Support Your Papers.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—As my subscription will soon expire I wish to say that when I renew I am going to send you $4 for a club of five, and four numbers I am going to send to those that are not taking an independent paper, and in this letter I want to appeal to my Bro. independents that have come to the light, go thou and do likewise. Bro Farmers, this is your fight for liberty, and in no way will the victory be won peacibly except by educating the masses of the people up to a standard of what is their vital interests, and in no way can it be done so cheaply and effectively as by putting into the hands of the people fearless independent literature like THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. No, Bro. farmers, don't think you are too poor to do any thing on the line of educating the people. Better make one mighty effort now for liberty and justice and throw off the yoke of bondage while you can than to remain slaves to the money power in whose favor all laws are made that amount to a hill of beans. Not only yourselves are slaves but your posterity will be worse slaves than you are. When the war broke out I had a wife and one child to protect. That was all I had in the world. I left them and went to the front to help to maintain this government. A government of, by and for the people. How well did we succeed? The results of the war liberated four million black slaves, only to place in bondage forty millions of whites by the manipulations of the national debt by national bankers, say nothing about extortionate trusts and combines of all kinds, railroad extortion especially, which the people of Nebraska tried hard to throw off last winter but was defeated by a combination of the two old parties.

Now I have a wife and six children and a home (only in name) for it is under mortgage in spite of every thing I could do, having come to Nebraska twenty years ago and have worked like a slave and economized most rigidly.

Now, Bro. farmers, not only use a little of your means to scatter new independent literature and thus place the independent press on a firmer foundation, but send your old papers broadcast all over the land after you have read them. That will cost you but little every month and you won't feel it. I have sent five and six at a time to Ohio and Michigan and it only cost about one cent each.

I say again Bro. farmers, stand by your guns. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

B. N. CLEAVELAND.

Knox County Campaign.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—The hottest campaign in the history of Knox county closed with the third of the present month. The independents placed their ticket in the field early. The democrats nominated candidates only for treasurer and superintendent. The republicans like the independents nominated a full ticket. The independent party elected clerk, sheriff, clerk of the district court and coroner. The independent nominee for superintendent was J. P. Preston, an ex-pastor of the Congregational church at Creighton. He had labored most earnestly and voted for the prohibition amendment a year ago. The temperance people at large and the propibition party knew this. These people were very much concerned over the fact that the democratic nominee had not cared to enforce the teaching in the schools of the scientific temperance text book, a book now sanctioned by twenty-seven states in this great union. He was not in sympathy with this book but in sympathy, we all understood, with modern drinking. These prohition people also knew that Mr. Preston was in full sympathy with this book and would have been pleased to have seen it thoroughly taught in all the schools.

Now, in the face of all these facts what did the prohibition people do? They nominated a lady for the office of superintendent that all knew could not be elected, and with the great probability of so dividing the temperance vote as to defeat Mr. Preston, who was just as good a temperance person as the woman they had nominated and to elect one of the other two who did not care a fig for temperance. This proved to be the result. But it was a close fight notwithstanding all the odds against the independent candidate who out ran the prohibition and republican candidatdes and reaching within 25 votes of the present incumbent.

Though the ladies of the temperance union were urged to endorse Mrs. Kamanski, the prohibition candidate, and though she was an estimable lady and qualified they declined to do so knowing it would divide the temperance vote, thus as most people think showing more wisdom than the prohibition party.

Mr. Preston has challenged the Methodist preacher of Creighton who was active in booming Mrs. Kamanski to discuss the following proposition: Resolved, that the prohibition party in its political actions is frequently if not generally an enemy to practical temperance and to prohibition itself. It will not likely be accepted, but if it is there will be music in the air.

Mr. Preston's many warm friends, without regard to party are much provoked and disgusted at the result and at the means that brought it about. This candidate only had one paper in the county to help him, and that was part democratic and did as much for the democratic nominee as for him, and more. Under the circumstances his vote is a magnificent one. But the prohibition party would commend itself to the common sense of the people if it were to aim at the practical and not defeat what it pretends to love for the sake of an empty name. They "do evil that good may come" which Paul reprobates. Yours,

INDEPENDENT.

Perkins County All Right.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—The independent party in Perkins county gained a complete and decisive victory over a combination of what is left of the two old parties. Both the old parties placed full tickets in the field and both denounced fusion with the other in their conveations, but only a short time before the election the republican candidate for treasurer and democratic candidate for clerk withdrew from the race and it soon became apparent that combination had been agreed on between the leaders of the old parties whereby the republicans were to have the clerk and superintendent, and the democrats the balance of the ticket, and they went in to win with a determination bordering on desperation. But the amount of mud they threw just before election was simply prodigious. The only thing that surpasses it in history was the shelling of the Cemetary by the rebs before their last charge at Gettysburg, and the result was much the same, for when the smoke of battle had rolled away it revealed the independents in full possession of the field without the loss of a man.

Perkins county gave J. W. Edgerton 444 votes, the same number it gave Congressman Kem, so you see from a total failure of crops to a bountiful harvest had no effect on the independent vote in this county. It seems that in some parts of the state the farmers have yet to learn that while good crops is a good thing for the farmer, under our present financial and transportation system it is a bonanza for the corporations. Last year the old parties claimed that reducing the freight rates when there was so little traffic would be a great injustice to the roads. And now when they can not furnish cars to remove Nebraska's wheat crop they raise the rates on grain. Yes, no doubt the railroads, expenses are very great. We would like to know just how much it requires annually to support its servants whose buiseness it is to reduce the farmers to dependence and place them on a level with the horses they work. Perhaps if they would come out and reveal all the expenses they are subject to outside of legitimate railroading the farmers would have some sympathy for them. The question for the farmers to ask themselves is this, who pays those expenses? Government control will do away with it.

J. B OSLER,
Secy. Perkins Co. Ind. Cen. Com.

FRATERNITY AND UNITY.

The North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance to the Brethren of the North.

Greeting: Having turned our backs upon the issues of the dead past, we henceforth look resolutely, earnestly and hopefully to the future, determined upon the discussion and settlement of living issues involving the rights, liberty and prosperity of the people. We clasp your hands, brethren, hands fraternally and patriotically extended to us, and standing boldly and firmly upon the Ocala demands, we will move unitedly and hopefully to the rescue of our country from the hands of the spoiler, that we may restore the government to the people for whose sole good it was instituted and to whom it belongs.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the North Carolina State Alliance at its recent meetmeeting at Morehead. That body was composed of representative North Carolinians, chosen by the members of our order from every county in the state. Similar expressions were given out by each of the state Alliances of the south. All of these adopted similar resolutions in 1890. And herein lies the hope and strength of our order. Fraternity and unity between the great industrial elements of the country, without regard to sectional differences or divisions, is the sheet anchor of our safety, not only as an organization, but as a people.

Upon this rock of fraternity we must build. We can never cure the evils which afflict and oppress us by sectional organizations. The patriotic, reasoning, thinking men of the country realize this important truth. The southern state alliances feel and know its force, hence these declarations. The Alliance people of the northern state alliances feel and know its force, hence these declarations. The Alliance people of the northern states are equally impressed with it and hence they meet us fully half way in this great and patriotic work, and heartily reciprocate our advances.

Much concern is manifested by a certain class of partisan papers in the south at the appearance in our midst of certain Alliance representatives of our northern brethren. Much indiscreet, not to say unjust, criticism has been indulged, and in some instances gross misrepresentations of these brethren have appeared in their columns. It has been charged that they came here at the instance of certain national officials. The above resolution is sufficient warrant for the action of our state authorities in inviting them here. We are glad they came. We are proud of the kindly and fraternal reception so cordially extended to them by our people. We hope they will continue to come, and in increased numbers. It will do us all good. It is significant that a certain class of partisan papers in the north are adopting the same mode of warfare upon our southern brethren who visit that section and preach the gospel of peace and reconciliation. We say to all such papers quit your fears, and cease your unjust and needless criticisms, for you cannot stop or prevent it. The Alliance of North Carolina has the right to invite northern speakers here—the Alliance of the north has the right to invite southern speakers there, and you cannot prevent it by your officious interference. You give more attention to your own business: and you will do and feel better.—Progressive Farmer.

Where They Differ From Christ.

From time to time a Christian minister is reported as declaring that the organization of industry upon the basis of human brotherhood, however admirable as an ideal, is impracticable. We confess that although such declarations by clergymen have been frequent, we cannot get over being astonished by them. If Jesus Christ taught anything at all it was that society ought to be reconstructed upon precisely this basis of brotherhood, and if he laid any charge at all upon his followers it was that they should practice such a brotherhood and seek to make it universal. How a Christian minister can declare against the practicability of a fraternal order of society without coupling, with the declaration, a recantation of his Christian profession and a resignation of his office as a Christian minister, passes our comprehension.—New Nation.

The fact that 20,000,000 of people starving in Russia, where women sell the hair from their heads for small sums to devour food, where famished children devour rags and earth, where whole villages are reduced to solitude, is, indeed, a terrible incident in this wonderful year, but to us the fact that in this city 150,000 people go to bed every night guests of charity, not knowing where a morning meal is to come from, with nothing whatever to do, hope even being dead, is a much graver factor in the problem of our to-day.—New York Recorder.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SCIENCE AND ITS VOTARIES.

Edison's Latest--Artificial Ivory--Eruptive Geysers--Ploughing With Dynamite--The Highest Building in the World--Railway Speed.

Edison's Latest.

The public has come to believe implicitly that when Mr. Edison says he is going to do a thing he will do it. The great inventor keeps his promises, and when he has a surprise in store for the public he announces it only after practical success is assured. There is, therefore, little doubt felt that he will keep his word, operate an electric system of rapid transit between Chicago and Milwaukee by the time of the world's fair, and thus open the great drama which will end with the practical banishment of the steam engine. The reign of that mighty monarch of the industrial world is near its end. No event in the history of the human race has affected its development as profoundly as the utilization of steam power. Ever since the first engine was built that force has ruled unquestioned in the world of industry. Yet that the energy of compressed water vapor was the final means by which mechanical work should be done has never for a moment seemed probable to the reflective mind. Scarcely any instrument could be more wasteful. Its lack of adaptability to a vast number of the purposes of an industrial community, and its strict and rigid limitations have been less thought of than its lack of economy. We get but a fraction of the stored energy of fuel consumed, out of the best-constructed steam engines. And steam as a locomotive power is more profoundly unsatisfactory than steam as a motor for the stationary engine.

Mr. Edison's experiments with the application of electricity to the movement of heavy loads over long distances have now proceeded to a point that permits him to announce success in sight. He has overcome the two great difficulties of electric transportation; the opposition presented to the free transmission of electric power by any foreign substance deposited on the rails, and the loss of power that has always accompanied the transmission of the electric force from a central station to the car motor. He announces that his newest device will be able to pick up a current through several inches of foreign material deposited on the track, and that there will be no calculable dissipation of energy between the central power station and the motor. If this be true, and it is generally believed and well vouched for, then we are, well under way toward the electric era. The comfort and convenience of substituting the electric motor, supplied with energy from stations along the route, for the clumsy, costly and prodigal steam engine, the possible increase in rapidity of transit and the known result of a cheapening of cost of transportation make this an event in the world's history second only to the introduction of steam as motive power, and surpassing that in its ultimate possibilities.

Artificial Ivory.

Frequent and unsuccessful efforts have been made to supply an effective substitute for ivory, and the latest attempt has for its object the production of artificial ivory. A patent has been obtained for a process based upon the employment of the materials of which natural ivory is composed, namely, tribasic phosphate of lime, calcium carbonate, magnesia, alumina, gelatine and albumen. By this process, quicklime is first treated with sufficient water to convert it into the hydrate; but before it has become completely hydrated, or slaked, an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid is poured on to it; and, while stirring the mixture, the calcium carbonate, magnesia and alumina are incorporated in small quantities at a time; and, lastly, the gelatine and albumen dissolved in water are added.

It is necessary to obtain a compound sufficiently plastic and as intimately mixed as possible. The mixture is then set aside to allow the phosphoric acid to complete its action upon the chalk. The following day the mixture, while still plastic, is pressed into the desired form in moulds, and dried in a current of air at a temperature of about 150° Centigrade. To complete the preparation of the artificial product by this process, it is kept for three or four weeks, during which time it becomes perfectly hard. The following are the proportions for the mixture, which can be colored by the addition of suitable substances: Quicklime, 100 parts; water, 300 parts; phosphoric acid solution—1.05 specific gravity—75 parts; calcium carbonate, 16 parts; magnesia, one to two parts; alumina, precipitated, five parts; gelatine; 13 parts.—London Standard.

Railway Speed.

In 1888 England held the plan for railway speed, the 400 miles between London and Edinburgh being made at the rate of from fifty to fifty-seven miles an hour.

America has finally passed all competitors. On Sept. 14 the New York Central beat all records for sustained speed. The 436¼ miles from New York to Buffalo were made in 439½ minutes, or, allowing for stops, 425 minutes. The average speed, including stops, was 59.56 miles per hour, or excluding stops, 61.56 miles per hour.

The fastest recorded time for a short run was made by the Philadelphia & Reading on Aug. 27, when five miles were made at the rate of eighty-seven miles per hour.

For combined length and speed of run, that made recently by the mining magnate, John Mackay, is the greatest for the distances travelled and for the difficulties to be overcome. The 3,000 miles over mountains, canons, rivers and plains, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, were made in a trifle over thirty miles per hour.

It is probable, however, that existing records will not hold their places long. Locomotives are now under construction. They are expected to make 100 miles an hour. The improvements in road beds and car construction are coming to the aid of increased power and rapidity of locomotion and the limits to rate of speed are beyond computation. Increase of speed, however, does not seem to come at the expense of safety. The great proportion of railroad accidents have come about from poky and slack railroading, and from inferior rolling stock and organization which naturally accompany it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Electric Launches.

There seems to be a disinclination on this side of the water to adopt the electric launch that is very popular on the Thames. On the other hand there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of naphtha launches maintained on the Sound on the North River. The naphtha launch has its uses, it is true, but it is a far from pleasant object to those who are not actually sailing in it and it is noisy to those who are far behind it, over the otherwise pleasant waters, streams the disagreeable odor of petroleum. It roars and it smells, and yet it is the best thing of the kind we have.

On the Thames, however, electric launches are used. The power comes from a storage battery and there are stations along the river bank where the batteries may be recharged or uncharged. These boats are are better in every way than the others. They are quiet, odorless and the motive power is cheaper. Our Anglomaniacs are making a dreadful mistake. Electricity, not naphtha, is the thing to keep them in touch with their fellow-creatures over seas.—N. Y. World.

Propeller Screws.

The very general opinion held by engineers regarding the efficiency of special forms of screws has been confirmed by some competitive tests of propellers recently made by the government in Narragansett Bay. It was shown by these tests that a true screw of ordinary form is practically just as efficient as any patent screw which has yet been devised.

The fact is that far less importance attaches to the form of a propeller than many imagine, and where one screw does notably better than another on the same vessel, it is more apt to be due to its better adaptation in points of diameter, pitch, etc., to that particular vessel and engine, than because it is intrinsically a better screw. The main points to be looked after in making screws are to have them adapted to the particular vessel and engine with which they are to be urged, and then take pains to have them true, i. e., so that each blade will do the same amount of work; and smooth, so that as little power as possible will be wasted in friction.

Ploughing With Dynamite.

Sub-soil ploughing with dynamite, is one of the new methods in the South, and it is said to be equal to the process of trenching used by market gardeners to loosen the earth to a depth of two or three feet and allow the absorption of a good deal of water for substaining vegetation during a drought.

The inventor drills holes two or three feet apart, making 1600 to the acre. In each he puts an explosive, and, after tamping, discharges it, the whole number being connected with a wire leading to a battery.

In a recent experiment the explosive used was one-fourth of a small-sized dynamite cartridge, with about an ounce of Judson powder. The surface of the ground appeared to be lifted two or three feet, a few small clods being thrown up to the height of a house.

It was broken to the depth of 30 inches at the points of the explosion and sidewise for a part of the distance between the holes.—New York Sun.

Eruptive Geysers.

Bunsen has explained the periodical eruption of geysers in such a satisfactory manner that doubt is no longer possible. A cavern filled with water lies deep in the earth, under the geyser, and the water in this cavern is heated by the earth's internal heat far above 212 deg., since there is a heavy hydrostatic pressure upon it arising from the weight of the water in the passage or natural standpipe that leads from the subterranean chamber to the surface of the earth. After a certain time the temperature of the water below rises, so that the steam is given off in spite of the pressure, and the column in the exit tube is gradually forced upwards. The release of pressure and the disturbance of the water then cause the contents of the subterranean chamber to flash into steam and expel the contents of the exit pipe violently. These eruptions may also be provoked by throwing stones or clods of turf into the basin of the geyser. The water in the cavern below is disturbed by this means.—Scientific American.

Hardening Cast Steel.

The following is said to be a Swiss method of hardening cast-steel for cutting tools. Mix in a suitable vessel four parts of pulverized rosin and two parts of train oil. Stir well in this one part hot tallow. Into this mixture the article to be hardened is plunged at a low red heat and held there until thoroughly cooled. Without cleaning off, the piece is again put into the fire and suitably tempered in the ordinary way. An examination of steel thus hardened indicates that the hardening is deeper and more uniformly distributed than is commonly the case, and that the steel is less brittle. Articles thus hardened are said to have excellent and durable cutting quality.

Failure of a Big Gun.

A London dispatch says. A crack has developed in the 110-ton gun on board the British ironclad "Victoria," the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. The defect is in the inner tube, near the muzzle, and the gun has been sent to Malta, where the defective portion will be cut off. It is hoped that the cutting off of the end will not impair the efficiency of the gun.

The Post, dilating upon these constant gun failures, says that the matter must be probed, and asks whether such heavy guns are necessary, adding: "Many authorities contend that we need reform both in regard to weight and in regard to the system of rifling."

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