

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

To the individual citizen good local government is still more important than good government at Washington.

SIXTEEN hundred and thirteen newspapers were born during the last twelve months, and there are now 19,383 newspapers of different classes in the United States and Canada.

The intelligence that sees the future needs of the child and the love that deems no sacrifice too great to provide for them, will never deem its work complete without cultivating those habits of obedience and self-denial which will enable him to bow to higher and higher tribunals and prepare him for the only freedom that is worth the name.

The Elmira reformatory is working out ideas that are new to the realm of correction; it is an experiment station for the whole country, and it is not to be supposed that because its officers have presumed to test the uses of physical development as an aid to moral and mental power, and have experimented with Turkish baths and the use of massage, that the whole penal population of the United States is lying in the lap of oriental luxury.

LET men and women once be brought to realize that there are many things more desirable, more satisfying, more productive of higher pleasures and more permanent than money, and let them be brought to feel that avarice creates appetites beyond the power of anything to satisfy, and that more is actually lost than gained by it, and it would seem that to some extent at least this baser passion would be restrained, and human ambitions would be directed to worthier objects.

TO WANT everything in sight and to make an effort to secure it either by fair or by foul means, at any sacrifice of equity of justice, of honor, of integrity, of square dealing, of humane consideration, is the motive that impels many persons nowadays, either as individual or as associated operators.

THERE is no kind of knowledge, if honestly acquired, which may not be found available in unexpected ways for the enrichment and the adornment of life, whether the life be that of a man or of a woman. And, even though the knowledge or power which is the product of a liberal education may seem to have no bearing at all upon the special business or definite duties of a woman, yet if it be felt by its possessor to make life more full, more varied, and more interesting and better worth living, no other justification is needed for placing the largest opportunities within her reach.

THE only advantage the ballot has over the autocratic monarchy as a means of government is that it vastly increases the number of those who must consent to act against the common sense of all before the desire to do so can be expressed through legislation and given the compelling force of law. A million men are entirely capable of being ignorant, foolish and criminal in a given case, but it is harder to unite them in the given case than it is to join an autocrat and his favorite in a common purpose.

THE editor of a well-known New York review, upon retiring from active work a short time since was impelled to deplore the tuffthunting tastes of American readers. "What would meet my ideal," he said, "would be in danger of falling flat and dead upon the market. The men whose work commands a high price are often men of affairs, eminent politicians, or distinguished lawyers. They are men whose time is occupied or men who have no particular literary ambition and whose time is exceedingly valuable in their regular pursuits, so that it is necessary to pay a large fee in order to induce them to sit down and write the article desired."

THERE is some reason for confounding Russia's policy with the expatriation scheme; for there can be no doubt that its ulterior aim is to make the conditions of existence so unbearable to the great majority of the Jews as to force them to leave the country. Russia must, sooner or later, make a bloody and awful expiation of this, as well as her other, great crimes against humanity and civilization. This barbaric power, entrenched in the solitudes of her vast deserts, is accustomed to despise and defy the public opinion of the civilized world. But the public opinion of the civilized world cannot be outraged with impunity. It embraces all the moral forces of modern progress, all the ideas which lead to the regeneration of nations.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE LADIES.

Some New Jackets and Yachting Gowns—What to Wear—Common-Sense Dresses—For Wrinkles—The Latest Bang.

Some New Jackets and Yachting Gowns.

The newest outing gowns are of blue or white serge finished with a hem, headed by three or four rows of stitching. This skirt is in the bell shape, but is usually made without seams, with large slits finished with pocket flaps and buttons on the hips. A petticoat of blue silk, or of alpaca, is usually worn underneath it in place of the foundation skirt. The belt of the dress may be a lace Swiss corset, to which the skirt is attached, or a separate belt may be worn with it. The bodice is a shirt waist of silk or linen, and a reefer jacket, lined with some silk as the shirt waist, completes the costume. For a young girl, a white serge suit, or crimson, makes a very pretty outing dress. It is a fancy of the season to wear suspenders with the shirt waist. These are mere straps of serge, attached to the Swiss bodice or to the straight skirt band. They are corded or trimmed in some ornamental manner to correspond with the trimming of the gown. A piping edge of gold cord on a white serge, or a pale blue corded on a dark blue serge, is a suitable trimming. Gold or silver belts are popular for yachting and for wear with dresses of white or blue serge.

This picturesque yachting costume consists of a skirt of admiral blue serge, with a silk shirt of the same color, striped with cream, and sleeveless coat of cream serge. The sheath skirt of this costume is finished with several rows of stitching above the hem and slits, fastened by pocket flaps and large buttons on the hips. The sleeveless jacket of cream serge is fitted in at the back and made in reefer's fashion at the front. The rolling sailor hat worn with this costume is a white straw trimmed around the crown with a gold band, on which are painted the flag and insignia of the yacht with which the wearer is connected.—Good Housekeeping.

What to Wear.

The New York Ledger makes these suggestions in regard to a waterproof cloak on a midsummer day has doubtless experienced a sense of discomfort difficult to describe in words. The almost intolerable heat and the profuse perspiration are quite as uncomfortable as a slight shower. A business woman gives as the result of her experience and needs some directions as to the making of waterproof garments, and insists that they be made almost as comfortable as other wraps.

A skirt is cut with gored front and sides and straight back width. It is cut ten inches shorter than the length of the figure from the waist-line to the ground. The top is turned in one inch, and the turned portion is firmly basted down. This edge is attached to a narrow yoke of rather loosely woven camel's hair or canvas. The sides and back should be sewed on in pippings or flutings, the upper edge of which is left open. To do this pinch up a fold of the goods and sew it to the yoke. Face the hem up on the right side with a bias band of the waterproof material. Make a rather deep circular cape with a cloth yoke. The waterproof may be stitched on the yoke flat; the cape should be held down by loops of elastic cord attached to buttons sewed upon the skirt. Three buttons and loops, one on either side and one at the back, will be sufficient or more may be added if the wearer pleases. Weights in the hem of the cape will answer the same purpose. A round cape collar of the waterproof, just large enough to cover the cloth yoke, should be sewed on in futings around a narrow sanding collar. Buttons and loops hold the cape-collar in place.

With this arrangement a rubber or Mackintosh may be worn with comfort and ease. With a large umbrella only the skirt need be worn, unless in heavy storms, and on damp or cold days the cape alone is a great comfort. For rainy evenings in addition to the skirt and cape the invention has a hood and long cape made in one. As she goes out a great deal evenings this is especially convenient and comfortable. No patent has been taken on the invention and any lady of ingenuity can make such a garment for herself.

For Wrinkles. The woman with wrinkles in the perfectly lovely skin she used to have comes to the front more frequently with her despairing queries than any of the afflicted, writes the New York Sun. But the oft-repeated prescription of nature's own cure seems to make no impression upon her until the time of her own need is at hand. The simplest and perhaps the surest remedy for wrinkles is to bathe the face in pure hot rain water—not lukewarm water, but hot—with a soft flannel cloth, holding the cloth on the skin as long as it retains the heat, and repeating the process many times in succession, then immediately plunging the face in ice cold water, which acts as an astringent and restores the elasticity of the skin. Eat nourishing food containing oily substances, stop worrying and fretting, go to sleep early at night, and never go to sleep without removing all the powder from the face and giving it its bath. Gentle but brisk rubbing with the finger tips, marking all the lines and rubbing in the opposite direction, is a help, but the best is best. However, the best way to get rid of wrinkles is to avoid causing them in the first place by constant contortion of your face in either mirth or sadness, in eating, or in facing the strong light after the American proverbial fashion, and close your eyes and rest your face in perfect repose for a few minutes each morning, afternoon and evening.

Convenient Directions.

A tin box for stove backing accessories is a convenient article. A coat of paint and varnish will prolong the days of the kitchen oil-cloth. A half dime spent for a brush for

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE BENEFICENT RESULTS OF UNDER-DRAINAGE.

It was Demonstrated on a Thirty-Acre Field—Cultivation for Fodder Corn—Farm Notes and Household Hints.

Underdrainage.

On an old homestead in one of the northern New England states was a field of about thirty acres. The surface of this plot inclined gently to the south. Three ridges extended nearly across the plot from north to south. The ridges grew gradually less until at the south side they nearly disappeared. The land between these as well as the whole south part of the field was wet and heavy. Some seasons it could not be plowed at all, and other seasons not till late, and then the soil was hard and lumpy. No crops did well. Grass was frozen out and this. It would not average 1,000 pounds of hay to the acre.

The larger stone had been used to enclose the thirty-acre field with a good substantial stone wall. The smaller stones—such as were unsuitable for fences—had mostly been drawn into piles. Other yet smaller ones were scattered over the ground. The large stone piles were unsightly and those remaining on the ground were continually in the way. The first question was how to dispose of these small stones. It was decided to bury them in these low places, thinking from there they would never work to the surface. So a trench or ditch was commenced at the north end of one of these low places or hollows. The ditch was dug three feet deep and two feet wide. Stones were hauled on a dump-cart and tipped in promiscuously and covered with one and one-half feet of earth. It was asked why not leave an open space at the bottom and extend this trench across the field; this perhaps might make a drain as well as a ditch of stones. Then a row of hard-heads was laid along each side and covered with the best flat stones to be had, leaving a space of about six by eight inches open at the bottom. On these small stones were dumped and all covered with from twelve to sixteen inches of earth.

This experiment was closely watched. It worked like a charm. The next season two other main ditches were extended across the field. Later a few laterals were placed wherever needed. It finally resulted in a perfectly clean, well drained field. The soil became mellow and dry, with the application of manure all spring crops did remarkably well. No extra labor was employed in putting down these ditches except about \$70 paid for digging. This ditching was completed in 1855 or '56. I have had no reports for several years, says a writer in the National Stockman and Farmer, but in 1880 the ditches were working apparently as well as when first laid, and I am quite sure that more than the cost of the whole job has been saved each year by the increase of the crops and the ease with which the land has been worked.

I am well aware that this kind of ditching is not practicable on all farms, but where it can be used and is needed I would recommend it as cheap, simple and durable. And I know there are many thousand acres of land all through the New England and Middle States that could be much benefited by such an improvement as described above.

Common-Sense Dresses.

We hear a great deal about common-sense shoes and rational dressing," said a matron as she crowded the last parcel into her traveling-bag and shut the clasp, breathing as she did so a little sigh of satisfaction, "but a good deal of what is called rational is just another name for some lady's fads and fancies. To reduce the subject to its simplest terms, such dressing has anything but the elements of comfort which its sponsors claim for it. I know, for I have tried it. In fact I think I have tried everything that promised ease and restfulness, and nothing pleases me as well as a dress of my own arranging.

"I use nun's serge, and make the skirt just to clear the ground. The waist is a Norfolk blouse, and is belted in. The sleeves are loose enough to be comfortable, and the collar turned back from a rather high linen collar which is worn with it. If I do not care for a collar I wear a mul kerchief inside the waist. Underneath I wear a silk vest, a buttoned waist of cuttle, a short skirt of flannel and full trousers of heavy linen, made somewhat in Turkish fashion, but fastening just below the knee.

"With long-wristed gloves of heavy leather and a moderately wide-brimmed hat, with long veil of tissue which can be wrapped around the throat, I am equipped for storm or shine, and can climb, walk, row or travel in comfort and the certainty that my clothes will neither fall to pieces, show the wear and tear of my journey or make me in any way conspicuous."—New York Ledger.

How to Keep Cool.

Cleanliness, not only next to godliness, is part of coolness, says The Ladies' Home Journal. So take a plunge bath in the morning, letting the water be tepid, and afterwards giving yourself a cold shower. Omit starch from your clothes as far as possible. Eat a light breakfast. Greasy food, or a great quantity of food, taken in the morning, will most certainly heat your stomach for the entire day. A woman who stays in the city and is always cool, gives this as her bill of fare: A cup of coffee in the morning, with bread and butter, a luncheon of cold beef and baked potato, with lemonade or iced tea; and a dinner after sunset, consisting of a little soup, a bit of meat and one hot vegetable, a cool green salad, a cold dessert, and a small cup of coffee. Keep this in mind also; there is no better preventive against heat than a good temper, when you combine good bathing, proper food, and evenness of disposition with it.

Recipes.

Apple tapioca pudding is a deliciously dainty dish when served properly; it is best when served a few hours after it has been cooked. Soak half a cupful of tapioca over night in three cupfuls of cold water. Cook the tapioca in this same water the next morning for an hour and then stir into it half a teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and full quart of pared, sliced and cored tart apples.

We herewith give the recipe of American cream, which has been received several times: Dissolve half a boxful of gelatine in a quart of milk or cream, and boil over a hot fire when dissolved. Stir in yolks of four eggs when this has boiled and four tablespoons of white sugar; then take from the stove and stir into this whites of four eggs beaten stiff, with four tablespoons of confectionary sugar. Flavor to taste with vanilla or a little rose of sharon. Keep for a few hours before using.

THE FARM AND HOME.

THE BENEFICENT RESULTS OF UNDER-DRAINAGE.

It was Demonstrated on a Thirty-Acre Field—Cultivation for Fodder Corn—Farm Notes and Household Hints.

Underdrainage.

On an old homestead in one of the northern New England states was a field of about thirty acres. The surface of this plot inclined gently to the south. Three ridges extended nearly across the plot from north to south. The ridges grew gradually less until at the south side they nearly disappeared. The land between these as well as the whole south part of the field was wet and heavy. Some seasons it could not be plowed at all, and other seasons not till late, and then the soil was hard and lumpy. No crops did well. Grass was frozen out and this. It would not average 1,000 pounds of hay to the acre.

The larger stone had been used to enclose the thirty-acre field with a good substantial stone wall. The smaller stones—such as were unsuitable for fences—had mostly been drawn into piles. Other yet smaller ones were scattered over the ground. The large stone piles were unsightly and those remaining on the ground were continually in the way. The first question was how to dispose of these small stones. It was decided to bury them in these low places, thinking from there they would never work to the surface. So a trench or ditch was commenced at the north end of one of these low places or hollows. The ditch was dug three feet deep and two feet wide. Stones were hauled on a dump-cart and tipped in promiscuously and covered with one and one-half feet of earth. It was asked why not leave an open space at the bottom and extend this trench across the field; this perhaps might make a drain as well as a ditch of stones. Then a row of hard-heads was laid along each side and covered with the best flat stones to be had, leaving a space of about six by eight inches open at the bottom. On these small stones were dumped and all covered with from twelve to sixteen inches of earth.

This experiment was closely watched. It worked like a charm. The next season two other main ditches were extended across the field. Later a few laterals were placed wherever needed. It finally resulted in a perfectly clean, well drained field. The soil became mellow and dry, with the application of manure all spring crops did remarkably well. No extra labor was employed in putting down these ditches except about \$70 paid for digging. This ditching was completed in 1855 or '56. I have had no reports for several years, says a writer in the National Stockman and Farmer, but in 1880 the ditches were working apparently as well as when first laid, and I am quite sure that more than the cost of the whole job has been saved each year by the increase of the crops and the ease with which the land has been worked.

I am well aware that this kind of ditching is not practicable on all farms, but where it can be used and is needed I would recommend it as cheap, simple and durable. And I know there are many thousand acres of land all through the New England and Middle States that could be much benefited by such an improvement as described above.

Growing Fodder Corn.

A great improvement in methods of growing corn fodder has been made within the last thirty years, says the Ohio Farmer. Once it was always called "sowed corn," and these words implied the lack of cultivation which all sowed crops get. Any farmer knows that corn, more than any other crop, requires cultivation and a good deal of it to get any grain. It equally needs cultivation to produce fodder worth anything. The thin white stalks which thickly sowed corn produces are poor feed, and while cows will eat them, yet if they give much milk they must take fat from their reserve stores to put into it. When drills came into use it soon became easier to distribute drilled corn in straight rows, wide enough apart for cultivation. This produces large, juicy and sweet stalks and some nubbins of ears. If the fodder corn has no nubbins on it something is wrong; either the land is too poor, or more probably the seed has been drilled in too thickly.

Rich, sweet stalks are of no less importance in making ensilage. The richer the material put into the silo, the better will be the product. In fact, by putting in only nearly mature corn the fermentation can be kept down so as to produce a sweeter ensilage, and one that has lost a smaller proportion of its nutritive value than the sour, rotten stuff, originally poor, that comes out almost worthless, and has to be liberally supplemented with grain to make a living ration. It is possible to put so much richness into fodder-corn ensilage that no grain, or only at most a little bran or wheat middlings, will be needed to supplement it. In giving corn room enough to spread out and begin earing a greater weight of stalks can be grown than by thick sowing, especially when midsummer droughts cut and scorch the sown corn so that it can barely get into tassel, and is merely a mass of innutritious leaves.

Adopting an Orphan.

A writer in Breeder and Sportsman says: "While in the colonies last summer I learned a groom's trick about making a milk mare adopt an orphaned colt. A groom in the employ of Mr. Fisher of Brandon, in New South Wales, came in one day and told the master that one of his favorite mares was dead. She had a five-month-old foal, and I suggested that he get a common mare and knock her foal in the head, so that she could act as wet nurse to the foal of the dead daughter of Yattendon. 'Never mind, sir,' said the quick-witted Irish groom. 'I know a trick that bates that intently.' And sure enough he did. He asked Mr. Fisher for a glass of brandy, and filling his mouth with it, he sprayed it (after the manner of a Chinese laundry man) over the shoulders and withers of the little orphan. He then told Mr. Fisher to take some more brandy and rub the mare's nose with it. This was done, and in less than ten minutes the or-

phan was taking his nourishment from his step-mother. The trick was such a clever one that on my return here from Australia I told Colonel Thornton about it; and on the death of Kate Dudley he put it into practice at once. The brandy was brought out, and now the visitors to Rosca can see a big brown mare nursing two foals, one on each side, and apparently unaware as to which is her own legitimate offspring."

A Farmer's Holiday.

We do not mean a Sabbath school picnic or a fair when we speak of a farmer's holiday. These are good in their places, but they are usually so much like work that we cannot call it play, as one must usually be bored by either making a formal speech or hearing one made, which is equally as big a task, or else some of the home products must be taken to the fair to be displayed and bothered with, which I call work. What I mean is a day of absolute rest. We farmers work hard, and have too little social enjoyment; we have almost forgotten how it would seem to turn out in our own green fields and woods without a care on our minds. Now to have a good time we want some pleasant place not so far nor expensive to reach that any may be kept at home. An excursion by rail or steamer is a very good thing, as there will be no horses to be fed at the place of gathering. And let there be no care with picnic baskets. Go to some public house and get a dinner that you will have no hand in preparing, and just see how much it can be enjoyed.

We fell upon a party of this kind not long ago encamped for the day in a beautiful grove upon the shores of one of our beautiful lakes. They were enjoying themselves hugely. The ride and change of scene were very refreshing to the company and they decided by vote to enjoy more of nature and occasionally take a day of rest.

Costly Stacking.

No matter how well done, heavy loss of hay results from stacking; and a novice loses often as much as 40 per cent in quality and rotted, worthless tops and sides. This waste is worse than to give away such a proportion of standing grass, for labor and time were required for storing. Estimates from experience indicate that a poor man would better pay 10 per cent interest on lumber to protect hay. Hay, timothy and labor saved would pay the principal borrowed, placing a good barn where only "wind-swept" soil offered no shelter before. If stacks must be built, no stack-pole should be allowed; or if used, should be saved off poles to the hay after final setting. Poles lead much water in that would not otherwise enter. Most water naturally enters the top. A roof morable up and down on poles surrounding the stack is a good thing seldom seen. Even waterproof cloth stretched over a high point and brought well down on the stack is not to be despised, if the pins holding it are driven in points up, so they will not lead in water. Sometimes old canvas, at 1c per square foot, serves admirably. But at best, stacks of any sort should be dispensed with.—Coleman's Rural World.

Smoker Fuel.

After trying many different kinds of fuel for a bee smoker I find cobs cut fine the best to use when taking away surplus. For all other purposes I like buckwheat chaff the best. If the bees are inclined to be ugly mix in from one-twentieth to one-tenth part of cheap smoking tobacco. A tin strainer is needed when chaff is used to keep the chaff from blowing out. The only objection to using chaff when taking off surplus is in soiling the honey. Possibly a fine strainer would prevent this. The coarser part of the chaff is best. It is surprising to see how well chaff holds fire and the length of time it will burn. I left my smoker in the apiary the other day partly filled. When I discovered it an hour and a half later it was burning full blast ready for business.—Stock and Farmer.

Hints to Housekeepers.

If troubled with headaches, try the simultaneous application of hot water to feet and back of the neck. Fried fish is very good turned in salted water, or eaten bread crumbs, and then put into boiling-hot fat to get brown. If the hands are rubbed on a stick of celery after peeling onions the smell will be entirely removed. Or onions may be peeled under water without offense to eyes or hands. If a poison has been accidentally swallowed, instantly drink a pint of warm water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of salt and one of two of mustard. A half-glass of sweet oil will render many poisons harmless.

Many women complain that button shoes pain the feet more after a month's wear than they did when first put on. Examination will prove in these cases that by the stretching of the uppers the foot is allowed to slip forward, pinning the toe and the side of the ball joint. By resetting the buttons judiciously the trouble is overcome.

Rain water, it is well known, is the best domestic. A good substitute is to let some orange lemon or cucumber peel soak in water used to wash the face. This need not be especially prepared for every application. Keep a white-mouthed bottle or jar of it on your toilet stand and use daily for the face. It softens the skin and gives a becoming glow, while healthfully stimulating the action of the skin.

Farm Notes.

Put all the tools under shelter as soon as you are done with them. To keep and milk a scrub cow is a waste of time, as well as a waste of feed. Sheep will thrive better and keep in better health if their pastures can be changed frequently. A calf that runs with its mother gets its milk warm and sweet. See that the same conditions are secured in feeding. It is well to remember that an overfed pig is poor property. Once checked in its thrift it is with great difficulty brought back to its normal condition. Properly managed one good cow and three good pigs can be kept, and then feed the pigs so that they can be made ready to market at from six to eight months.

He told his son to milk the cows, feed the horses, load the pigs, hunt the pigs, feed the calves, catch the colt and put him in the stable, cut some wood, split the kindling, stir the cream, put fresh water in the creamery, after supper, and to be sure and study his lesson before he went to bed. They went to the Farmers' club to discuss the question. "How to keep the boys on the farm."—Denver Field and Farm.

The Boot and Shoe Man

ED. G. YATES.

NOT FORGETTING MY

STILL THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE. DID YOU EVER WEAR A PAIR OF MY

\$2.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

Short Tops—High enough to keep dirt out; light single sole, easy on and they wear good. I have sold them for four years. Long enough to find out whether they are good for anything or not. They are Good.

ED. G. YATES.

1129 O Street. 1129

The Lightning Hay Press.



A. H. SNYDER, STATE AGENT, OMAHA, NEB.

807, 809 NORTH 16TH ST.

We Handle Bale Ties, Coil Wire and a Full Line of Repairs

Always Kept on Hand. Hay and Grain Handled in Car Lots.

LINCOLN Business College AND INSTITUTE OF PENMANSHIP. Short-hand and Typewriting. Is the best and largest College in the West. 600 Students in attendance last year. Students prepared for business in from 1 to 9 months. Experienced faculty. Personal instruction. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, English, Grammar, and all the essentials of penmanship, sent free by addressing LILLIBRIDGE & BOOSE, Lincoln, Neb.

CARTER & BAILEY, Commission Merchants, 625 and 629 North 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. DEALERS IN Butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, poultry hay, grain and live stock.

Farm Produce a Specialty. Reference—First National Bank. Telephone 470. 302 S. 11th St.

A. L. GUILLE, FURNERAL DIRECTOR. Embalming. 434 1/2 Lincoln, Neb. R. S. NEIR, Druggist & Pharmacist. 118 South 10th St.

A full and complete line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. Choice Cigars a Specialty. The trade of the farming fraternity is respectfully solicited. 434 1/2

Call and See Me. SALARY \$25 PER WEEK. WANTED: Good Agents to sell our new line of medicinal remedies. No special fee. Above salary will be paid to "live" agents. For further information, address: CHAS. H. HALL, 178 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

THE MONEY MONOPOLY! Scarce and dear money (hard money) making cheap labor, wage slavery, falling prices, business paralysis and enforced idleness. Doubling the Volume and Value of money obligations (bonds and mortgages) creating a land lord system.

A Treatise on Money and Finance BY E. R. BAKER, SIDNEY, IOWA. 112 Large Closely printed pages, Large type on fine book paper.

"We heartily recommend the 'Money Monopoly' to all who would form a definite understanding of the XV financial plank of our Order, as it is the latest and most complete exposition of that plank it has been our good fortune to see. Wonderfully clear and forcible in its presentation, it is a unique way of putting the 'Money Monopoly' used it all through the last campaign and can say that for practical use it is the best book now in print.

The general treatment of the monopoly struggle now going on is masterly, and the special support of the outline by extracts from hundreds of volumes from the best men of the ages on the three great questions of Money, Transportation and Land, so full and exact as to give the full force of the authorities, is a unique way of putting the argument, but plain forcible and interesting to all a measure as to give the book reading qualities most pleasing. To the public speaker and writer it is a cyclopaedia almost priceless. Its accuracy is wonderful. It is healthy, no alarmist craze, but appeals to the judgment and the conscience. It is a grand argument for a higher civilization, as it is the latest and most complete work of the people of fair, honest minds. It would work a revolution of the light that would be a blessing to the world.

God speed it and give proper reward to the mind that formed it and the hand that printed it. J. HAYES. "A most widely club in the hands of the masses, send me 50 copies."—U. W. TAYLOR, W. D. TUCKERMAN, Neb. "Send me 100 more copies with which to scourge the tools of monopoly." W. H. SHAW, New York. The Nebraska City Assembly orders 50 copies. Orders may be sent to this office or to the Author, Sidney, Iowa. The price of the book is \$2.50 per copy. For the best discount address the author. AGENTS WANTED in every Alliance and Assembly in the state.

200,000 ARE SINGING FROM THE Alliance and Labor Songster! The demand for the little book was so very heavy that the publishers have now completed a beautiful MUSIC EDITION

Revised and enlarged, in superior style, and furnished in both paper and board covers. This is far the largest songster in the market for the price, and the carefully prepared index enables both word and music editions to be used together. The Music Edition resembles in appearance and size Gospe's Hymns. More of these books are in use than any other single work published. The demand is simply wonderful. With largely increased facilities for publishing, all orders can be filled the same day received, whether by the dozen or thousand. Price, single copy, paper-bound, 25c; board, 50c. Postage, 2c. Dozen, \$2.00 and \$2.50 post paid. Word edition, 50 pages 10c. MUSIC EDITION, 50 pages 10c. LINCOLN, NEB.

PENSION THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent as well as sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully presented, address: JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, 617 1/2 Washington, D. C.

What Calhoun Says. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 23, 1890. Eureka Rheumatic Remedy Co., Lincoln, Neb. I have been relieved twice from severe attacks of Rheumatism by the use of Eureka Rheumatic Remedy, using only a small portion of one bottle, have had no trouble since the last attack, about three years ago.

J. D. CALHOUN, Editor Lincoln Weekly Herald. For sale by Druggists. 1246