chains are tightening around you.

Nine millions mortgaged homes! What are you going to do about it? If you will read Kellogg on Capital and Labor you can soon figure out who will soon own your nine million mortgaged homes, unless the conditions are changed. And every home in the country too; for you are paying from 10 to 50 per cent on capital that does not net you 3 per cent. Think of it—how Epypt, that once powerful land of the Pharaohs, lost her freedom, power and education, and went to the level of the mule and the brute—and all because of her mort. the brute—and all because of her mort-gaged homes and her old party trick-We are moving on—we cannot stop! which side will you take? On one side is the cloven-footed money power as represented by the demo-republican octopus, and on the other the glorious results 200 ex-Union soldier delegates fraternized with its forty ex-Confederate delegates, and united us all both north and south in one great brotherhood to rally round the glorious flag of liberty, and with one great cheer that shall reand with one great cheer that shall resound from one end of our land to the other, we will win a great victory. Jay Gould will soon own all our roads:

And Wail street all our homes. The Armours and Swifts have captured our

And we'll have nought but hones Yours for freedom.

C. E. BULLOCK. The Millionaires the True Anarchists,

ture shows that the Creator intended that the producer should be the possesser of wealth. Our system of money WHEREAS, Realizing that all hopes of securing justice at the hands of the old parties is lost, and believing that they, being subjected to the money-power of Wall street, and of the railroads; and for the further reason that the parties parties is lost, and believing that they, being subjected to the money-power of Wall street, and of the railroads; and for the further reason that the parties combined to defeat any legislation for the farmers and laboring class, there can be but little hope in the future of securing legislation that does not discriminate against the farmer, and WHEREAS. By the convention assembled in Cincinnati the people have resolved to cast off the yoke of oppression, and organize a "people's party," therefore Resolved, That we endorse the same as intended to overthrow the money powers, and restore to the farmer and laintended to overthrow the money pow-er, and restore to the farmer and la-boring man his inallenable rights as a brain power made our millionaires. But boring man his inalienable rights as a citizen and a free man.

Resolved. That we recommend that the "people's independent party" of Box Butte county do not "fuse" with the democratic or republican parties in the matter of nominating candidates for office, but that if the best material for any special work is not found in the party no nomination should be in the party no nomination should be a special work is not found in the party no nomination should be included in the party aces. Let the agitation go on.
Yours fraternally, J. B. OSLER.

That Sifting Committee.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE: The fees of the clerk of the district court of Buffalo county are \$4,000 per year. This sum goes into his pocket as salary. We are informed by a lawyer that the same clerk in Douglas county (Omaha) gets near \$30,000, and in Lancaster

\$100,000 per year in taxation. That any one could be found shameless enough to opppose in any way the passage operate with us and assist to elect the independent ticket at our next election.

JOHN P. HAZARD,

such a just measure was a surprise to the independents of the House. This bill found its way into the hands of the sifting committee of the House, of which, on account of the sickness of the chair-man. Johnny Watson and McKesson became the moving spirits. I know that the introducer of the measure (Mr. Shryock) labored with this committee to have the bill placed on

file where it would come before the House for consideration. When he found out that the committee would not report the bill, he and several of the independent members made several ef-forts to have the bill taken up out of the regular order, that the House might act the social conditions of this Republic, making it possible for the laboring man to enjoy the fruits of his toil and to have a voice in legislating laws which he must ents. In the absence of any law curtailing the large salaries the clerks of the district courts receive from fees the enormous cams I have named.

Brother independents, what are you going to do about it? Well, take up the reform measures where the independent legislature was obliged to drop them. Pledge all the nominees for clerks of the courts to work for a salary, and that they will turn all fees over to the gene ral funds of the counties. Show to the people of the state that you propose to give them an economical administration of state and county affairs.

J. STERRING Shelton, Neb.

From Northwest Nebraska. RUSHVILLE, Neb., July 18, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE: Will say that our

order away up in northwest Nebraska is in good shape and are getting down to their work in good shape. The farmers up here have concluded not to set quietly around any longer and be robbed by the money power of this country. We are ready to meet them out on open ground and no skulking either. The old pap suckers up here say the government can make a good bead but cannot make a good greenback. Mysterious farsight-edness, is it not?

Crops of all kinds here are the finest we have ever had yet. Wonderful wheat, fine country, beautiful country. Your brother, D. M. Scomman.

## FARMERS OPINIONS. Address by the National

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the People's Party to the Citizens of The United States.

The times that try men's souls are here once more. The descendants of the British tories of 1776, and other European and American capitalists have bound our country with chains more galling and more dangerous than the political bonds that oppressed the colonies, because they are more subtle and more corrupting in their influences.

The declaration of independence from the arrogance of British politicians, must be supplemented by a declaration of independence from the frightful power of concentrated wealth.

to pray upon their fellowmen, to subjusters selling out to the money power. gate and exact tribute from them, did

The British nobility tyrannized over the American colonies, and exacted taxation without representation, but the American people recognized the danger, because their defiance of the

danger, because their defiance of the liberties of the colonies was so ope 1 and undisguised that all could see it.

The fact that our country is today an abjectly tributary province of British and other foreign oligarchs, is known and recognized by only a few, because the system that brought it about has been covered up by subsidized or ignorant newspapers and politicians, until but two remedies are left—the ballot or the bullet. We consider violence in settling disputes as unworthy of a civ-EDITOR ALLIANCE: The plan of nasettling disputes as unworthy of a civized nation, and for this reason we have organized a party of the people to over-throw once more the tyrants who have

sonable estimate foreign capitalists have invested \$10,000,000,000 in our country. What value have they given us in return?sThey did not give us gold or silver because these metals have been carried abroad by the ship load and are mined here, not in Europe; they performed ne labor to earn this monstrous sum, and we have given them at least value for value, for every ounce of goods we obtained from them. THE FACT IS THEY LOANED US THEIR

CREDIT. in the form of bank checks, drafts and notes, and they are paying these promises to pay, with the interests and dividendsthe tribute they draw from our people.
According to the census the wealth of
the United States is about \$60,000,000,-000. Money invested at six per cent compound interest will double in less than twelve years, so that our foreign masters in about thirty years will own county (Lincoln) gets \$20,000 per year. House Roll 525 provided that all the fees of the clerks of the district courts of the state should be a state should of the state should be entered in a fee Union Telegraph company pays a divi-book and accounted for, and that the clerks should receive a salary. This bill, had it become a law, would have duplicated for \$15,000,000, making the saved the people of the state at least interest about 30 per cent on the actual \$100,000 per year in taxation. That any investment, and that this applies to many corporations, the danger threat-ening the liberties of the American people indicate the early destruction of the republic and the establishment of a moneyed oligarchy. It is a serious question, whether we have not reached that point now.

> THE CAUSE OF THE EVIL is the policy pursued by our alleged statesmen, who have shown themselves to be the abject and willing tools of the capitalists who are getting rich on the interests of their debts, at the expense of the husiness industrial of the business, industrial and agricul-tural interests of the country. Money has been made artificially scarce by means so foul that it would do credit to means so foul that it would do credit to the professional gambler and confidence man. The people are led to believe by a juggling of facts and figures that very little money is available to the government, while \$750,000,000 are loaned to favored banks or locked up in the treasury vaults under all manner of fraudulent pretenses. Let one illustration suffice: \$190,000,000 in gold are held to "redeem treasury notes (greenbacks) outstanding." This gold was borrowed by the government for that purpose twenty years ago, and not one borrowed by the government for that purpose twenty years ago, and not one dollar of it, judging from the treasury reports, has ever been called for. All this gold is hoarded still, though comparatively few of the notes are now in circulation. And during this score of years, we have been taxed to pay interest on this enormous sum. This appears all the more ridiculously criminal when it is considered that the government is used bonds (paper notes bearing inte-

> it is considered that the government is sued bonds (paper notes bearing interest) to redeem greenbacks (paper notes bearing notes bearing no interest) that, as experience has shown, notody wanted redeemed. During the Cleveland administration the idiotic policy of paying high premiums to redeem bonds not due was in augurated. It was continued under the Harrison administration. About 500,000,000 was given to the bond holders through this system to the bond holders through this system unnecessarily. But now that about 500,000,000 in bonds are due and might be redeemed at par, the secretary of the treasury, after consulting with Wall street, and of course the agents of European capitalists, intimates that there is no ready money for that purpose, though the treasury contains \$150,000,000. And the bankers are willing to take the bonds at 3 and once even at 14 per cent, and the secretary of the treasury is extending them without warrant of law. They appreciate (Continued on tith page)

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