

The Acceptance of Wm. Neville.

We received some time ago the letter of acceptance of the nomination for judge in the Thirteenth District by Hon. Wm. Neville. Lack of room prevented our printing in full. It is a very able letter from a very able man whom we hope will be elected by a rousing majority. We make a few short extracts:

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Sept. 5, 1891. HON. CHARLES FURNELL, GEO. T. SNEELING, GEO. W. GODFREY, H.D. RHEA, AND O. F. LINDSTROM, COMMITTEE: DEAR SIRS:

Your communication notifying me of my nomination for the district judgeship by the people's independent convention, within and for the Thirteenth district of Nebraska has been received.

I am heartily in sympathy with your reform movement, and since arriving at manhood, upon many of the reforms asked, have been what corporation newspapers and tools were pleased to call an agitator.

The history of the world has been, that the people have watched with solicitude the growth of power from whatever source, when such power was not to be wielded by the people for the people. Every effort upon the part of kings to increase the means by which they held their people in subjection has been met by an effort on the part of the people for greater freedom, and the result a decrease in the confidence of the people in their rulers.

So it is in this country, every effort upon the part of corporate capital and corporations to make the people and to-day the bread they shall eat tomorrow will be met by an effort on the part of the people to prevent slavery induced by poverty, and the result will be a decrease in the confidence between capital and labor.

Your reform movement has purified the ballot box and made it possible through it for the other reforms to speedily follow.

Effort upon effort has been made by the state and general government to regulate the freight and passenger transportation, but to no purpose. In this state railway corporations are capitalized at about ten times their actual cost, (one of them at \$100,000 per mile) and upon a plan for their interest upon the investment, the profits which should go to the producer, are taken for the cost of shipment.

The combinations of railways and buyers in the great market centers, feel so sure of their ability to leave the producer or the cost of his production, that they fix the prices, and bargain away the producer's crops months before they are harvested.

The circulating medium of the country should be increased per capita, until the business can be done upon a cash basis, fair values established and loans effected upon a reasonable rate of interest. This can be accomplished by free coinage, and should that not prove sufficient, the proper issue of legal tender treasury notes. If the government can take security from corporations, and authorize such corporations to issue money as a circulating medium, there is no good reason why the government may not issue money itself upon equally good security.

The postal savings bank system, recommended by our state platform, adopted at Hastings, should be adopted by the government. It would prevent many of the great evils which result from the improper manipulations at the financial centers.

If it was necessary to reduce the tax on sugar to cheapen the article to the consumer, while infant industries were springing up in our midst, it is hard to understand why it was thought necessary to increase the tax on tin, when there wasn't even an infant industry to be protected.

The issue is national, and success can only be achieved by a solid front. The man who votes against the ticket, because of local issues, personal prejudice or pet hobby, is not only a reformer, but a traitor, because he places self-interest above the common good. Mark him, so that you will recognize him when he bobs up in the future, as he is sure to do; the kicker always wants an office, but never gets one.

Thanking you, gentlemen, and through you the convention, for the confidence placed in me, I am very truly yours, W. M. NEVILLE.

Philips County Solid for the Independent Ticket.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Sept. 28, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE: The independent of Philips county met at the court house, with a full delegation, Saturday, Sept. 26, and placed a full county ticket in the field. It is a winner.

The following names were placed in nomination: Judge, G. W. Stover; clerk, Albert Erickson; treasurer, P. C. Funk; clerk district court, L. C. Huck; sheriff, D. Connelly; superintendent, W. A. Garrett; surveyor, M. W. Kedy; coroner, Dr. D. S. Palmer.

The Lord took a hand in the matter by sending a drizzling rain so farmers could attend the caucuses and the convention. There are no dissensions in Philips county this year. Put her down for 1,900 votes out of a possible 2,000 for Hon. J. W. Edgerton and see how far we miss it.

The following are the resolutions adopted: Resolved, That we, the delegates of the People's Independent Party, of Philips county, in convention assembled, do hereby announce our unequalled endorsement of the platform adopted at the People's Independent National Conference, held at Cincinnati May 18th and 19th, 1891, also at the state convention held at Hastings August 11, 1891, as well as the candidates nominated at the latter convention and at the judicial convention held at Minden August 28.

Resolved, That while leading men of the republican party have declared that the decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in American politics, and the late democratic state convention, by applauding the name of Cleveland and at the same time endorsing the idea of the free coinage of silver, has shown the inherent dishonesty of the leaders of these parties, we hereby assert the stability of our free institutions demands that the decalogue and the Golden Rule should not only have a place in, but should be the corner stone of, American politics.

Resolved, That in order that political corruption may be kept out of our party, we declare our opposition to any nomination of candidates for political purposes, and we believe that no person is worthy of our support who takes a part in any deal or makes a promise to fur-

OUR MONEY.

Where is the Abundant Currency We Are Told We Possess?

It is very difficult at the present time to pick up a city daily without finding some sneering remark about the Alliance. And of all the demands that our grand organization makes, says Wm. Beer in the National Economist, that for direct loans to the people must take the brunt of the attack. They ridicule it to their hearts' content. They tell us that in a country of practicable men such a scheme is an illusion or a snare. They even go so far as to say that it would financially ruin the United States. But the most audacity is exhibited when we read that there is plenty of money in the country, and to increase the currency now would be utterly folly. But let us see who has and owns this great abundance of currency. Is it the husbandman that toils from early dawn until late at night, striving to earn an honest livelihood in the sweat of his face, and not of somebody else, as these gentry do, that look down on the horny-handed tillers of the soil?

It most certainly can not be the class of people as a whole, for it would be so many foreclosures of mortgages, or is it the laboring man that wends his way home from the place of his employment? Is it the mechanic or artisan, that enters the shop in the morning and sacrifices his brains and muscles to receive as an equivalent the wherewithal to surround the loved ones at his humble dwelling with whatever comforts he may afford? We must emphatically deny it is not. And the bare fact will bear us out. The very men that come forth and instruct the public how to obtain the means by which every creature called man may earn a comfortable existence are laughed at, and what is still worse, they are slandered with the foulest epithets our language contains. Who does this dirty work? In every instance it is somebody interested in it. The upper ten that have control of the finances of this country know well if the people are once enlightened their reign will cease. Consequently they employ every means within their power to prevent the spreading of this new gospel of truth. They endeavor to make the people at large believe that to become a rich man or woman, all they have to do is to work hard and save all they can, and, last but not least, vote the old party ticket. But the time is past when people believe everything they hear. The era of cool and deliberate judgment is at hand when every man weighs carefully every statement of consequence he hears uttered. Slowly the people are having their eyes opened. The teachings and writings of those whole-souled noblemen of nature that have warned the country of the danger ahead, are at last listened to very attentively, and what is far better, they are heeded.

They demand a change of condition. The powers that are, and will be, perhaps, are racking their brains to invent some scheme by which to avert the public mind from grasping the real condition of affairs. Aye, they go further than that; they offer a substitute for our demands. Is this not a silent, nay an open acquiescence that there is something wrong, and that something must be done to satisfy the public to some extent? And if this is to be, why not come down altogether and do what the people demand? Yes, we are told, but it is not practicable! Not practicable, when a system of loans on hand security has been in successful operation for nearly half a century! When the old adage that history repeats itself is again proven true, what will the opposition say?

The Sub-Treasury Plan. The enemies of the Farmers' Alliance when they first enter the lists, by what appears like a fatality, direct their attack upon the sub-treasury plan. Evidently they think this the weak and easily pierced joint in the Alliance armor; but as one after another their spears shiver to pieces while they fail to pierce the joint, they realize that if the sub-treasury plan is not invulnerable, at any rate the enemy has not yet forged the weapon that can pierce it. So far all the attacks upon the sub-treasury plan have only resulted in making converts to the idea and in confirming the faith of those who already believe in it. Essentially it is the same system as was in vogue in the old commonwealth of Pennsylvania before the revolution, of which Edmund Burke said, on the floor of the British house of commons, that under it the commonwealth had enjoyed a prosperity greater than that enjoyed by any other community in the world. It is not cause for wonder that the money power and all who do its bidding denounce the sub-treasury plan and rail against it. It would permanently retire them from the business of devouring industry and compel them to live by their labor or starve.—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

Perhaps the following is also a satisfactory reason for the change of heart by the Citizen: With the crops of this year, Kansas farmers could, many of them at least, again get on their feet did not legislation indirectly keep the prices down so low, that little is left after paying their expenses and taxes. Were we permitted to exchange our grain in the markets of the world for those things the buyers of it have to sell, wheat would be worth to-day in Kansas much more than it is, and had not the legislation of the past twenty-five years been such as to appreciate money and depreciate farm property and products of the soil, our corn, cattle, hogs, in fact every thing that we have to sell, would be much enhanced in price. As it is, however, we have to take whatever we can get, and God knows that is little enough.

The Advocate says: Republican editors should get together and come to an understanding. While the Capital is telling its readers of the solidity of the Democratic party of the South and the futurity of the hope of northern Alliance men that the People's party will gain any strength south of Mason's and Dixon's line, the Clay Center Dispatch correctly sizes up the situation and shows that there is the same danger of the overthrow of Democracy in the South as of Republicanism in the North. This will never do. Get together, gentlemen, and arrange to all tell the same story.

Cheyenne County Independents. SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 29, 1891. EDITOR ALLIANCE: The independent party of Cheyenne county met in convention at Sidney, Sept. 26th, and nominated a full county ticket. The delegates in convention subscribed money enough to assure us of an independent paper being started here at once. The nominees are county judge, H. R. Ayers; clerk, Geo. Lingenfelter; treasurer, F. A. Rowan; sheriff, J. E. Hebert; coroner, S. H. Osborn; superintendent of public schools, Flora A. Wilcox. Bro. Powers and Bro. Frazer spoke for us on the 12th of Sept., convincing all that the questions of reform are demanding the attention of all true citizens of a free country. F. A. W.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

Did John Sherman Allow 'Stop the Coinage of Silver'?

Having succeeded in stopping the coinage of silver, the price of silver bullion in consequence having fallen, as it was claimed that it did, although I contended that the claim cannot be maintained by fair argument, because there being no manufacturing standard by which to measure values, the difference between the two metals may as readily have arisen from a rise in gold as a fall in silver, and it is as reasonable to suppose that the increased demand for gold to fill the place from which silver has been displaced would cause it to rise, as that silver would fall in value owing to there now being a smaller demand for it. Be that as it may, we have two standards of value, gold and silver; measured by the gold standard silver was worth 20 cents, and measured by the silver standard gold was worth \$1.25. Now which was the correct measure? Should we decide it by comparing the value of each with other values? We should decide in favor of silver, for measured by that as a standard other values had changed but little, but measured by gold there had been a universal fall of 20 per cent, which to an unbiased mind would indicate that in gold was the change. But it was unquestionably to the interest of the plutocratic nurseries of our (?) congress to decide that the gold standard should be maintained. Where one dollar was 20 cents more valuable than the other, any creditor would prefer to receive his pay in the larger, and any debtor to pay in the smaller. The contest, therefore, was directly between the debtor millions and the creditor thousands, and the congress by which it was to be decided was supposed to represent the whole and to act for the greatest good to the greatest number. Let us see how they really did act; but to understand the question we must know a little more of its merits.

For three or four years preceding the year 1791, the question as to what should be our standard of value was thoroughly considered and discussed by men, among whom figured Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Morris, Adams, the Masons, and the Lees, men who gave to America the well-deserved credit of being the nursery of statesmen; and the result of that thorough and full consideration was the law fixing 37 1/2 grains of pure silver as the American unit of account, and naming it the dollar.

The weight of the eagle at that time was, in pure gold, 247 1/2 grains; the ratio between silver and gold was 15 to 1, and thus it continued to be until 1834, when, after a discussion of six years in congress, when that congress had as members Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Albert Gallatin, John White, Thomas Benton and their contemporaries, it was determined that "The act of congress of the year 1791, which declared that the dollar of the United States should contain 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, has irrevocably fixed that quantity as the equivalent of a dollar of account, and as the permanent standard of value (standard payment), according to which all contracts must be performed." They acted in accordance with this decision by changing the quantity of gold in the dollar, or tenth-angle, from 24 1/2 grains to 23.2, making the ratio 16 to 1 instead of 15. By 1837 it was discovered that a little too much gold had been taken away, and the error was corrected by putting back to the gold dollar 2-100 of a grain, making it to contain 23 22-100 grains of pure gold, and the ratio a little less than 16 to 1; and thus it remained until 1874, when to make the dollars in which their ill-gotten bonds and the interest thereon was to be paid represent more of the people's earnings, the bond-holders, assisted by English tricksters and British gold, contrived (for Ernest Seyd, the English banker, boasted that he had drawn the bill which did it, and with \$500,000 of English gold secured its passage) not to increase the amount of silver in the dollar of our ancestors, but actually to demonetize it, and with so much secrecy and stealth that even the president of our nation, the speaker of our house of representatives and the respective leaders, to whom our parties pay such servile homage, were not aware of it.

Fellow-citizens, how are our laws made and who interprets them? Is the privilege of making them bought by any schemer who has gold enough with which to pay, and is the secretary of the treasury, also their hireling, the only interpreter of these? And is congress only there to cover up such villainy? Sure it is that the secretary alone seems to have been the interpreter of this law, else why was the coinage of silver stopped? John Sherman seems to have been the only man in congress who knew of it. The people's representatives allowed 20 per cent to be added to the people's debts, and did not even know it, and it was no thanks to them that years after the people found it out. They did not make it a campaign issue; their only talk was the abuse which either party heaped upon the other, and both made haste to do the bidding of their plutocratic masters.—H. B. Turner, in Nat. Economist.

Law for the Individual and Privilege for Corporations. In his lecture on "The Problems of the Second Century," delivered recently in a half dozen different parts of the country, ex-Senator Ingalls referred to the unequal distribution of wealth as one of the threatening evils of the day. Having said this, he proceeded to show how little he really knew of the causes which produce the great inequalities of wealth by the following utterances—not new to Kansas, the same thing having been repeated by Mr. Ingalls verbatim, et litteratum, et punctuatum, a number of times in his public addresses in this state.—Mr. Ingalls believing that a well-constructed paragraph suffers nothing from frequent iteration:

I have searched in vain to discover any legislation that did not bear equally upon Jay Gould and myself and the other citizens of the United States. All have equal claims, as far as I know, and the only reason I know I had not brains enough to become one.

The famous picture "The Angelus" brought \$100,000. No citizen was

CLASS LEGISLATION.

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prevented from painting it. It only required a few tubes of color, a camel-hair brush, a small square of canvas and brains. The poultry dasher who paints pictures for \$2.50 apiece thinks he is a victim. In quoting the above from Senator Ingalls' speech referred to it as "a whole truth under the half jest." Yet the Tribune, in a moment of unwonted frankness, not very long ago, exposed in a few lines one of the abuses of the railway management of this country, by which promoters of new lines load down the companies with watered stock and try to sell the inflated securities to investors who, as the Tribune said, really pay for the road. If that journal had stopped to remember in its interval of outspoken truth it would have realized that there is one case in which the effort to make immense fortunes is by hoodwinking the public into investing in securities representing two or three times the actual cost of securities.

It is true the law—that is, the theory of well considered and honestly administered law—does not give one man advantage over another. But to stop there is to tell a very small part of the truth. For the nullification and defiance of the law have afforded too many opportunities to pile up immense fortunes at the cost of the people to permit that feature of the day to be overlooked in considering the causes of the unequal distribution of wealth.

It is against the law for great corporations, or individuals either, to combine in order to suppress competition and enhance the cost of staple productions; but fortunes have been and are made in that way. It always has been contrary to the law for railway corporations to discriminate in favor of one shipper and against another, but that sort of a thing has been done in Kansas for over twenty consecutive years, is done now by every railroad doing business in this state, and by every railroad doing business in every other state, and probably will continue to be done just so long as corporations retain their present form of power, and a large share of the great fortunes of our time have their root in that abuse.

The Tribune remarks that "law does not enable one man to project or to build a railroad rather than another." It is true, but there are other influences than law at work. It is not so many years ago since the combined edict of the corporate magnates went forth that a railroad in process of construction through an eastern state—Pennsylvania—should not be built. And although these magnates had to defy the constitution of that state, the corporation edict proved stronger than the fundamental law of the Keystone state. This was followed very shortly by a compact between the railroad magnates and the great bankers of New York, which decreed in effect that no one else should be permitted to build new railroads in the trunk line territory except the trunk lines themselves. The laws of Kansas prohibit swindling, fraud and highway robbery, and yet it is actually, literally and unblushingly, and in broad daylight, and oftentimes with collusion of our courts practiced, and the people swindled, defrauded and robbed. With these facts on record, and the plea, that we do not prevent one man from building and owning railroads rather than another, is a somewhat pitiful evasion of the real record.

No sensible man objects to the wealth gained by superior skill, intelligence, inventiveness or frugality in the legitimate efforts of life. But it is the wealth gained by devising means to hoodwink, deceive, defraud and burden the public to which objection is valid. In the vast majority of such cases they are direct evasions or nullifications of the theory, and generally of the letter of the law. It is also the fact that nearly every great fortune created within the present generation owes its start or its augmentation to some such violations of justice, honesty and law. If Senator Ingalls and the Tribune really wished information on these points, they would find little difficulty in obtaining evidence of the rule of special privileges and favoritism by which the colossal fortunes of our day are made.—Athenian Champion

Demagogy. One of the peculiar unctious manners in which the plutocratic press refers to the leaders of the Alliance is to class all of them as selfish demagogues. The good and pious statesmen who have been leading this country to destruction for the last twenty-five years are not demagogues, tricksters and political charlatans. Oh, no! They have not deceived anybody. While all this iniquitous financial system was being born, fostered and encouraged under the tender care of these statesmen they could foresee that it would result in 90 per cent of the people being placed under mortgage and 91 per cent being involved in debt. They told the people all the time that this glorious future would soon dawn upon them! They were not demagogues! They just kept the people watching the revision of the tariff they never made, and showed them how beautifully they would save the country from vandal hands every two years, with punctilious regularity drawing their large salaries, and at the end of twenty-five years these statesmen are in very fine condition, financially, and the people they have been saving are awake to the fearful reality that these statesmen were serving themselves, whom they called the country, and the great mass of the people, with their great and manifold interests, had gone to the demotion bow wows. That was statesmanship—not demagogy! Probably it would not be a bad idea to exchange that kind of statesmanship for its antipodes, demagogy. If that is the sense in which the Alliance leaders are referred to as wholesale and retail dealers in demagogy, it is probable that they can stand it and the people will indorse it.

The Revler, Mo. Appeal: The enactment of good and just laws and the repeal of the iniquitous laws by which the idle few are enabled to rob the toiling millions would be a safer and more lasting protection against labor troubles and riots than a standing army or galling ruts." Labor demands the just reward of its toil, no more, and it will be satisfied with nothing less.

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"THE MONEY SAVERS"

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Michigan Dried Apples, Aiden Evaporated Apples, California Dried Apples, etc.

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"STEEL WONDER" FENCE MACHINE. Runs easily—weaves rapidly. The best steel machine made. Wholesale prices where we have no agents. Freight paid. Agents wanted. Send for circular to Goshen Fence Ma. Co., Goshen, Ind.

Notice to Coal Consumers. I have been able to complete arrangements whereby we are better able than we have been heretofore to make satisfactory prices on all grades of Canon City and Trinidad coal, as well as the best grades of Northern Colorado coal over any line of road running out of Denver or Pueblo. Their capacity is sufficient to guarantee prompt shipment. I will keep purchasers posted on prices upon application. The lowest possible wholesale rates are obtained. Cash must accompany all orders. J. W. HARTLEY, State Agt., Lincoln, Neb.

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W. C. T. U. RESTAURANT Has Fairly Earned a First-class Patronage. Good meals served in a quiet home-like manner with moderate prices cannot fail to please. 138 South 12th St. LINCOLN, NEB.

CINCINNATI SHOE STORE. We carry the best Boots and Shoes in the city. We think we can suit you and fit your feet. We also make the best shoes in the city. Give us a call. We think we can satisfy you by giving you good honest Boots and Shoes. 1228 O St. Lincoln, Neb. Warner & Wolfanger.

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