

The Farmers' Alliance, Published Every Saturday by THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. Burrows, Editor; J. M. Thompson, Business Manager.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom That transfigures you and me.

Laurel crowns cleave to deserts, And power to him who power exerts.

A roddy drop of manly blood The surging sea outweighs.

He who cannot reason is a fool, He who will not reason is a coward, He who dare not reason is a slave.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Address all business communications to Alliance Publishing Co., 11th and M streets, Lincoln, Neb.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

J. BURROWS, Editor. J. M. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

SEVEN COLUMN QUARTO. It will always be found on the side of the people and wholly devoted to the advocacy of reform principles in state and nation.

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Independent Peoples' Ticket.

Independent State Ticket. For Associate Justice of Supreme Court, JOSEPH W. EDGERTON.

For Regents of the University—A. D'ALLEMAND, of Furnas Co. E. A. HADLEY, of Greeley Co.

Independent County Ticket. For District Judge—W. M. LEESE, A. S. TIBBETTS, OLIVER W. CROMWELL.

For County Treasurer—O. HULL, Mill Precinct. For Sheriff—W. M. F. EFIELDT, Buda.

For Clerk of District Court—ELIAS BAKER, of Lincoln. For County Clerk—W. M. S. DEMAREE, Sallito Precinct.

For County Superintendent—Prof. H. S. BOWERS, Lincoln. For County Commissioner—MATT MAUEL, Little Salt Precinct.

For County Judge—W. S. WYNN, of Lincoln. For Cossack—DR. HOSMER, of Lincoln.

For County Surveyor—J. A. ROBINSON, of Lincoln. For Justices of the Peace—FRED SHEPHERD, J. C. McNERNY, H. C. PALMER.

For Constables—WILLIAM LIVINGTON, A. J. WARWICK.

Assessors, First ward, Wheatley Mickelwitz; Second ward, C. H. Waite; Third ward, John Currie; Fourth ward, E. E. Kemp; Fifth ward, H. L. Klock; Sixth ward, C. Marshall; Seventh ward, W. J. Costes.

J. V. WOLFE, Chmn's State Central Com. C. H. PIRTLE, Sec'y State Central Com.

HEADQUARTERS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, LINDELL HOTEL.

Lancaster County Central Committee. W. F. WRIGHT, Chairman. S. S. JONES, Secretary.

The able article on our editorial page of this issue on the silver coinage question is from the pen of Mr. Alfred Clark, formerly editor of the Chicago Express.

We ask a careful reading of the article. Mr. Clark wields a trenchant pen. We shall continue to publish facts and arguments on this question; which we invite the Journal to answer, instead of continuing its disgusting and senseless scurrility against the editor of this paper.

The railroad ring papers are now abusing Judge Edgerton as a man ignorant of law. When elected to the supreme bench, as he certainly will be, will he be so ignorant as to require three or four months to decide whether a bogus governor is or is not a citizen of the United States?

THE FREE PASS VILLAINY.

We republish below from our last week's issue a list of some of the mendicants who are pensioners on the bounty of the B. & M. railroad company.

- F. M. Hall, L. C. Barr, C. O. Whedon, J. D. McFarland, C. W. Pierce, W. J. Houston, C. L. Caldwell, A. G. Hastings, J. J. Dawback, Elmer Stevenson, D. G. Courtney, Phelps Paine, C. W. Mosher, A. Halter, S. J. Alexander, Tom Benton, Ed. R. Sizer, R. B. Graham, C. O. Whedon, N. C. Abbott, A. S. Talbot, I. M. Raymond, Charles Magoon, William Baird, John B. Wright, D. C. Van Duya, W. E. Stewart, H. D. Hathaway, R. E. Moore, W. H. Clark, L. Meyer, G. Ensign, L. C. Pace, Sam. Melick.

The following candidates on the republican ticket hold annual passes on the B. & M. R. R.: Allen W. Field, judge. C. L. Hall, judge. Sam. McClay, sheriff. I. W. Lansing, county judge. S. W. Burnham, county treasurer.

Mr. Chandler, a republican senator from New Hampshire, has been making some marvelous revelations in relation to this free pass corruption in his state. We do not mention it because we have to go out of this state for that sort of corruption, but because Mr. Chandler is a very eminent republican authority. His present exposure of railroad and political rottenness is not made from any qualms of conscience, but because the other fellow got ahead of him, and it only illustrates the adage, that "when rogues fall out honest men come by their own." Mr. Chandler says that "the state of New Hampshire is now possessed by two railroad systems," and adds that "railroad passes and railroad money dominate the state, and the governor, councillors, senators and representatives are the mere agents in their offices of the two great railroads."

Substitute Nebraska for New Hampshire and the statement would be true, with the exception of a portion of the members of the last legislature. Jay Gould's testimony that "in a democratic district I am a democrat, in a republican district a republican, but I am an Erie man all the time" is finely illustrated in the New Hampshire case, as stated by Senator Chandler. He says: "The result of the situation is that democratic bosses controlling the New Hampshire railroads are allowed to dictate the policy and name the candidates of the republican party. Their republican employees, paid by passes and money, corruption by the caucus and the conventions of the republican party, and their tools become its nominees."

The above from a United States Senator as an indictment of his own party, is sufficiently startling. It strikingly illustrates what we have so unceasingly reiterated for a long time past, that the contest now going on is not between the old parties, but between a powerful interest which is using those parties for its tool on the one hand, and the people on the other. Mr. Chandler goes on: "All lawyers ride free. The editors and news-paper managers ride free. Ministers ride free or at special rates. The governor rides free. His council ride free. All officers at the state house ride free. The members of the legislature all ride free, not only during the session, but during the rest of the year. County, city and town officers ride free. The wives and children of most of the free riders also ride free. Corruption by free passes and railroad tickets is almost universal. If any person, high or low, rich or poor, is heard to make vigorous protest against any railroad wrong, he is approached by some ready emissary of the rogues and quieted by a free pass."

Mr. Holdrege admitted to the writer that the free travel of the B. & M. amounted to 10 per cent of the whole. The cost of supervision of this business will be equal to 10 per cent more. Hence, if the free list was discontinued the passenger traffic could be conducted for 15 per cent less than at present without impairing the receipts of the companies. In other words, the general public is paying 15 per cent additional for its passenger traffic in order that the favored few may ride free.

Theoretically all citizens have equal rights under the law. Railroads are public institutions established for the equal service of all citizens. Do they not become agencies of the grossest inequality when the millionaire banker, the well-to-do lawyer, the politician, merchant and office holder can with their families be transported free in palaces cars, while Jones the carpenter and Brown the stone-mason must pay full fare or walk? Do these corporations expect that Brown and Jones, earning their money by hard days' work, will continue to submit to see Field and Hall and Mosher and Whedon, and all the rest, ride over their necks and spend their money, when they can find redress in agitation and voting? Can't these corporations see that Brown and Jones and Smith can't fall to believe that this free riding by the Hathaways, and Geres and Melicks and Burrs, on roads established by law for the equal service of all is no better than stealing? Do these corporations expect to buy their laws, their judicial decisions, their political influence, their business support and prestige, of these judges and lawyers and merchants and editors and politicians, and pay for them out of the pockets of Smith and Brown and Jones, and have the latter submit like dumb brutes and make no reprisals? You corporations capping fools, is your vision so narrow that you cannot see that good crops have nothing to do with this question, and that so long as unjust social inequality exists and increases so long will discontent also increase? And can you not also see that as this discontent is based on just demands—is caused by the

grossest injustice—and that as it is the demand of the many for inalienable rights against special privileges for the few—that in the long run you must go down before it? We warn you now that you may hedge and palter as you will, train your Pinkertons, build your draw-bridge arsenals control the courts, corrupt the senators and poison the press, still a holy altar-fire is lighted that you not only cannot quench, but that is bound to spread into a raging conflagration that will scorch you and your illegitimate philosophy of privilege to cinders and ashes.

THE TENNESSEE CONVICTS.

The promise of the Governor of Tennessee that the grievances of the miners should be redressed, and the convict system be reformed, remains unfulfilled. The rings and rascals got in their work, the same as they did in Nebraska last winter, and the penal mines of Tennessee, in which human beings are worked like slaves for the profit of political bosses, remains a blot upon nineteenth century civilization. Under this villainous convict lease system men are let out to hire at rates so reduced that free labor cannot compete with it, not for the benefit of the state or tax payers but to enrich private capitalists. The system is identical with that in vogue in this state, and our convicts are not worked in mines only because we have no mines to work them in. Under this system in the south prisoners have been leased, by means of political influence, to irresponsible parties, and encountered a fate worse than slavery, hurtful alike to public policy and public morals, and destructive of all that was humane and God-like among men. Under this system the free miners of Tennessee were being driven to starvation. But the grievance of the free workers in the shops and factories of the north is just as real, in a business point of view, as that of the Tennessee miners. The competition of convict labor is the same, whether employed in shops within prison walls, or in mines under overseers. The northern system may be more humane than the southern; but in an economic point of view this would only intensify the competition as labor well housed and fed will produce more at less cost than labor exposed to the elements and brutally treated. The wealthy rogues who are the real authors of these systems, who bribe committees and stifle investigations, are not only the enemies of the working men, but of society as well, and society should not hesitate to put its foot on their necks if that is necessary to destroy the system they are maintaining. As long as that system lasts it will thrust itself into legislation and morality, corrupting law, defiling religion, and perverting justice.

In one vital point our whole prison system is deplorably at fault. When a convict is immured his dependent relatives are deprived of his support, and his earnings turned over by the state to some prison labor contractor. Thus by the very act of depriving a family of its support criminals are created—a helpless mother left to die of despair, girls to grow up in sin, boys to grow up thieves. It is the business of philanthropists and statesmen to find a remedy for this evil. The produce of the labor of convicts, instead of being turned over to swell the profits of the heartless contractors who corrupt legislatures, should be turned into a fund first to help the helpless families of convicts, and second to give the convict a start when he is turned from the doors of the penitentiary. Now, after being immured years, he is turned loose upon society in the very clothes in which he entered his cell, without a dollar in his pocket, and often without any resource for a livelihood. In many cases he who was only part a criminal when convicted is made a confirmed criminal by the state, and turned from the state's penal institution to begin a relentless war upon society. Is it the best that modern christian society can do to maintain institutions for the enslavement of convicts and the manufacture of more convicts? In reforming these institutions in this direction the grievance of honest labor against convict labor would be removed. The outside laborer could not and would not complain of prison competition if the fruit of the labor of the prisoner went to the support of his family, and not to lessen the taxes of the rich or swell the profits of capital. This subject should be agitated until the public conscience is aroused in regard to it.

H. G. ARMITAGE AND MR. BURROWS.

Mr. Armitage senior rakes up some old matters in relation to the establishment of THE ALLIANCE newspaper by his son, and makes statements injurious to Mr. Burrows. Mr. H. G. Armitage is dead. When this matter was discussed before we had no unkind word for him. We shall be very loth to utter one now. But if Mr. Armitage senior forces us to do it we can give some very cogent reasons why we could not take any financial share in any enterprise with Mr. H. G. Armitage. That gentleman had every opportunity to make THE ALLIANCE a success that Mr. Burrows had. The secretary moved his office to the city and made the paper his organ, and a business house was established here. But notwithstanding these facts the paper in Mr. Armitage's hands was a total failure. Under exactly the same conditions in Mr. Burrows' hands it was a success.

ALLIANCE FINANCES.

If Mr. Johnson, one of the lickspittles corporation capping secretaries of the railroad concern at the state house, wants some correct information about Alliance finances, and Mr. Burrows' connection with the same, he can obtain it by calling upon the latter gentleman, or upon Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the State Alliance. And we give the aforesaid Johnson grim warning now that he had better be very careful about publishing information that is not correct.

"ONE DOLLAR AS GOOD AS ANY OTHER DOLLAR."

The pagan worshippers of an imaginary gold supply, and bribed panders to the gold bug philosophy, from President Harrison down to the lowest scribbler, delight to say that they want "every dollar in circulation to be as good as any other dollar."

Yet these hirelings of the money power are the very men who have intruded and legislated since 1863 to prevent the bulk of dollars being as good as any other dollars. The entire drift of legislation since that date has been to make artificial and useless demands for gold, and to degrade silver and legal tender paper.

They dare not allow free coinage of silver because they know that the value of silver bullion would rise on the market and make the pure silver in a legal standard silver dollar equal to the pure gold in a legal standard gold dollar.

Silver was at a premium, temporarily of course, over gold—that is the pure silver in a standard dollar would sell in the markets anywhere, for more than enough gold to make a legal standard gold dollar—when the conspirators struck silver down by the law of demonetization. Since that time, silver has been kept partially demonetized for the sole purpose of keeping it low in price on the markets.

They strike it down by law and keep it down by law, and then curse it for being down, and blab and babble about their earnest desire to make "every dollar as good as any other dollar."

Free coinage of silver would make an increased demand for that commodity, just as refusal to coin gold free would reduce demand for that commodity.

Increased demand results in advance in price with all commodities, the world over. Hence the converse of the proposition must be true. The fact that silver bullion fell in price simultaneously with demonetization, not before demonetization, and has remained low in price ever since, is positive confirmation of the general principle.

The sophism that demand for free coinage is a class favoritism in behalf of mine owners, is a false position. It is a demand that the natural and just rights of the victimized silver mine owners be restored.

The statement that we "should become the dumping ground for the silver of the world," has no foundation in truth. Mr. Leach, director of United States mints, in an argument published in the North American Review, a few months since, especially designed to support the single gold money theory, admits that in only two countries of the world, Mexico and Japan, can so little gold be obtained for the ounce of silver as in the United States. He gives tables to prove this, which are reliable market quotations.

Since the chief nations of the earth get more gold for the ounce of silver by keeping it at home, why should they "dump" their silver here for market where they would get less? The pagan gold worshippers fail to tell us, but continue to harp about the danger of dumping.

If Mexico and Japan want to dump here let them dump. A large and often major portion would find a forced market abroad in bullion to pay for South American and East India goods where silver is always preferred, or a market to European countries whose merchants are obliged to pay in silver for teas, coffees, spices and like indispensable supplies, and who are obliged to buy silver from silver producing countries like the United States and Mexico, and to pay the market rate here and cost of transportation added.

Let it be repeated: When silver is once safely landed in England, France or Germany, costing a higher rate than here, why should they dump their silver here?

The whole befoggling sophistry of gold-bug hirelings, centres round the one villainous scheme, namely, to keep the supply of money for business purposes as low as possible, thus keeping prices of all property as low as possible, except money and notes, bonds and mortgages demanding money.

As labor and property and all products of labor and property shrink, debts increase in value relatively and in like proportion in favor of the creditor class. Legislation tending thus to change the relations between the possessions of the debtor and of the creditor, is a process of giving wealth to a favored class. Good money, honest money, "one dollar as good as any other dollar," uniform currency and all the rest is just what that favored class do not want, and what the people, the debtor class, do want. The cry of the gold bugs for all these things is the old fake. The biggest thief cries "stop thief" the loudest.

ORGANIZE FOR POLITICAL ACTION.

There are a great many different motives for the organization of different interests, but it seems absurd to undertake to organize labor to relieve itself from the oppression and domination of capitalism by any other means than political action. The K. of L. Journal, speaking of this subject in a recent article, says that there is no permanent good to be gained by opposing organized labor to organized capitalism—and capitalism is well organized all along the line now—unless labor can bring into the field more effective weapons than are at the command of its enemies. What is the weapon with which the battle has been fought in the past? The power of endurance. The issue of the great strikes and lockouts has been which party could hold out longest—the capacity for enduring hunger, cold and starvation on the one hand against the willingness to forego profits and lose interest on investments on the other. With the accumulation of capital, the concentration of interests and the increasing number of competitors in the

labor market, the unequal contest has been continually becoming more one-sided. Every succeeding year sees the position of organized capitalism more firmly entrenched, and the prospect of labor succeeding by means of strikes or any form of organized opposition on the old trade-union lines becoming more hopeless than ever. It is folly to tell men to organize to be beaten and crushed en masse instead of as individuals. Organized labor must fight organized capitalism with the weapons which will give it the advantage of superiority in numbers. Numerical strength constitutes the sole point of superiority which we have over our adversaries. "We are many, they are few." The only method in which we can make this numerical superiority tell is by using the ballot. The only tactics which the capitalists really fear are those of political action. So long as organized labor throws away this opportunity of striking at the root of social injustice capitalism can afford to look very complacently at the progress of labor organization, well knowing that, no matter how perfect the system or how strict the discipline, the odds are all in favor of those who possess the means of production and, control the necessities of life. Instead of "organize" simply, the motto of labor reformers should be "organize for political action."

THE WAY TO GET THERE.

There is such a thing as being too independent. If we would get help from others we must sink all minor differences and work together for the chief good. The people must unite against their oppressors, or they will not succeed in overthrowing and driving out the common enemy. We cannot end the war if we carry on a guerrilla warfare against individuals. It is not individuals we are fighting, but the money power and corporate monopolies, combinations of capital controlling great political machines with one object, to rob the people. The power of the machines then must first be broken. Every thoughtful independent must see the necessity of subordinating his judgment to that of the honest majority in its choice of leaders, and he will vote for every man on his ticket with a determination to elect representatives of the people to fill every office, from the lowest to the highest, executive, legislative and judicial. There is not a man on the people's independent state and county ticket whose character can be questioned. There is not one whose loyalty to the people's interests is doubted. Even our enemies dare not charge the independent candidates with dishonesty. And honesty is the first great qualification for office. For a long period honesty has practically disqualified him and rendered well-nigh impossible a man's election, if nominated. But honest men are the kind asked for by the aroused people, and such will receive their suffrages. Honesty and good sound sense are the essentials. Brilliance can be dispensed with in the public servants we are to elect, especially where it must be mortgaged to the railroads and bankers to get the nomination. Therefore think twice before scratching an independent candidate, whatever the old party press may say of him. Let us have a sweeping victory that shall completely break up and demoralize the political gangs that have for so long robbed and enslaved the people.

Blaine is rescued from one serious danger. Dr. Burchard is dead. His mouth is closed.

Joseph Watson, of Watson & Co., Beatrice, Neb., was a caller at this office last week. He had just returned from Topeka, Kan., and goes to the Kansas City exposition with stock this week.

Geo. B. Brace, vice-president of the Eureka Gate company, Waterloo, Iowa, was a caller at Alliance headquarters last Saturday. This company has completed arrangements with State Agent Hartley so that he will handle their celebrated gates in Nebraska the coming season. He made our business office a visit also and we found him an agreeable gentleman and one whom it is a real pleasure to get acquainted with.

Do we think more of the prohibition party than we do of the principle of prohibition? Yes! a hundred times more. Why shouldn't we? The prohibition principle, any principle, is a mere abstraction. The prohibition party is the realization of the principle, in fact and act. Does any sane man think more of a dream than of the reality? Disembodied prohibition—that is the principle. Embodied prohibition—that is the party. We are for the party first. Stand up and say so, boys.—Voice.

We remark to the Voice that last year in Nebraska disembodied prohibition—that is the principle—received about 80,000 votes, while embodied prohibition—that is the party—received only about 6,000. The people don't seem to agree with the Voice.

Edward Rosewater is reported in the columns of his own paper of October 3d as saying:

I did not see half a dozen men drunk outside of England. The people on the continent take an occasional glass of beer, but there are no bars and no treating.

Then why the anxiety of the emperor of Germany, at the present time, over the alarming prevalence of drunkenness in that empire?

Rosewater is further reported as saying: "Americans who are prohibitionists at home take their wine or beer there and seem to think that is all right."

Rosewater prides himself as being at home personally an abstainer from the use of alcoholic liquors and tobacco. Are we to infer that he got drunk as soon as he crossed the ocean, and staid drunk till after he uttered the above insulting lie?

Subscribe for THE ALLIANCE.

LANCASTER CO. DEPARTMENT

Owing to the absence of Mr. Burrows, who is filling appointments in Nebraska, this department has been given to the Lancaster Independent Campaign Committee. They furnish the matter herein contained and are responsible for the facts.

ALLEN W. FIELD AND S. W. BURHAM WILL PLEASE TAKE THE STAND.

Both of you gentlemen occupy honorable positions, the gift of the people; and you at all times must answer to the people. As a starter, it is we believe a fact, that both of you are now, or at least very recently were, large stockholders in the Lincoln park.

Is the rumor true that the stockholders or officers of Lincoln park borrowed \$20,000 or more of the county funds from the county treasurer, S. W. Burnham; or how much was it?

If it is true, has that money been returned into the treasury of the county? Do not both of you gentlemen know that it is unlawful for the county treasurer to loan any of the county funds to any person, company, or corporation?

Is it not true, that the Lincoln Park company, repeatedly this past summer, have for a good round price, rented its base ball grounds to professional base ball teams who played this game on Sundays to vast crowds on these grounds in the park?

When christian people had the players arrested one Sunday for desecrating the Sabbath, did you or did you not induce Judge Willard Stewart to make a most remarkable decision, holding it lawful to play base ball on Sunday?

Is it not true, that one or more picnics or parties have been held in Lincoln park on Sunday, during the past summer, where many kegs of beer were drunk and many persons became intoxicated, noisy and disorderly?

Is it not true, that during many recent Sundays in this park this company has had, or allowed, band concerts, balloon ascensions, steamboat excursions, circle backs, merry-go-round amusements, horse-training shows and many other noisy performances?

Do you think all the foregoing performances in this park on Sunday are in the interest of decency, order and good morals?

Do you think the christian fathers and mothers who have children here going to schools, colleges and churches, would like to have their children attend all the foregoing entertainments at your park on Sundays?

Instead of being upholders and enforcers of the law, do you not know that both of you, and your associates, have been violators of the law at this park on Sundays?

Do you think because of your standing in community, and the cowardice of ministers in the pulpit failing to rebuke your conduct, that it is right, corrupting the morals of the young by repeated desecrations of the Sabbath?

While many good citizens go to your park on Sunday, is it not a fact that your park is a great Sunday resort for gamblers, prostitutes and other vile persons, who parade themselves with stunning conspicuousness and use the park as a trysting place for immoral purposes?

Was your large and expensive dance hall, in your park, erected in the interest of good order and good morals?

Do you know of any public parks in America where the authorities tolerate or allow Sunday performances, like the foregoing given in Lincoln park?

Is not your park run on Sunday solely as a business enterprise to make money?

Now, Messrs. Field and Burnham, we would be pleased to have you answer the foregoing questions squarely and without evasion. If you do not, the people will answer for you, on November 3d, with the Australian ballot.

HOW ARE YOU, NON-PARTISAN JUDICIAL?

The republicans in taking their medicine at their late convention intended to place Judge Tibbetts on the ticket with Field and Hall, but the dose was too much for the rank and file to stand, and the next best thing was for them to shut off such republicans as Woodward and Johnson, and leave the place vacant for the third judge. But as all unfair schemes fail, so did this one, and apparently Fields and Hall are not in it to any great extent.

The convention was packed with B. & M. strikers, and the country delegates there found it out, and went home on the cursing train. It is amusing to hear the different factions talk. The democrats are mad because the machine did not comply with their agreement and endorse Mr. Tibbetts, thereby making their judicial ticket non-partisan in fact.

The republicans are mad because a republican convention refused to place a good republican on the ticket with Field and Hall; and between them both it looks like Field and Hall are in the soup. To stem the tide of public disfavor a new scheme has been struck, and that is, to get a third republican to come out as an independent republican; and Judge Parker has been selected as the man to use his one arm to pull the republican chestnuts out of the fire for Messrs. Field and Hall. This fact is simply breaking faith with the democrats, as it is well known that hundreds of republicans cannot be induced to vote for Mr. Tibbetts because he is a democrat, and such men would go to Leese or Cromwell.

Parker has been selected to catch these votes, and the question is, can he do it? The democrats can see through the gauze without spectacles. That Field and Hall will fail to deliver to Mr. Tibbetts the republican vote, there can be no doubt. If the democrats really desire to clean out the republican court houses the best and surest way is for them to endorse the independent

judicial ticket. The independents put Mr. Tibbetts on their ticket because he is a good man, and will make a good judge. We did not ask for any barter or sale in so doing. Our object was to get a good, clean ticket and we have it. We have never shown bad faith, but will stick to Mr. Tibbetts because we believe, if our judicial ticket is elected, every man and every corporation will receive his or its just dues without distinction, and all litigants will stand before an independent judiciary equally before the law. That Judge Parker will receive some votes no one can deny; but that such votes will come largely from Mr. Tibbetts is a foregone conclusion. The inducement held out to the democrats to vote for republican judges has failed, and as Parker fills the vacancy left by the republican convention, the democrats are no longer under any implied promise to vote for any republican judges.

Now it would be no more than fair for the democratic party to vote for Tibbetts, Leese and Cromwell, then you will be sure to have a non-partisan judiciary, such as Lancaster county has never had. No railroad influence can control them. No promises to be redeemed, except to deal out justice with an even hand to all alike.

EDGERTON.

Long before the Independent State Convention the nomination of J. W. Edgerton was an assured fact. From all parts of the state came news of delegations instructed for him, until a large majority of the delegates were so instructed; and when those delegates met at Hastings it was only to carry out the wishes their constituents had already recorded.

So to-day, long before election his selection as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is an assured fact.

Judge Broady, the Chevalier Bayard par excellence of the democratic party, is unquestionably for him, and brings with him nineteen-twentieths of the democrats of the state.

County democratic conventions are endorsing him all over the state.

The people are enthusiastic for him, and the familiar name of "Our Joe" will be a household word from one end of Nebraska to the other.

Last, but not least, the Omaha Bee is opposing him, and making upon him a low-down personal fight, which is an unflattering presage of his success.

Senator Keiper, Chas. H. Brown, Adams county, Phelps county, Gage county—in fact, men from all sections and all parties, are for Edgerton. The people are making "medicine" and all the money they can raise in Omaha will not avail to beat Edgerton.

Allen W. Field ran on the republican ticket four years ago with Samuel M. Chapman, for district judge in the second judicial district, composing the counties of Otoe, Cass and Lancaster. Field the special favorite of the B. & M. R. company, and without the Australian ballot, and after the free use of money, and the most strenuous efforts of his friends, ran more than four thousand votes behind Chapman.

REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

Many of the veteran republican workers in the city, who worked hard and spent money freely to elect Allen W. Field and the republican ticket four years ago, are causing great terror to the railroad bosses by cutting and ripping up not a few candidates of the B. & M. R. party. Among these slashers may be mentioned Parker, Johnston, Woodward, Billingsley, Courtney, McBride, McBride; and to them may be added Reese and Rose and many others.

The Grand Army republicans generally carry long, sharp knives. The above parties are not backward in saying that they are tired of the B. & M. railroad bossism.

Let the good work go on. Let us for one term, at least, put new men on guard in the offices.

Let the books be overhauled. Tens of thousands of dollars have gone in to the private pockets, made out of county funds. Sheriffs, treasurers, clerks, and other officials, have fattened on ill-gotten gains.

The railroad and State Journal bosses, with their cappers, heeters and strikers, struck down Judge Reese two years ago, and brought the party legislative defeat. Nine of the Lancaster county republican delegates to Hastings convention two years ago, bolted their instructions to vote for Judge Reese for Supreme Judge. All of these nine delegates are red hot supporters of Field and Hall. Hundreds of republicans in this city bolted Roggen for mayor, among whom are three candidates on the republican ticket—Field, Hall and Lansing. Hundreds of republicans last spring bolted the Journal and the B. & M. R. candidate for mayor. Bolting in fact, is fashionable among the republicans in this county, and successful, too.

So it will be this time. Railroad bosses, cappers, heeters and strikers must take a back seat. Nothing is more certain in politics, than that that the rotten B. & M. R. gang will be routed and buried in Lancaster county, in November, by Australian ballots.

Pack your trunks, gentlemen, and be ready to vacate your offices in January, for the people are camping on your trail.

Notice to People's Party.

By request of all the members of the national executive committee of People's party, I call a meeting of said committee at the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind., November 16, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

I have also been requested to invite the three members from each state constituting the national central committee of the People's party, and all other friends of our cause to meet with us on above date. Let every one be present.

Reforma Press Association please publish notice. H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman.

Marshall, Ill., Sept. 23, 1891.