

THE LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Notwithstanding the very many drawbacks, such as the State Fair, old soldiers' day occurring on the same day, the general impression that the occasion would be entirely non-political, and the inconvenience of going to Cushman park, the Labor Day celebration on the 7th was unexpectedly large and successful. The farmers' part of the parade was small, as when word was given out that no politics would be permitted the farmers abandoned all idea of joining the parade. But at the park there was a large crowd, two well-loaded trains going out, and a large number of farmers driving there with wagons filled with people.

Mr. Sovereign, the labor commissioner of Iowa, made the first address. It was a very able address. As we arrived late on the grounds we heard but little of it. But those who heard it all spoke very highly of it.

Mr. Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee, secretary of the Peoples' National committee, followed Mr. Sovereign. Mr. Schilling's speech was able, entertaining and instructive. Mr. Schilling is frequently denounced by the monopoly press as an anarchist and fire-eater. His opening sentence showed at once the absurdity of such statements. He said there were some people who believed that the present labor disturbances could only be adjusted in one of two ways, either by the ballot or the bullet; but he was a man of peace, there was only one way for him, viz: the ballot.

For an hour and a half, by sound argument, sharp wit and apt illustration, Mr. Schilling entertained and instructed the crowd. A shower, with a threat of more, broke up the speaking early, to the regret of all. In the evening Mr. Schilling entertained a large out-door meeting front of the Federal building on O street, for nearly two hours. It was surprising how he held a standing crowd so long. Even in the drizzle they stood and listened attentively. He was interrupted by questions from one of Lincoln's councilmen, who received some very valuable and sound information on the money question.

PEOPLES PARTY MEDALS.

The National Executive Committee of the Peoples' Party have had a beautiful medal struck, which will be furnished to all at 20 cents each. The object of this medal is to raise funds for the use of the independent national committee. The medal is made of the beautiful white metal called aluminum. As a curiosity, and a beautiful specimen of this metal, it is well worth the money. But as a memento of the great event which it commemorates it will be worth much more to all independents. These will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money will go to aid a good cause.

The medal is the exact size of a silver dollar, and about one-fourth as heavy. On one side is the motto in raised letters, "Commemorative of the founding of the Peoples' Party May 19 and 20, 1891, at Cincinnati, O." On the reverse is a very fine raised device. At one side is represented the capital, a straight road leading to it. In the road are the words "Finance, Land, Transportation." There is also a wagon, driven by a farmer and laborer, carrying a banner inscribed "Peoples' Party." By the side of the road are numerous old party obstructions such as tariff, gold standard, etc., which have been removed; and underneath all the legend, "Keep in the middle of the road."

We hope every independent in the country will buy one of these medals. They will be furnished at this office at 50 cents each, and the money forwarded to the secretary of the national committee. Make orders or drafts payable to ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

INTERVIEW WITH EDITOR GERE.

"Mr. Gere, you was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, was you not?" "Yes, sir."

"Are you a member of the G. A. R., Mr. Gere?" "I am, sir."

"When you join that society you take some kind of a fraternal, brotherly obligation, do you not?" "Yes, we do."

"You are obligated to be true to your brothers in the order, succor them in distress, and aid their families at their death?" "Yes, sir."

"If a brother in the G. A. R. was charged with horse stealing, would you consider it compatible with your obligation to condemn and denounce him before he was proven to be guilty?" "Certainly not."

"The charge of treason made against your brother D. McCall was worse than horse stealing, was it not?" "Well, yes, it was."

"Did you investigate its truth before you published it to the world, and denounced him in your Journal?" "Well, they all said it was true."

"Has any evidence—say a resolution by his post—saying it was not true, been sent to you?" "Yes, I believe something of that sort did come awhile ago."

"Did you publish it?" "Well—well—I'll have the matter looked up—I'll see you later."

GOOD NEWS FROM OTTO COUNTY. Bro. James Webber, of Burr, Otto county, was a pleasant and welcome caller at our office last Thursday. It gives us great pleasure to grasp the hands of such men. Bro. Webber is an earnest old-time worker in the anti-monopoly cause. He assured us that the chances for the election of the independent ticket in Otto county are good. If all will pull off their coats, give up factional fights, and slap their enemies instead of their friends, Otto county will be ours. And it will be a great victory.

Nomination Certificates.

See the Australian ballot law published in this issue, in relation to nomination certificates. This is important. The name of the party, as designated in these certificates, must remain same as last year.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

Certificates of Nomination.

At the suggestion of Bro. N. W. Miller, of Cambridge, we publish below Sections 3 and 4, of the Australian ballot law relating to certificates of nomination. It will be observed that this is a very important matter, and should receive special attention by all political committees:

Sec. 3. [Certificate of nomination.]—All nominations made by such convention, committee or primary meeting shall be certified as follows: The certificate of nomination, which shall be in writing, shall contain the name of the office for which each person is nominated, the name and residence of each person, and, if in a city, the street, number of residence and place of business if any, and shall designate, in not more than five words, the party or principle which such convention, committee or primary meeting represents. It shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of such convention, committee, or primary meeting, who shall add to their signatures their respective places of residence, and make oath before an officer, qualified to administer the same, that the affiants were such officers of such convention, committee or primary meeting, and that said certificates and statements therein contained are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. A certificate that such oath has been administered shall be made and signed by the officer before whom the same was taken, and attached to such certificate of nomination. When the nomination of nomination shall also contain a copy of the resolution passed at the convention or primary meeting which authorized the committee to make such nomination.

Sec. 4. [Same.—Where filed.]—Certificates of nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the voters of the entire state, or any division or district greater than a county, including candidates for congress, shall be filed with the secretary of state, except as in this section otherwise provided. Certificates of nomination for all county, township, and precinct offices, including members of both branches of the legislature, shall be filed with the county clerk of the respective counties wherein the officers are to be elected, and in case the legislative district from which such candidate is to be elected embraces more than one county, then, and in that case, the certificate shall be filed with the county clerk of each county included in such district. Certificates of nomination for judges of the district court shall be filed with the county clerk of each county embraced in such judicial district. Certificates of nomination for municipal officers shall be filed with the clerk of the respective municipal corporations wherein the officers are to be elected.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The World's Fair Commission is organizing an Auxiliary Department whose duty it will be to organize Industrial Congresses to be held during the exposition. Among these the one devoted to agriculture will be the most important, as it will represent the largest single interest of the country. Leading members of all the farmers' organizations, political, social or agricultural, will be invited to contribute papers or addresses, and all subjects connected with agriculture, either intimately or remotely, will receive full consideration. The committee on Agricultural Congresses has issued a general address on this subject, which will be found on the inside of this issue. The following topics were suggested by the committee as being appropriate for discussion by the Congress. We would suggest that they are also proper subjects for discussion in Alliances, and that they be added to any lists which may be in hand. It is very possible that the State Alliance may think it worth while to offer prizes for the best essays on these subjects by any member of the Alliance in Nebraska. At any rate their discussion in Alliance meetings will be in the direction of education, and can only be productive of good.

The progress and present condition of Agriculture in various countries, with reference to the influence of climate and other natural conditions, and of different systems of Land Tenure, Labor, Social Organization, etc., in advancing or retarding its development.

The relations of those engaged in Agriculture as land owners, tenants, or laborers, to each other and to those engaged in other pursuits.

Legislation as affecting Agriculture, including such problems as those relating to taxation, indebtedness, control of public lands, special legislation in aid of special interests, etc.

Transportation as affecting Agriculture, embracing all the means and agencies in use for the distribution of agricultural products to points of consumption, the relation of middle men to producer, and consumers, etc.

Technical Agricultural questions, such as those relating to buildings and machinery, drainage and irrigation, fertilization and methods of culture, breeding and feeding domestic animals; the manufacture, preservation and disposal of the products of the field, orchard, garden, vineyard, dairy, apiary, etc.

Investigation and experimentation in Agriculture; the applications of science, the work of governmental and private experiment stations, etc.

Agricultural Education, in public and special agricultural schools and colleges, and by means of books and periodicals, societies, conventions and exhibitions.

Agricultural organizations, including the work and methods of increasing the efficiency of national, state and district associations in the interests of any branch of Agriculture.

The home life and social position of the rural populations, and the means whereby needed reforms may be secured.

HOW'S THIS, JOHN?

Your Attention Is Called to a Few Points Regarding National Banks.

Information That May Be of Great Benefit to You If Re-elected to the United States Senate.

Senator Sherman has answered the people's party charge that the government lends money to the national banks at 2 per cent a year. His answer is put out as an authoritative statement from him, and is printed in all the plutocratic organs of the country. Senator Sherman says:

"I know of no instance where money has been loaned by the government to banks at 1 and 2 per cent or any other rate. If such a loan has ever been made it was without authority of law. It is true that under the national banking law a bank may be made the depository of public money received from custom duties. This is done not for the benefit of the banks, but solely for the convenience of the people and the security of the government. In such cases the bank has to give security in United States bonds equal to the amount of deposits, and the money may be drawn by the government on call.

"It is also true that during President Cleveland's administration, at a time when there was a real or supposed stringency, the then secretary of the treasury deposited in national banks a large amount of public money, with a view to relieve the stringency. I believed and proclaimed at the time that this was neither authorized by law nor was it good policy. The money should have been promptly used in the purchase or payment of the public debt. No such deposit was made by a republican administration, and the money so deposited was withdrawn as rapidly as was prudent. I know of no case in the history of our government where money has been loaned to individuals. The proposition to loan money to farmers at 2 per cent is entirely novel and without precedent."

John Sherman wholly avoids the main question of the currency, whether the national banks on their depositing government bonds is a loan, or a gift, or something else. The facts are these, and I ask Senator Sherman's special attention to them. Under the national banking law, passed February 25, 1862, any number of men, not less than five, may organize a bank with a capital of not less than \$50,000. The next step after organizing the bank corporation is to lend the government not less than \$50,000 in current funds, say greenbacks, at 6 per cent interest a year for twenty years, and receive government bonds drawing 3 per cent semi-annual interest, which is a little more than 6 per cent a year.

The third step is to deposit these government bonds in the United States treasury as security for national currency to the full value of the bonds, less 10 per cent, which currency is printed by the government, at its own expense, in bills of different denominations, from \$1 to \$1,000, and guaranteed by the government. The banks get the use of this currency for twenty years, with the privilege of returning it at any time and getting their bonds, left as security for it.

Fourth, the national banking law provides that, for the purpose of reimbursing the government for the cost of engraving the plates and printing the currency furnished to the banks, and also in lieu of all tax, state and national, on their circulation, the banks must pay the government 1 per cent semi-annually, upon the currency furnished them under this law. In case any bank fails to pay this semi-annual 1 per cent, the government deducts that sum from the semi-annual interest accruing on the bonds deposited by such bank to secure its circulation.

Senator Sherman may refuse to call this currency furnished the banks a loan, or this semi-annual 1 per cent interest, but, if it is not a loan, will Mr. Sherman tell us what it is?

Plain people see in this bond and bank scheme simply this: The banks lent the government money at 6 per cent interest, and the government lent the banks money at 2 per cent. To illustrate: William H. English, John C. New and a few other men of Indianapolis, Ind., organized themselves, in 1864, into a corporation called "The First National Bank of Indianapolis." Capital, \$500,000. With \$200,000 in coin they bought \$500,000 in greenbacks, coin being at a premium of 250 at the time. With the \$500,000 in greenbacks they bought \$500,000 in United States 6 per cent bonds. They deposited these bonds in the United States treasury and got \$450,000 in currency at 2 per cent a year. That is, they loaned the government \$50,000 in greenbacks at 6 per cent per annum and the government loaned them \$450,000 in blackbacks, every way equal to greenbacks, at 2 per cent per annum, such loan to run twenty years.

The government paid this bank corporation \$3,000 a year, or \$600,000 in twenty years. The bank corporation paid the government \$9,000 a year, or \$180,000 in twenty years. Difference in favor of the bank, \$420,000. Putting the total bank circulation at \$300,000,000, the government would pay the banks \$18,000,000 a year, and the banks would pay the government just one-third that sum, or \$6,000,000 a year.

If Senator Sherman is honest and sincere, he is entirely ignorant of all these facts, and this will be important information which will be of use to him as a senator if the people of Ohio should continue him in that office.

Senator Sherman says national banks may be made depositories of public money, and that this provision of the national banking law was advised for President Cleveland's administration. He, doubtless, refers to the same thing that Senator Plumb referred to in a speech in the senate in 1888, in which he said:

"The treasury department is in active partnership with the national banks. The secretary of the treasury has loaned to the banks over \$61,000,000 of the public funds, instead of buying bonds and saving interest. He has chosen to do this and up to date the banks have been willing to receive the money. It costs them nothing, and they could loan it to the people at current rates of interest."

Senator Plumb calls this loaning money to the banks. Yet, Senator Sherman says: "I know of no instance where money has been loaned by the government to banks at 1 and 2 per cent or any other rate. If such a loan has ever been made it was without authority of law. It is true that under the national banking law a bank may be made the depository of public money received from custom duties. This is done not for the benefit of the banks, but solely for the convenience of the people and the security of the government. In such cases the bank has to give security in United States bonds equal to the amount of deposits, and the money may be drawn by the government on call."

John Sherman entered public life in 1854. He was a poor man then. He has received in salaries a total of \$190,000. He has supported his family in fashionable style. He is now a multi-millionaire. If asked how he became so wealthy it is highly probable that his elaborate and very convenient "forgettiness" would so completely eclipse his memory as to render him unable to give an intelligent answer.

T. A. BLAND, Washington, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT STORE Largest Stock in the City.

Terms: One Price and Cash.

Country Produce (butter and eggs) taken in exchange for merchandise. Our store is headquarters for the farmers of Lancaster County. 521f

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Corner 10th and P Streets.

Dan Freeman, the first homesteader in the United States was at the labor day meeting with his wife and yearling baby. Mr. Freeman is sixty-six years old, and Mrs. Freeman is fifty. That first homestead is a mighty healthy place.

Parr Painting Company 1515 O Street. House painting and paper hanging. Signs a specialty. Call and get our figures on work. Will trade work for horse and wagon.

Fine Hog Sale. I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, September 22, 1891, at my farm two and a half miles northeast of Neligh, Antelope county, Neb., about 150 head of thoroughbred Poland China and small Yorkshire swine, young and old, male and female. We furnish no fancy pictures to impress you that we own all the best hogs. This will be the largest hog sale ever held in the state and will include every fine show animal some of which have taken premiums at our state fair. There will also be our entire lot of Plymouth Rock fowls of both sexes among the offerings. Early lunch at noon. Sale begins at 12 o'clock sharp. We will run teams from Neligh up to 11 o'clock on day of sale. Terms: Six months time on good security at 10 per cent interest. Five per cent off for cash. Parties wanting time must bring recommendations from bankers.

L. H. SUTER, Prop. COL. F. M. WOODS, Auc.

Lost, strayed or stolen, one bay mare, age 9 years, a little knee sprung, with splints on front legs. Left my place about three weeks ago. Finder will please notify me and I will come for her and settle all costs. Please address, H. Albers, 419 D St., Lincoln, Neb.

Improved Farm. Of 80 acres for sale in Nuckolls county, 6 miles from county seat 2 miles from railroad station. Terms—Part cash part time at 6 per cent interest. For particulars address L. M. HIGGINS, Cambridge, Neb. 184t

1,000 Acres. Several fine stock farms of 1,000 acres each in Lincoln county, for sale. Only \$18. 320 acres east of city for sale cheap. 5 and 40 acre tracts near Lincoln, for sale or trade. Land in Western Kansas and Nebraska for sale or trade. We want 80 acres east or southeast of Lincoln. Room 1, 919 O street.

Sarpy County All Right. PAVILLION, Neb., Sept. 1, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE—Pavillion precinct independent primaries were held in this city last Saturday afternoon. The attendance was good and delegates were chosen to attend the county convention at Springfield next Saturday. Independents here are enthusiastic and Sarpy county is all right. Fraternally yours, CHAS. NOWNES, Sec. Co. Alliance.

Washington, D. C.

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THE CAMPAIGN ALLIANCE.

The Independent Party of this State has entered upon the most important campaign in its history. Every agency and every slander is to be combined against it.

Its friends should therefore avail themselves of every agency in its support.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

paper is the most powerful of those agencies. Remember the grand work it has done, and do not let the desperate attempts of the monopoly gang to break it down succeed.

A great campaign work will be to put this paper in the hands of men who will not take it for themselves

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