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Che Larmers' Alliance,

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Business Manager . BURROWS

"In the beauty of the lillies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom That transfigures you and me. As he strove to make men holy Let us strive to make them free, Since God is marching on." -Julia Ward Howe.

"Lourel crowns cleave to deserts, And power to him who power exerts.

"A ruddy drop of manly blood The surging sea outweighs." -Emerson

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

N. R. P. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

one communic dress matter for publicat en on both sides of the pape ned. Very long con

'ARMERS' ALLIANCE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

J. BURROWS, Editor.

J. M. THOMPSON, Business Ma'gr.

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ZINE. BY J. BURROWS.

that may follow:]

[We publish below in full the article in the Century for December, to which we will reply, the reply to be in this and one or two succeeding numbers of tion. (S) If size of per capita circulation THE ALLIANCE. Preserve this paper

determines prosperity, how does it hap pen that the Argentine Republic, with a for reference in reading the articles per capita of over one hundred dollars, is in such financial, commercial, and in-dustrial collapse? How did it happen

The "Per Capita" Delusion. (1) The per capita argument has al-ways been a favorite method for sus-taining a demand for cheap money. that repeated additions to its volume of march to ruin? (9) The delusion behind the per capita

Such demands invariably arise when times are hard, that is, when money is scarce. The cheap-money advocates, acting on the knowledge that a great argument is the same one that is behind large issue of money by the govern-ment will carry with it in some mystemany people are wishing that they had more money in their pockets, come forward with the explanation that the real cause of the trouble is the smallness of the monetary circulation, the volume of currency not being adequate for the de-anything in return for it. It is based currency not being adequate for the demands of the business of the country. on the idea that the government can class may be found in the plain illustra-They point to other countries, like create money, and is a perfectly logical tion given above. Increase prices by deduction from that idea, for if the an increased per capita circulation, and that they have a much larger per capita circulation than the United States, and claim that everybody in this country

would have more money in his pocke if a great addition of some form of cheap money—either irredeemable pa-per, or depreciated silver, or sub-treasury notes-were made to the currency have never seen or heard an answer to (2) The fundamental defect in the argument is that it confounds small circu-lation with small distribution. The it to be a dollar make it worth 100 cents, trouble is not that the circulation is small, but that so many people fail to get much of it. If the circulation were why should it not do the same with 50 cents' worth, or 10 cents' worth, or with to be doubled, or trebled, or quad-rupled, what reason is there for believ-ing that the people who have least at present would have any more? *How* would they go to work to get some of the and support itself with the money of its increase into their pockets? This, as we own creation? If it were to do that it said many months ago in one of our earlier articles in this cheap-money

MR. RURROWS' REPLY.

plentiful. How can a man who wants some of it obtain it except he give labor or goods in return for it? If he have is an editorial article under the caption labor or goods to sell, does it make any of "The per capita Delusion," one of a difference to him whether the volume of currency be large or small? Is it series on the money question, but more particularly devoted to unreasoning not always large enough to furnish pay-ment tor what he has to sell? And if denunciations of those who believe he has anything to sell, would not he financial reform essential to renewed rather receive his payment in dear prosperity. These articles have been Was characterized by loose statements in the there ever a man yet who did not de-sire to be paid for his wares in the place of facts, baseless assumptions in soundest and best money obtainable? Who are the men who hope, in some the place of reasons and arguments, and the unfairest misrepresentations of mysterious manner, to get money into their pockets through a great issue of the aims of the money reformers. The cheap money by the government? Are Century has a large circulation, and they not, almost invariably, men who good reputation. These articles are have nothing to sell in exchange for it? therefore calculated to do much harm. (3) It is difficult to see why the per capits argument should influence any I propose to reply to the article in the one who thinks about it carefully. December number, with the hope of first fruits all around. Into its maw When we say that the wealth of the counteracting to some extent its percountry, if divided equally among all its inhabitants, would be so many dolmicious influence. I have numbered lars per capita, nobody is seriously dis-turbed by the fact. Nobody says that which is published in full herewith, for there is not wealth enough in the counease of reference. try. The most usual observation is that it is a pity it cannot be more evenly distributed. But when the In paragraph 1, the Century sttempts to belittle the importance of the

statement is made that the circulation volume of money, but adduces no aris only \$23 per capita, many people are inclined to think that this is not enough, gument to show that it is not important. It also illustrates its loose method of and that if we had more everybody writing by using the term cheap as apwould be in more comfortable circum-But would everybody get plied to money, as it relates to the some of the increase in his pocket? material of which money is composed. This idea pervades the entire article, as of this paper. Our knowledge of the

not, what would be the advantage? the wealth of the country were to be doubled, where would the increase go? it has the former articles of the series. The greater part of it would go to the In fact, all the advocates of contraction

A REPLY TO THE CENTURY MGGA- can tell what the per capita circulation interest on one thousand dollars at ten of Germany, France and England is, per cent (viz: \$100) will command two because those countries have a metallic hundred bushels of wheat. At one do:because those countries have a metallic iar per bushel the same interest will comcirculation of large and unknown volume, with no small bank notes like mand only one hundred bushels tries are so different from ours that inparties. The interest is the same in telligible comparison is out of the ques-

each case. This rule applies not only to the producers of wheat, but to all who sell the product of labor, in any form, whether professional, commercial or mechanical. Is it not apparent,

special and very great interest. from this illustration, that inequality of distribution results from low prices, which are caused by contracted i currency did not check its downward volume, or small per capita circulation There is no delusion in this. Small circulation lowers price. As price is lowered the relative proportion of we give below. all cheap money panaceas. It is a be-lief, not always clearly defined, that a Ergo, the handlers of money capital wealth going to interest is increased are interested in having low prices hence their anxiety for the continued government can create money, there is the people will "get into their pockets" no reason why it should not distribute a geometrically increased proportion of it freely among the people. In fact, if produced wealth.

the government can create money, and by its own edict maintain it in circula-fallacious argument that the Century I may as well answer right here the tion as good as any other money, why editor and other shallow writers will should the governmet levy taxes? This make to the proposition that price is question has been asked before, but we vital to the producers. Such people amount of first sugar. immediately say that this argument for the strike pan is the same as in the it. If the government can take 75 works both ways-that if the producer cents' worth of silver, and by declaring sells cheap he also buys cheap, and ordinary sorghum mill. After the juice as been evaporated to a semi-syrup, that fact equalizes the matter. The ready for straining, it is drawn off into Century makes this argument in one of its questions in paragraph 2, viz: "And if he has anything to sell, would he not rather receive his payment in dear large tanks and mixed with an equal of the tank conveys a current of air money than in chesp money?" Now, if there were no debt there would be through the mixture, and the syrup and the alcohol are thoroughly united. some force to this argument. It would still be fallacious, because low prices This stands twelve hours. The alcohol would give us a per capita circulation may totally destroy the margin of profit greater than any the world has yet in production. But debt is universal. in this time combines with the impurities and precipitates a mass of gummy Good authorities estimate the debt of

this nation at \$30,000,000,000, Debt is substances to the bottom. The clean osr normal condition-forced upon us, as I contend, by an unparalleled conmixture of syrup and alcohol is then drawn into the distillery column and traction of our money volume proporthe alcohol recovered. The syrup freed tioned to our produced wealth. Century writer, in paragraph five, makes from the gummy impurities is then conmy case in this particular, when he veyed to the strike pan. The loss of alsays "Ninety-two per cent of all the cohol is less than one per cent, and the business of the country is done on credit, and only eight per cent with actual money." This enormous volume of credit does not exist by choice, but syrup is swung through the centrifugals and converted into sugar in two minutes. by necessity. It is the incubus placed The great difficulty has been that the upon the commerce of the nation by a false monetary system. It is the agency gummy substances could not be removed through which the small class who hole and the syrup could not be converted the funded securities and lend the into sugar. Chemicals failed to remove

money extort from all the balance of them and mechanical means failed. the people the enormous sum of eighteen hundred million per annum, a compulsory payment which must be made before they can buy a cradle for the baby or : new dress for the wife. It takes the goes the best colt, the fattened calf. The merchant pays it to the banker. The professional man and the poor workman striving to pay for a home pay it to the mortgagee. It is the source of the revenue which the indus-

trious producer pays to support the wealthy idler.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER FREE PASS MARE'S NEST. The B. & M. Journal and some papers in Saunders county have run into another free pass mare's nest, in which,

as usual, they try to smirch the editor

comments of these papers is entirely

IS A PASS A BRIBE?

BRO. COX ON SUGAR BEETS.

bounty question be ignored, and

that the discussions be confined to the

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

We invite a careful reading of the communication of Bro. Konkel, under fund by reason of bad loans on over-

and that it was folly to say that such a majority did not represent the will of Just at this time, when the beet sugar the people. Other speakers also ridi-culed the doctrine that an act of a ton B. Plumb, of Kausas, was stricken industry is agitating the entire state, and the question, whether beets can be raised at prices which manufacturers appeals to them as sound reasons by a succeeding legislature. The bounty was not regaining consciousness after the all given to the manufacturer. The not regainin national bounty also going to him was first stroke. question, the news that by a new process sugar can be manufactured from more than enough. It was a bounty that largely exceeded the price he pays sorghum at half what it costs made from the farmer for the beets, beets is exceedingly important, and of

Undoubtedly the majority of farmers In the Scientific American of Nov. 28 is an editorial article entitled "Importax which brings no immediate or certant Improvements in Sorghum Sugar tain return to those not engaged in Manufacture," the substance of which growing beets.

No li, ht was thrown upon the question of the manufacturing cost of beet By the alcohol process recently introsugar No one knew whether the price offered for feets is as much as the busi-No one knew whether the price duced in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum the industry takes on a new loes not surpass in volume, the cane and the beet root products, says the editor. H. W. Wiley, director of the government sorghum sugar station at would have been forthcoming, and the poople of the state would then have been able to estimate the individual and Medicine Lodge, Kansas, reports the yield of first sugar to be 150 pounds per ton of the plant, which latter costs aggregate profits of the business, and \$2 to \$2.50 per ton against \$4 to \$5 per see whether beets would be more profitable than the present products of Neton for beets or cane, yielding the same braska farms The process until the syrup is ready excited.

Land Loans. EDITOR ALLIANCE:- To illustrate the

fallacy of the stock arguments against government loans upon land. I will give your readers a little experience I had volume of alcohol. A pipe at the bottom an argument on the subject. His main objection was that the gov ernment would lose money on farm DR FRANK BILLINGS AND THE cans because a farmer who had a political "pull" on the party in power would get the official who had the duty of passing on the security to over-value

> it, and consequently he would get more on his land than it was worth. The gentleman lived in Indiana, and as I had ived there a number of years and had some knowledge of the matter of the shool fund in that state, I came back at him as follows:

Dropping the subject for a few minites so as to throw him off his guard, I began to praise Indiana. "Yes." said ne, "she is a grand old state, and I am proud of her." "She has a very large school fund, has she not?" I asked. Yes, Indiana has the largest school fund of any state in the union, about \$10,000,000," was his reply.

"How is this money invested?" was ny next question. 'We loan it on improved farms," was

his answer. "How long have you resided in the county where you live?" I asked.

"About twenty-eight years." "Who passes upon the security of

"The county commissioners with the county auditor," was his reply. "How much of this fund is loaned in

your county on the average?" was my next question "About \$125,600, I should judge,"

said he. "During these twenty-eight years you

SENATOR PLUNE DEAD. Sunday morning last, Senator Pres-

legislature may not be repealed for what with appoplexy in his apartments in not regaining consciousness after the

As far as the limitations of his party and his prejudices would allow, Senator Plumb was a man of the people. His in the state are opposed to a state impulses were good, he was a tireless bounty. It pats an additional unjust worker, and acheived some good method. worker, and acheived some good retax upon the farmers who raise corn, a sults. We copy the tribute Chancellor Canfield, who knew him well says to his chracter. It is a tribute of a friend,

and all the better for that: * * * "He was the best type of the product of this century and country in all-around manly character and in general efficiency ness will stand. The manufacturers of in the public service. He hated shams aspect and promises soon to rival, if it course did not volunteer the informa- and he hated affectation and he hated tion, and they alone know. But all luke-warmness. He was ever in the signs indicated that it was a convention center of the strife, and he wanted it in the interest of the capitalists. If it to be constant and ket. It is a great in the interest of the capitalists had been in the interest of all the peo-ple information from the capital side ple information for the capital side We must work hard and fast. Better We must work hard and fast. Better to die in the harness than not to see things move.' He has had his wish. He has made things move and seen them move, and he has died in the harness. His life has been given for his We advise the farmers constituency and for the of Nebraska to go slow and not get truly as though he had died on the field

of battle. He has lived a long life already-far logner than that of most men-in what he has accomplished. 1 doubt not that he is content, though we may not be so. All men are soon forgotten and new men are ever ready to take your readers a little experience I had the places of men who go. This seems last winter while in Iowa with one of hard, but it is best, and we ought not to that class of objectors with whom I had complain. But it will be long before Kansas will find a man who will in all respects make good this sudden loss.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. Billings, of the Nebraska State University, seems to be more than a match for Dr. Salmon, with Uncle Jerry Rusk thrown in. Dr. B. some years ago discovered the hog cholera germ. He demostrated the truth of his discovery by producing the germ, and produc. ing genuine hog cholera by inoculation with it. He demonstrated its value in innumerable instances by inoculating herds of hogs with the most successful results in preventing the disease. Jealousy of an able and successful investigator who is not in the employe of the lepartment, and whose researches and discoveries cannot be made to contrioute laurels to a superior offier, is what is the matter of the Washington authorities. Jealousy that an outsider should make this great discovery is what rankles in the breast of Dr. Salmon. They first ridicule the idea of a hog cholera germ; but when Dr. Bil-lings demonstrated it to be an established fact they claimed it as their discovery. The department at Washington seems now to be using the public funds to fight Dr. Billings. It will be an un-successful fight. Dr. Billings' work will speak for itself, and the farmers of Ne braska will stand by him.

THE WESTERN RURAL.

A correspondent has sent us an article clipped from the Western Rural, headed 'Government Loans," with the request have lived there have you ever known that we comment on the same. The of one dollar being lost to the school article amounts to nothing, takes no stand for or against government loans,

But now by a simple process the gummy substances are converted into alcohol and the alcohol separates the gummy substances. So the juice clarifies the juice, the impurities remove the impurities. Can the above statements be disputed? The Scientifle American is good authority in matters of fact, and if these statements are true the less money is invested

SORGHUM VERSUS BEETS.

in expensive beet sugar factories the these loans?" I asked. better. If sugar can be made from sorghum at half what it costs to make it from beets, beets are out of the question entirely. It is wise to go slow in

the sugar industry.

and any 25ct. book on our list for \$1.10. millionaires and other rich people who and the single standard are absurd and Address all orders and make all remittos payable to THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

Lincoln, Nebraska

Call for Annual Meeting of the Neb. Farmers' Alliance.

The next regular annual meeting of the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance will be want of the people who have none is braska, on Tuesday, January 12, 1892.

All Subordinate Alliances having dues fully paid to State Alliance for quarter their pockets. ending September 30th will be entitled (4) Statistics published lately by the their delegate at the first regular meeting in December or as soon thereafter as convenient.

Representation will be one delegate for each Subordinate Alliance, who will cast the full vote to which the Alliance may be entitled.

Liberal hotel rates have been secured for delegates and reduced rates of fare will be arranged for on all railroads. J. H. POWERS, Pres.

J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance.

The annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance will be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday, January 27th, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may come before the of such business as may come before the convention. By order of the executive laboring under a misapprehension. J. H. POWERS, Pres. committee. AUGUST POST, Secy.

POWER OF WEALTH.

is estimated at \$1,000 per head of the population, or \$5,000 to each family of five. But wealth under our present "grab-all," self-seeking system is seized by the few, and poverty is the portion of the many. Averages made on paper only exasperate, The 31,000 who lay remedied, it was one which owed its exclaim to and control \$36,250,000,000. over half of our wealth, have reduced to penury, wage slavery and graduated seridom more than half of our people. Each owner of a million dollars has power to tax the producing class an average of \$80,000 a year, and he does it. This tax paid to these 31,000 private individuals by the toiling class aggrerates about \$2,480,000,000 each year. How long with "abstinence" will it take at this rate for the millionaires to have money enough and buy title deeds and it? And if we were to have free coinage, stock certificates of all the land and property in the nation?

A Valued Endorsement.

Resolved, That we the members of Westbrook Farmers' Alliance No. 1569, hereby extend our support to our State Organ, and in consideration of the good work done, we hereby send in five subscriptions to friends ontside of the order. and we suggest to other Alliances to do ALEX LIKE, Pres. the same. A. HARRSCH, Sec'y.

have most at present, while the people reckless in their assumptions on this who have least would get little or none subject. The term cheap, as applied to of it. So it would be with an increase of circulating medium. If the per the material of money. The dear dollar capita were to be doubled, the ratio of would be the one it took two bushels of the present division would be maintained. The people who had the most before would get the most of the in-could be bought with one bushel of

stances.

1890-91

pression.

series, is the crucial question in all

money than in cheap money?

schemes for making money cheap and

wheat or three bushels of corn. crease, while those who had none before would get none now. The great held in Bohanan's hall, Lincoln, Ne- not an increase in the volume of cur- defect of the argument (viz: per capita but the discovery of a new argument) is that it confounds reney, method by which they can get some of the currency already in circulation into Alter this sentence to read "unjust dis-

tribution," and is it not true that it is synominous with "small circulation," to representation, and should elect treasury department demonstrate con- and that the confounding of the two clusively the fallacy of the per capita conditions is perfectly proper? Money, argument. These give the per capita being the medium of exchange, is the

prime factor of distribution. If money irculation for each year from 1860 down to the present time, and show is a distributor of wealth is it not cer-that there has been a steady rise from \$17.50 in 1870 to \$23,45 in 1891 If pros-tixed scientific relation to the amount perity is determined by per capita, this of wealth to be distributed? If the country ought to be vastly better off in wealth to be distributed increases than it was in 1870; but, as a enormously through a long series of years, and the volume of money by matter of fact, 1870 was one of the most prosperous years the country has ever | which it is distributed remains stationknown, while 1890 and 1891 will be ary or actually decreases during the known in history as years of almost unsame torm of years, is it not apparent equaled financial and industrial de- that the conditions of distribution would All through the years since be greatly disturbed? Now if it could 1878 we have been swelling the volume of currency by coining silver and gold to the amount of \$945,000,000, and have to the amount of \$945,000,000, and have been issuing many millions more of wealth, while it deprived the producers unless it hopes to confiscate parts of silver notes and gold notes, till we have of the fruits of their labor, could we not

now a circulation of over \$1,500,000,000 assume that the volume of circulation against only a little more than \$655,000,. was very important? Let us look at a fundamental law in 000 in 1870. (5) Those persons who were comconnection with volume of money. The plaining a few months ago, when money prices of products determine the marwas scarce, that even this immense volgin of profit to the producer. Prices

ume of currency was insufficient for the may be so low that all profit is wiped business needs of the country, and that out, or so low that there is an actual if we had a larger circulation per capita | loss in production, and the creation of They were confounding contraction of he currency with contraction of credit. Ninety-two per cent of all the business of the country is done on credit, and particular commodities may vary in

POWER OF WEALTH. The accumulated wealth of the nation is estimated at \$1,000 per head of the consulation, or \$5,000 to each family of have lowered the standard of value as which would have lowered its stability, instantly of the supply and demand of products reaction to money. In other words, the law of supply and demand of products reaction to money. In other words, the law of supply and demand of products reaction to money. In other words, the law of supply and demand of products reaction to money. If the supply of the supply and demand of products reaction to money. If the supply of the supply and demand of products reaction to money. If the supply of the supply and demand finds its first ex-pression in the relation of produced the supply of the supply of the supply and demand finds its first ex-pression in the relation of produced the supply of the supply law of supply and demand means the supply and demand of products relative 511 cents. pression in the relation of produced a serious monetary contraction was felt throughout all the avenues of trade. wealth to money. If the supply of money diminishes prices fall. If it in-Instead of the trouble being one which an issue of cheap money would have ficiency of the volume of money may be determined by the average of prices. istence entirely to the mere threat of This statement answers the "cruc such issue. As soon as the threatened question" which the Century asks paragraph 2. If the circulation w to be doubled, trebled or quadrupl danger was averted, the stringency disappeared, and there has been no com-plaint heard since about a scarcity of the producer of wealth would obt money, either for "moving the crops" his increased share of it by an increa or for anything else. price of the produced wealth.

nection.

(6) Suppose now that free coinage of But, it will at once be asked, how would this equalize distribution between silver were to be authorized, what would be the effect upon the circulaclasses, or give the producer of wealth tion? It is estimated that with that it receives with a small per capital of the would be the extreme amount that it culation? This is an important ques-could add to the circulation. If the in-culation? This is an important ques-tion, and I desire to answer it fairly. tion? It is estimated that \$12,000,000 ed us, would twelve millions do have it fairly understood. There are two classes whose in-terests are involved and naturinto whose pockets would the increase go? Not into those of the people, but into these of the men who sold the silver ally antagonistic in this matter, the ducers of wealth on the one hand,

to the government at a price greater and the receivers of fixed incomes from than it would be worth as money after being coined. Those men would not other. I class as producers all persons put it into the pockets of the people, and classes the livelihood of which is but would add it to their own wealth, obtained by labor in any form. In the obtained by labor in any form. In the the "Hub" of the universe. and the only benefit the people would derive would be the opportunity to pay off their debts in a cheaper mouey than that in which they were incurred, pro-vided they were able to get some of it in return for labor or goods. (7) Per capita arguments from foreign countries are all misleading. Nobody

hearsay. But the facts are that the independent state committee bought the above caption. It is a recital of question at this stage. mileage transportation for the speakers actual experience, and covers and illusmoney, relates alone to prices, not to it sent out in the campaign. Mr. Burtrates the question exactly. rows was furnished with a thousand legislature says, in a private lettermile book on the U. P. road, by the wheat, or ten bushels of corn to buy. committee. On his return there were

then returned the book to Secretary insidious and debasing is the railroad on equally as good security if avail-In the first sentence of paragraph Pirtle for his use. A conductor on the pass, because in secret it is sapping the able "" was my last question. two the writer says 'the fundamental U. P. found the book in Mr. Pirtle's hands, and took it up. The Wahoo circulation with small distribution." Democrat said the book was an editorial ment." one, and was lost by Mr. Burrows.

> This is a pure fabrication. It is a question whether the U. P. or any other road has the right to contiscate transportation which it has sold. and is being used by the person who bought it, notwithstanding it was issued in the name of some other person. The book was issued in Mr. Burrows' name, preaching. but it was bought by the committee for

Mr. B., and he had nothing to do with it except to use it in his campaign trip, and return the unused part to the committee. It is possible a suit may be brought to test the point. It certainly tickets by such quibbling.

The Car Famine Fraud.

making sugar from the same. Bro. EDITOR ALLIANCE :- Early in the fall Cox was ignorant of the fact that the there appeared a notice in the papers convention was the first step of an orthat it was feared there would be a ganized conspiracy to restore the state bounty, and was sincera in his advice. scarcity of cars to move the immense The question to be now considered is. western crop of this year. That prowhat proportion of the cost of making a debt made imperative. Prices are phecy is now being fulfilled, or rather determined, on the average, by the law beet sugar is covered by the national of supply and demand. The words "on that plan is being used to justify the bounty of two cents a pound?

the average" are important in this conlow price of 22 cents per bushel for corn By scarcity or abundance, at Pleasantdale, and 25 cents at Germantown, T. Lowry buying at both places, while corn in Chicago is worth

> Let us see how near statistics will justify this enormous steal from the producer without the consumer being benefited.

According to the report of the secretary of the Chicago board of trade the visible supply of corn was:

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6 6	* -	23 - 25	188	- 2

than in 1886. Yet there was no dearth of cars then. And less than double the visible supply of last year, when probably not 10 per cent of the farmers had corn to sell. Since 1886 the increase of railroad business should give an increase of cars. The case is so bare-faced, so shameless, that I forbear to comment. Alliance 812. B.

SERIOUS FOR BOSTON.

Minneapolis Journal: Prof. Chandler of Boston, claims to have discovered that the earth is wobbling on its axis There has been a suspicion in Boston for some time that all was not well with

Can we deprive the earth of all its est-paying securities and the lenders of money. Now it must be apparent to all that the lower prices are the more wealth a given sum of interest will comnot cause it te wabble? In fact the whole universe may be deranged. This

of the security?" was

and there are always a number of first One of the ablest senators of our last class applications on hand, so that the commissioners have the very choicest loans to select from. "With me it is a question which is

"Is it not a fact that four or five the greatest evil in politics, the saloon about 700 miles of the book unused. He or rai'road pass. Of the two the most times as much money could be placed "I expect it could be," was his final

foundations of manhood. The Great "I exp Law Giver said, 'a gift blindeth the answer. I give the above conversation just as eyes of the wise and preventeth judgit occurred for the purpose of showing So far as I can see, the question is that an sunce of fact is worth a pound those who would be above reproach or also loans its school fund on farm lands ask public confidence. The opposition in the same way, and during the past know that if we can be broken down on twenty years or since values have be principles are, we must fail—for it has placed by county officials where themselves interest would be to make themselves say as what we do." and of which is as true as the truest "pull." W. S. WYNN.

SHYLOCK IN OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma pioneers are falling The address of our editorial brother into the jaws of the money sharks, just S. D. Cox, at the opening of the beet is the new settlers in Nebraska, Kan as sugar convention, was sound, practical, and every other new state were taken and full of good sense. He named the in. Enormous prices, yielding 200 to objective points of the gathering ex- 300 per cent profit, are charged by the actly as they should have been, not ex- merchants and machinery men. They actly as they were. He advised that are left at the mercy of money loaners and implement dealers who sell at high practical subjects of raising beets and prices and charge enslaving rates of interest. Banks and loancrs on chattels charge five per cent a month on good loan money on commuted lands at ten per cent. And the farmers must sell

their crops not at their own price, but at a price fixed by the railroads, gamblers and profit-seeking middlemen. The consequence is that the ones who make all the wealth must labor long The Beet Sugar convention was held years, as a slave labors, for those who in Lincoln last week. It was widely prey upon them, and with many chances advertised and largely attended. Men that they will never become independent citizens. from all quarters of the state were here

eager to talk and ready to listen. Ques-The All-Around Boodler, Steve Elkins, tions in great numbers were asked of for Secretary of War.

those who had acquired information and The appointment of Steve Elkins to what knowledge they had was made be secretary of war in the place of Mr. Procter, resigned, ought to be a shock Prof. Nicholson's paper gave the reto the country-but it don't seem to be. sults of his scientific experiments, Elkins won his reputation by sharp which demonstrate that the soil and political scheming and wire-pulling. That he is a good convention manager there is no doubt; but he has never occupied a position or performed an act that entitled him to rank as a statesman. He has long been known as Jim

Blaine's man Friday. His appointment is undoubtedly an effort on the part of Mr. Harrison to trade Blaine out of a

Speaker Crisp was largely due to the fact that he is strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but it is said he is now disposed to drop that question for the present." Well, the people are not disposed to drop it, and will not be until it is favorably

seem to have been doing it.

or for or against anything else. The "No," said he; "I do not, but the rate Western Rural editor can print more is lower than ordinary loans are made. words and say nothing than any editor in the country. As a factor in the fight now going on against the organized money power the W. R. is nil. It simply rants. It urges the farmers to stand together. It means on the W. R. subscription list. It opposes a new party, and opposes every other practical plan for overthrowing the money power. It has forgotten the origin of the republican party. History teaches it no bound to be a test one in the future for of theory. As a matter of fact Iowa lesson. The reason for all this is that the W. R. is edited by a Chicago republican politician. Milton George is a feeble this-if we can be charged with incon- come steady, no money has been lost man, and this editor dominates and sistency-no matter how good our on this class of loans, even although tyranzizes him. The result is that his placed by county officials whose every maner has not a metticle of political inpaper has not a particle of political influence, and takes no decided position on any political question.

> The Bee jumps on Church Howe about the national committee scrap in

Washington a while ago. If Church should claim some recognition by and by as a Nebraska republican does the Bee intend to read him out of the party? And how about Tom Majors and Doc Mercer? Things have got to be har-monized or the air will be full of splinters. How would this programme do? Rosey, high muck-a-muck, editor of the state organ and postmaster general. Dog Mercer Governor, Tom Majors U. S. Senator. Church Howe-well, that leaves no place for Caurch, so he will security, and the mortgage companies turn independent and upset the whole shooting match. There's scads of harmony ahead of us.

TO ADVERTISERS.

To our city patrons we wish to say that MR. GEO. H. GIBSON has taken the position of local editor and advertising solicitor on THE ALLIANCE. Mr. Gibson is a gentleman and scholar capable of first class literary work in almost any field. We commend him to our advertising patrons, and ask all to assist him in adding to the local interest of our columns.

COUNTY ALLIANCE PROGRAMME.

We were requested to publish a county Alliance program ne last week, and of course agreed to do so. But the chairman of the committee failed to furnish us the copy until our forms were closed. As it has now been furnished to all the Altiances, and is old matter, we do not care to publish it to the exclusion of current matter.

PLUMB'S SUCCESSOR.

The governor of Kansas will appoint successor to Senator Plumb for the vacancy. Senator Ingalls may be the man. It would be a strange turn of the wheel of fortune that would put him in the senate in this way.

Reports of Pensions.

In response to request by some of our patrons we shall hereafter publish reports of pensions allowed to Nebraskans.

13" Men are called "agitators," the word being used as a term of reproach. Just imagine the condition of a community or a nation in which there was no agitation.

The Bee says that "the election of

settled. "Patronize home industry" continues to be the ery of the Omahogs. Their common council and school board

rounding states. But the great question remained, can the farmers raise beets with profit at the prices which are ofthis question, and a large part of the time of the convention was wasted either mildly deprecating or violently

denouncing the action of the last legis lature in abolishing the state bounty. Gov. Thayer called it an _act of bad faith, and Judge Scott of Omaha spent about an hour piling up abusive epithets

Church Howe, replying to Scott, informed him that there were only eleven votes against the repeal of the bounty,

climate of Nebreska are well adapted to the production of sugar boets, the rainfall, sunshine and temperature making conditions superior to those of sur-

common property

with profit at the prices which are of sharp henchman. Thus, are honors fered by the factories? The experience and great positions made the shuttle-given by those who had been raising beets, did not prove the affirmation of people look on bewildered and helpless.