

We Want No Kings. Go where I will, I feel a sound like silent thunder shake the ground. And as I listen, half in fear. The sound swells louder and more near. A sound of protest from the throngs...

Every honest toiler gather In your might, from every way! Oward with undaunted valor! Win the day, boys! Win the day!

Patience and long suffering people Like "the trodden worm will turn." Pent up wrongs aflame rekindle Freedom's fires, to brighter burn.

Eighteen ninety-two, our watchword! Shout it loud on every way! Bravely, firmly pressing forward! Win the day, boys! Win the day!

The Original Communist. "R. L. Coleman, editor of the Dallas Mercury, stated in a speech he delivered at Sulphur Springs, that Jesus Christ was the originator and first president of the Farmers' Alliance, and that lots of his modern ministry are drones in the church, and Christ ought to kick out hundreds of them. If Christians can endorse such stuff, then there is an end to such a thing as blasphemy."—Ex.

Of the seven churches of Asia there are distinct lines of history pointing to their communistic nature. And even in the New Testament we find that all goods were placed in common ownership. Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead because they falsified as to a part of their property, in bringing in their wealth for common ownership.

And the mission of the Christ, as fully portrayed by the four evangelists, was to teach the world one powerful incentive to action, thoughts and deeds—and that was Love. Love, of the type prevalent in the modern church (or an agent), is selfishness dressed in a cloak of gauzy partial charity.

sacrificial love which clothes humanity with divinity—a love which said, "There is no joy, no happiness in a human heart except it be the product of a good act to another." The church during all ages has done great and majestic good, intermingled with evil, in preserving the naked truths of the Christ gospel—even itself arrayed in the cold and useless formalisms of a practically heartless organism.

We utter this singularly harsh sentence with a full and earnest appreciation for the church—which we do not believe could be destroyed to-day without crushing out the great moral agency in human history. But until the \$15,000,000 steeples ends of the church are replaced by a free bakery on one side and a free hospital on the other, and until the acolyte of Christ can love his neighbor as himself, the dream of the apostles and the trenchant gospel of the Christ will be but a barren platitud.

Christ was a commoner. He came to the by-way sufferer, and the alley-way cripple. He thundered at the gateway of human power through eleven ignorant men—fishers. He declaimed against wealth.

The soft and gentle zephyr which comes to us on the right wings of history, is human love; and a wild and awful wreck which human selfishness has piled up in every avenue of life, it and it alone, fans the fevered brow and balm the suffering heart. And ages may come and go—revolutions mark the blunders of human philosophy—empires of reason erect their pyramids and waste with years—but never will the cold earth bloom with Eden's promise or humanity draw near to Christ, until the heart of man accepts the law of love—and Love's Righteousness. Jesus Christ may well be termed, as he has been known in all ecclesiology, as the first socialist in human history.—Great West.

It is indeed true that a cheap coat means a cheap man inside the coat, Americans are cheaper than ever, for, according to Major McKinley, in his speech last week at Columbus, Ohio, clothing was never so cheap in the United States as it is to-day. The McKinley law seems, after all, to have been very ineffective. In the same speech the Major made another bad admission. Asked if a tariff was not a tax, he replied that a revenue tariff "is always paid by the consumer, because if you put a tariff on a non-competing foreign product, a product we cannot produce in this country, then the price of that product to us is the foreign price with the American tariff added." As to a protective tariff he said, "it may for a time be paid by the consumer while we are building up the industry, but when we have reached the successful manufacture of any product in the United States under a protective tariff, competition at home fixes and regulates the price, and the American consumer does not pay the tax. So this much-vaunted clasp that "the tariff is not a tax," is admitted to be, as we have often described it, merely a play upon words.

Under the head of "News of the Farmers' Alliance," we find the following in the New York Standard: At the Alliance meeting at Springfield, Ill., J. H. Powers, President of the Northern or Open National Farmers' Alliance, opposed a third party and made a speech which was warmly received. He said that "the foreigner pays the tax," and argued that he pays it rather than lose his American market? That argument has always seemed like the business reasoning of the apple woman who could afford to sell apples for less than cost because she sold as many; but now, with one sweep of his tongue, our Home Market Major washes it altogether out of the protection philosophy.—New York Standard.

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A TRUST CHAMPION.

Wiping Out the Filmy Argument of an Eastern Journal. The Albany, N. Y., Evening Journal is making a persistent though rather belated assertion of its unshaken loyalty to trusts by referring to the present low price of sugar as an evidence that the trust is all right and never had a monopoly. It asserts that the "demagogic outcries" have led the people to believe "it had monopolized the sugar refining facilities of the land, but that Spreckles has always competed with it." To which it adds "that the trust was organized as a reaction from the excessive competition which had rendered sugar refining unprofitable."

A person of very moderate intelligence would find no difficulty in asking how, if the trust did not suspend competition which forms the essential feature of a monopoly, it would do any good as a reaction against the alleged excessive competition. The inquiry, however, is rendered the less important from two facts which the trust organ carefully suppresses in its advocacy of the sugar trust. The first is that Spreckles did not compete with the sugar trust east of the Rocky mountains during the period in which its control of the market was most absolute and extortionate. His establishment of a competing refinery in Philadelphia was a result of the high prices which the trust established, and illustrates the principle which the Champion has always maintained, that unless the trust possesses, as the Standard Oil company has heretofore, some lever for choking off competition, they will bring at once their own remedy and their own punishment by calling new establishments into existence.

The other fact this champion of the trusts suppresses is no less significant. The article is based on the statements of a New York telegram with regard to the reduction in the wholesale price of refined sugar. That telegram states that the trust organ scrupulously omits to mention that two years ago sugar sold at 84 cents, while now it is a fraction below 4 cents. The reduction in the duty on raw sugars used by the refineries averages about 2 cents. This leaves the margin of 24 cents as the extra price which the trust levied on sugars while it had a monopoly of the trade. This represented a burden on the people while it lasted of a little over \$80,000,000 a year. With that fact before us the threefold claim that trusts do not enhance prices to the consumer is shown to be a shallow fraud.

As to the claim that there was "excessive competition" in sugar refining prior to the organization of the trust, two facts furnish a complete reply: First, there was not as much competition as there is since its operations have had their full result; second, the sugar industry prior to the trust was well known to be a solvent and prosperous interest. Its members, when the market became overstocked and unprofitable, had the same liberty as farmers and the great mass of other producers of suspending operations or seeking some less crowded field of industry.

The Same Old Trick. As soon as the Farmers' Alliance made itself a power in the land mysterious whispers and charges concerning its leaders and prominent members began to be heard. Generally these charges took the shape of vague hearsay testimony, coming from no responsible source, and too thin and indefinite to be run down and promptly squelched.

All great reform movements have been attacked in the same way, says an exchange. Their opponents have always attempted to weaken the influence of the leaders by making all sorts of charges against them. The surest way to defeat a reform is to make its friends distrust each other. It is an old trick, and an easy one to work more or less frequently. A wink or a shake of the head when a man's name is mentioned, an inquiry about his financial condition, a question about an alleged rumor, an intimation that much might be revealed if certain persons were willing to speak—all these are familiar dodges, and sometimes they accomplish their object. And yet it requires very little ability, and simply a lack of scruple to work them. When everything else fails, a pretense is made of sympathizing with the objects of the reformers, and surprise is expressed that the merits of some of them have not been recognized, and the question is asked why they have been kept in the background.

The Alliance is going through all of these direct and indirect attacks, and its members seem to thoroughly understand the tactics employed against them. The enemies of this great reform organization will have to revise their plan of campaign. It is useless for them to continue making charges if they are not going to prove something. The old common law maxim that a man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved holds good in these matters, and the Alliancemen are not such greenhorns as to pull down every tried and trusted worker for their cause the moment the tongues of idle gossip begin to wag against them. There is a secret and selfish motive back of all these attacks, and the Alliancemen know all about it.

PATERNALISM. How It Exists in the Management of Our Railway Stocks. Of the millionaires in the United States there are thirty-five worth over thirty millions, and the highest is placed at one hundred and twenty-five millions. How were these stupendous sums obtained? A large proportion by watering stock of corporations. A large proportion by forming combinations or trusts, acquiring all that is purchasable of an article of general utility or necessity, and advancing the price so as to compel consumers to yield to them the amount exacted as pay for the trick or scheme that was worked. Two things means represent how over two-thirds of this wealth was acquired. Is it legitimate? Is it right? That is not business, nor is it legal management. It is true, that if acquired, there is no law that can be practically applied to compel them to

AN ORDER OF EDUCATION.

The Strength of the Alliance is in This Firm Principle. The Alliance is founded upon education. All it is and all it ever will be must emanate from that source. Its strength, vitality, success and future prominence depend entirely upon the result of education among the people.

That this is true the past and present of the order is ample witness, says the National Economist. That it has begun the great work of reform in a proper manner, and is using proper methods, the growing interest among the people and the rapid increase of the order is convincing proof. The manifest duty of the Alliance, therefore, in view of all the facts and circumstances is to continue as an educator of the people. In this it has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, and has touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the people that no other organization has heretofore been able to find. Under its kindly and intelligent direction the people are reading, investigating, and better than all, are forming individual conclusions. It is moulding public opinion toward more liberal consideration, and implanting within the breasts of its adherents an independence of thought and expression that is sure to be followed by that independence of action which alone is the insignia of true manhood. The Alliance predicates its hope of success upon the following proposition: If one hundred men are taken without regard to selection and educated plainly, honestly and fully as to their line of duty, that ninety-five out of that number will perform it. By this method the results are not seen at once, and to many earnest people it appears slow and tedious; but when the tide does turn the fruits of long continued efforts are found to be both satisfactory and abundant. The Alliance is willing to trust the human family, and believes that educated manhood and womanhood are the two safeguards for civilization and future progress. It does not believe with the politician that a majority of men can be bought, coaxed, or driven. To the contrary, it stands squarely upon the proposition that education can be made the one great factor in controlling the actions and directing the aims of the people. No nation ever went down because of too much intelligence, and no people were ever cursed because of too much knowledge. Having happily discovered the method by which education can be given to the people in an agreeable and appreciable form, it is the highest duty of the Alliance to continue in that course. Let nothing, therefore, interfere with the educational propaganda of the Order. Let its earnest aim be first to educate the people and when that is done have an abiding faith not only in its own labor, but the integrity of the people in living up to the full measure of the light as they have been made to see it. Let the work of education continue untrammelled by any other requirements or anxieties, and let the people in their individual capacities live up to the teachings received from the Order. If, after receiving the education given out by the Alliance, the people cannot be trusted, it follows that such education is deficient and greater care is necessary. In fact the province of that Alliance is to instruct, to make that instruction so complete that it will permit of no evasion of duty by those who have received it. When men go out from the Alliance thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of its principles, filled with a determination to see their principles enacted into law, and thereby become prime factors in the economic conditions of the people, these men can be trusted where their political affiliations may lead them, or in whatever political preferment they may select. If neither of the two old parties furnish congenial relations, if their principles are at variance with the doctrines taught by the Alliance, it is not only their right but a solemn duty to seek further and rest until such conditions are either found or founded. In the meantime, let the Alliance as an organization continue to send out men full in the faith of the order, amply qualified to defend its principles, and it will have discharged its full duty. Educate, educate thoroughly, and trust to that education for results, should ever be the object of the Alliance.

One of Many Wrongs. Over 300 old men responded to a recent advertisement of a New York firm asking for three old men to do easy work. The reporter's heart was touched by the stories and appearance of the 297 disappointed applicants. "I have searched for employment," said one, "for two years, and with the exception of a few odd jobs I have utterly failed. I now have poorer health, poorer spirits and less money than when I began to work for me but increased suffering and smaller prospects every day. There is no place in our civilization for old men. I blame no one. I simply recognize the fact that I am not needed in the world, and it is best that I leave it." The old man may not have been responsible for his poverty, but somebody is. This is a brutal civilization of ours. The worthy are often the weak, but the weak are not wanted. Society reserves its crown for those who can make money—and buckets of it.—New Nation.

Who is the Fool? Laboring Man.—Mr. Banker, I want to deposit \$100 for a year; what interest do you give? Banker.—If you leave it a full year I will give you four per cent. L. M.—All right, give me the check. B.—Certainly, my noble fellow, here it is. L. M.—Now, I guess that I can loan some money out here to a farmer, and at a good percentage, and as you are paying me four dollars for the use of my \$100 I will leave this check with you as security and I want you to lend me \$90 on it at one per cent per annum. B.—We don't do that kind of business. You must think we are fools to let you have money and then pay you for the privilege of doing so. L. M.—Is that the name you call fellows who do that kind of business? Why, old fellow, that is what I Uncle Sam has been doing for you these many years past. Do you mean to say that he is a fool?—Farmer's Gazette.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1891.

Roller Mill Flour per 100 lbs. \$1.50 California dried Peaches per lb. \$1.25 Snow Flake " " " 2.00 Prunes " " 1.10 20,000 lbs. Pie Nic " " 2.20 Breakfast Coffee " " .75 10,000 " Minn. Patent best in the city " " 2.80 Lily Gloss Starch " " 7 Elastic " " 10 Bran " " " 60 Pepper " " 18 Shorts " " " 25 Cinnamon, Cloves, Mustard and Cream Tartar per lb. 25 Car Glidden painted hog and cattle wire " " 3.35 Baking Powder 5 to 45cts. Staples 3/4c per lb. Granulated sugar " " 5.00 " " Sweet corn " 1.00 Spreckles C " " 4.00 " " Blk herr's " 1.75 Extra C " " 4.75 " " Cal. grapes " 1.75 Fine uncolored Japan Tea per lb. 25 " " Pie Peaches " 1.50 Corn Chop " " 20 " " Table " 1.75 Finest imported " 45 " " G. G. plums " 1.75 Silver Rice, a new article " " 1.25 very nice " 5 " " Scotchash " 1.50 Flake Wheat " 4 Rockford one-half Hose " 75 " Oats " 31 " very best " " 1.10 Michigan Dried Apples " 24

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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 a bottle, have had no trouble since the last attack, about three years ago. J. D. CALHOUN, Editor Lincoln Weekly Herald. For sale by Druggists. 12m43

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