The Farmers' Alliance,
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J. Burrows ..... Editor
J. M. Thompson ..... Business Manager

"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.*

"Laurel 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 dare not reason is a slave."

N. R. P. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Address all business communications to Alliance Publishing Co.

Address matter for publication to Editor Farmers' Alliance.

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THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

J. BURROWS, Editor.
J. M. THOMPSON, Business Ma'gr.

The Great Alliance Weekly and the Leading Independent Paper of the State.

SEVEN COLUMN QUARTO.

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THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Price of Grain in Liverpool.

REYNOLDS, NEB., Jan. 14, 1892.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: I fail to see how the Alliance or the people's party could wish anything better than that James E. Boyd should again pose as governor of Nebraska, so that his supporters can have their fill of the man who vetoed the Newberry bill or the Iowa freight law, and thus lost the farmers, merchants and poor people of Nebraska millions of dollars per year and gave it to the capitalists of Europe and the east who own the railroads in Nebraska. The *B. & M. Journal* will still call the farmers hogs and the *Bee* will extol the virtues of Jimmy Boyd, but what will the voters say next fall?

I have read your reply to J. B. Osler about shipping grain to Liverpool, and would say, a friend of mine and myself have been communicating with the Red Star, Allen and and other lines for some time, and I find that there is, as you say, a margin of over 40 cents per bushel above all expenses in shipping wheat from Nebraska to Liverpool, and nearly as much on corn. When I left England twelve years ago corn was selling for 65 cents at Livdrpool, and 12 cents was all that was being paid in Saline county, Nebraska. Let the county Alliances look this matter up and ship in cargo lots, as there are dollars and cents in it if it is done in a business-like manner. Yours for the farmers. C. E. BULLOCK.

A WAR WITH CHILE.

We have no confidence in the Associated press reports, It is an institution that is at the service of stock jobbers, and is used for all sorts of corrupt financial and political schemes. We have considered a war with Chile impossible, but according to the dispatches it is not only possible, but probable. We do not on this account change our view. A war with Chile would be an unpardonable national crime. It is incredible that Chile, a tenth rate power, with embarrassed finances and enervated by late wars, can desire war with this country. Unless she did desire it and almost insist upon it, honest diplomacy can avert it. Under such circumstances we repeat that war would be a national crime and the administration that permits it will go down to history covered with infamy. The chip on your shoulder business, for a power of the magnitude of the United States, may be amusing at the start, but meets no approval on a sober second thought.

A SAMPLE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1892.—The Chilean iron clad Prat put into this port yesterday. After coaling up and taking full supplies she left. When she gained the offing, instead of going south she turned north. It is now believed she has started for New York *via* the northwest passage, and that city may be expected to be laid under tribute within three weeks. Nothing can prevent the Prat from bombarding New York City, unless the government settles the Chile complications.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS AND THE OMAHA BEE.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 15th inst. has an article of nearly a column and a half criticising the platform set forth by the Alliance last week. There is one notable feature about this article, and the tone of the articles of other papers since last week's meeting. They are more respectful. A meeting which would have been composed of more than a thousand delegates had it not been for the untimely storm, following upon what the *Bee* and its plutocratic compeers were pleased to consider a Waterloo defeat at the late election, seems to open the eyes of these editors to the fact that the Alliance is a formidable force, and that its demands must have a respectful hearing. The *Bee* makes a great concession when it says, "the Nebraska Farmers' Alliance, as a body, is made up of industrious, honest and intelligent men, who sincerely desire not only to better their condition, but also to do away with many abuses that are sapping the foundations of our republic."

The *Bee* approves the demand for the election of president and senators by direct vote of the people, adding that the term of president should be limited to six or eight years, with no re election. We would agree to the six years.

The demand for the election of postmasters the *Bee* disapproves, but makes no valid argument against it, except that in the near future it may be necessary that postmasters should be expert telegraphers. This objection is of no force in face of the fact that telegraphy is now taught in all our colleges, and may at any time be adopted in our public schools.

Approving without reserve the demand for the foreclosure of the Pacific railroads, the *Bee* is true to its gold-bug shylock patrons in objecting to a reduction of interest to 6 per cent. It adduces the usual stale arguments on this subject. Its proposal for two rates is absurd. Long time loans can afford as high a rate as short ones. A discrimination that would invite the money we have to seek short loans instead of long ones would be very unwise.

But the color of the *Bee's* sympathies is most apparent when it discusses the gold mortgage business. If there is any scheme of the money power to circumvent the producers that is perfectly indefensible it is this one of gold contracts. It is only the subservency of the supreme court to this money power that makes such contracts possible. The power to "coin money and *regulate the value thereof*" carries the federal power to say what shall be legal tender into every state. Under the proper interpretation of that power every contract could be liquidated in United States legal tender money, any waiver in the contract to the contrary notwithstanding. The waiver of a law by a private citizen whould have no force unless it was bolstered up by a supreme court decision; and this is a case in which the supreme court has made such a decision in favor of a power that it would not have made it against. Hence the necessity of the law proposed by the Alliance. That law will be passed by the next legislature—there is not the shadow of a doubt of that. The Alliance has not proposed any *ex post facto* law. No farmer in this state wishes to pay his debts in money of less value than that in which he contracted them; but they all demand that they shall not, by vicious and unjust legislation, be compelled to pay them in money of a much greater value than that in which they contracted them. The *Bee* knows very well that for twenty years and upwards the value of money has been constantly appreciating, and that the amount of wealth required to pay debts has continually augmented. The *Bee* knows the cause of this, and knows that it is a rank injustice to the wealth producer, but will not admit it. It also knows that the gold mortgage is intended to perpetuate this injustice, and that it *is* a rank injustice, though it says it is not. Its illustration as to the borrowed wheat covers a fallacy. Money is a creation of law alone. The principle of intrinsic value has nothing to do with it. It is the business of the government which creates money to so arrange its volume relative to population and wealth that it would be an unvarying unit and measure of value on the average. It happens that law can be invoked to create and transfer values by manipulation of money, and the money power has been able to invoke law, and has done it in its own interest.

The *Bee* opposes the loaning of the permanent school fund on land security. The only reason it gives is that when it was formerly tried in this state, when the editor of that paper was state senator, the state government was in the hands of scoundrels, and some of the fund was improperly loaned. We have heard that editor state that the state did not lose a dollar in those transactions. So the security was so good that the scoundrels could not steal the money.

Mr. Rosewater, the editor, representing the republican party in a metaphorical sense, endorses the Alliance demand for a reduction of freight rates. Mr. Allen, representing the party in a real sense, being one of the members of the republican state administration, declares that a reduction would be an injustice to the roads. Under which King, republican farmers, will you train? And if under Mr. R, can he give you what you want against Mr. Allen's opposition?

We may refer to the *Bee* article again.

THERE ARE NO FACTIONS.

The persistent efforts of the daily press of this state to make the public believe that the State Alliance is divided into two factions, of which Van Wyck and Burrows are the leaders, would be extremely absurd were they not calculated to do mischief. Of course this is the intention of the authors of these lies. Mr. VanWyck has now been a delegate to the state meeting twice, and on neither occasion has a word of animosity passed between him and Mr. Burrows. Mr. Burrows is not in any manner opposing Mr. VanWyck. The latter gentleman is a declared candidate for U. S. senator. The former is not, and never expects to be, a candidate for any office whatever.

The VanWyck episode of 1890 has passed into history. When Mr. Van Wyck, after promising to accept the nomination for congress in this district if it was unanimous, and then, after withholding his decision a month, declined it—when he refused to take the stump for the independent ticket after having promised Mr. Blake to do so—when he attacked Mr. Root and Mr. McKeighan at Weeping Water and Hebron, and the chairman and the secretary of the independent state committee denounced him in the public press and advised independents not to countenance him, Mr Burrows, as editor of the state organ, became the historian of the whole transaction, whether he would or not That he had feelings in the matter must be conceded, and prompted by those feelings, he denounced unsparingly what he believed was vile treachery, and the cause of our defeat. These feelings are entirely gone. At the same time all events have fully justified the position we then took. Mr. VanWyck should have been in Mr. Bryan's seat now, with the door of the senate as Paddocks' successor wide open before him. This would have involved the election of the whole state ticket, the prevention of all the contests, the oblivion of Boyd, the passage of the Newberry bill, and prevented all the unfortunate events that followed the independent defeat. For the present situation Mr. VanWyck has only his own short-sighted folly to thank. We have never considered him an independent since 1890. But if the independents now want to snatch him as a brand from the burning, and make him governor, U. S. senator or president, well and good. "There is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine that need no repentance." In fact it is such sinners that generally get there.

We wish it now distinctly understood that there are no factions in the Alliance. Mr. Burrows will not lead a faction, and his friends will not join one. The two last meetings of the State Alliance as well as the state convention at Hastings, were absolutely harmonious, and the next state convention will be of the same kind.

THE STATE ALLIANCE MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the State Alliance, held in Lincoln last week, was as we were sure it would be an exceptionally valuable and successful gathering. The storm which began two days before, and continued without intermission until the day of the meeting, was the only thing that prevented this meeting from being the largest and most successful one that ever assembled in the state, The snow reached the depth of eighteen inches on the level in the western counties. This not only makes more work for farmers at home, but when it is remembered that under such circumstances a very little wind will block all the roads, its effect upon the attendance is easily seen. This effect was proved by the fact that the credentials of over three hundred elected delegates were sent into the Secretary's office who failed to attend the meeting.

Upon the whole, the results of the meeting were very satisfactory. The fact that it paid a fair salary probably induced some competition for the office of secretary, though there was no time when the friends of Mr. Thompson had any doubt as to the result of that competition. The opinion seemed to be quite unanimous that the Alliance could not afford at this time to dispense with the experience of Mr. Thompson.

The election of Mr. Allen as Chairman of the Executive Committee was wise, and assures an honest and competent managemnnt of the duties of that office.

The retention of Hon. J. H Powers as President for the next year gives satisfaction to all; and the election of Hon. W. A Poynter of Boone county, as Vice President was as good a one as could be made.

The address of Hon. H. L. Loucks of Dakota, vice President of the F. A. & I. U., was an able effort of which every criticism was a compliment.

This large and enthusiastic meeting was a surprise to the managers of the two old parties. They had been hugging to their bosom the delusion that the Alliance was falling to pieces. The appearance at Lincoln of such a large and lively piece, and the conviction that had it not been for the untimely storm it would have been very much larger, seems to have struck them with wonder and dismay. They feel that it is a precursor of Independent success in Nebraska in 1892, as it undoubtedly is.

We shall publish the full official proceedings of the meeting next week, including the addresses printed last week.

LOSS OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

In New York city the Methodist church in two decades has lost sixty-six per cent of its membership and the Presbyterian and reform churches ten and eight per cent, respectively. These are facts that ought to convince the churches that they are not preaching the gospel that Christ and the Apostles preached. They are not bringing "glad tidings to the poor," they are not undoing the heavy burdens, they are not loosing every yoke and letting the oppressed go free." They do not "cry aloud and spare not" with respect to the sins of monopoly and usury. They do not require their members to love their neighbors as they love themselves in business dealings and the acumulation of property. The poor in throngs and multitudes that only the desert can hold will come to those who preach justice and practice love. "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth."

A RISING MAN.

Hon. W. A. Poynter, of Boone Co., is the man. Thoroughly read in all modern lore, fully abreast with the most advanced reform element, moderate and conservative in tone, a believer in Davy Crocket's motto, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," a thoroughly successful man in his own affairs, we know no man in Nebraska who has before him a brighter future. He is good timber for any position to which the independents of this state desire to advance him—governor, U. S. senator or any other place of trust or honor. And his modesty is only excelled by his merit, which is an admirable trait. When independents are sneeringly asked, where is your timber for governor or U. S. senator, let them point to Poynter.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.

We have received a very complimentary letter from Bro. B. B. Boyd, of Hartington. We will say to our brother, that as Mr. Powderly is not eligible to the office of President, being foreign born, we consider we are excused from publishing the letter, either as a communication or advertisement. Thanks all the same.

IS THERE A MONEY FAMINE?

A case has just come to our notice in which a church member of this city exacted from a brother member of the same church TEN PER CENT A MONTH for a short time loan. We have the names of the parties, and all the particulars on file.

REGULATING SHORT SELLING.

We print the following from a Chicago paper, written by a leading Board of Trade man, as a reply to the *Bee's* editorial on the same subject in its issue of the 18th:

The bill introduced by Senator Washburn is attracting attention. Board of Trade circles are beginning to realize that it is more than a joke, and they are commencing to rehash the old arguments about short selling being a benefit to the producer. The ordinary Board of Trade man, who can not tell the difference between barley and wheat, is imbued with the idea that short selling is a business, and he can not conceive how business in grain can be conducted without it. It is impossible for him to realize that the grain business can be conducted as, for instance, the dairy business, which is vastly more important than the grain business of the United States. Nobody thinks of selling cattle, milk, cheese and butter short, but merchants buy the property and take their chances on the market Sometimes they lose, but more often they make reasonable profits. Grain merchants will have to do the same, and when they only have to buy the actual wheat raised they can make their calculations more accurately. Under the present system there is no telling how large the supply is, when for instance, one dry goods freak can supply millions of wheat contracts without anything but a pencil and a trading card.

The short seller argues that he has to buy it back, but before he does so prices may have been depressed by his short selling to the extent that holders are compelled to sell, which they would not but for the unnatural depression caused by this fictitious supply, and when he does buy he does so largely from some other short seller willing to take his place.

It is conservative to say that there is 50,000,000 bushels of wheat short in the United States, on an average, the year around. This extra supply under the present conditions, has the full force of so much additional wheat, and it is inconceivable how anybody can escape from the logic that, as supply and demand regulate values, this extra supply must tend to lower values. It is no argument to say that sometimes markets advance beyond a reasonable level on account of urgent demands from short sellers, as these accidents invariably occur either before the producer can get his grain to the market, or after he has sent it to the market. They do not occur when the producer is in position to profit by them.

The grain trade is saturated with false doctrines. The ignorance prevailing is alarming. Commercial considerations are of no consequence. Two bright specimens to-day sold wheat on a newspaper statement that the Argentine republic would have 280,000,000 wheat for export, when every school boy ought to know that the republic never averaged 5,000,000 experts. What chance has a farmer and a merchant against those dealers, whose very ignorance is their strength, because they act on it as under the inspiration of faith.

It will take time to convince the Board of Trade, but after the bill has gone into operation it will be found a blessing in disguise. It will elevate the grain trade to the rank which its importance commands, and while it may relegate some dealers to callings more in harmony with their education, the Board of Trade will manage to get along without them, R. L.

THE OMAHA BEE AND THE NEBRASKA BINDER TWINE CO.

We have before us three different clippings from the Omaha *Bee*, two of them editorials in which it is stated that the Alliance meeting last week did not treat Mr. Jerome, of the Fremont Binder Twine Co, with courtesy, and that "the Alliance does not appear to be in entire sympathy with the doctrine of patronizing home industries." These statements are of the same nature as those of the same and other papers which represent that there were warring factions in the Alliance and much other rot that is entirely false. We give below a letter from Mr. Reynolds which shows just the extent to which the *Bee* and its coadjutors can be trusted. The State Alliance is entirely in favor of building up home industries. While a joke passed between Mr. Jerome and a delegate, it was entirely good natured and quite on the member instead of Mr. Jerome; and the gentlemen from the twine factory were treated with all the attention possible in the hurry of business. Below is the letter.

FREMONT, NEB., JAN. 15, 1892.

JAY BURROWS, LINCOLN, NEBR.

DEAR SIR: We enclose you some clippings from the Omaha *Bee*, which no doubt you have seen ere this. We think that the sentiments expressed therein do not correctly convey the attitude in which the Alliance desires to stand with reference to our industry or that of any other legitimate industry of the state which is doing a legitimate business.

We certainly are not conscious of having been treated in any other manner than with the utmost courtesy by the Lincoln convention, which we appreciate in the highest degree. Certain it is that by no word or act were we led to believe that the Alliance would not patronize us, but on the other hand we did receive most substantial assurance from individual delegates and the state agent of their financial and moral support. Will you kindly but vigorously undo what our mistaken friends have done us—correct the report in the *Bee* and state in the Alliance just the position which the organization holds in regard to us as you understand it.

Please put us on your subscription list. We want to keep ourselves posted. Yours very truly,

NEBRASKA BINDER TWINE CO.,
B. W. REYNOLDS, President.

Questions.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:

Will you kindly answer the following questions in your journal:

1. Can a member of a Sub-Alliance join another Sub Alliance without severing his connection with the first, in the manner prescribed in the constitution?

2. Is not a Sub-Alliance that admits such a member liable to lose its charter? A BROTHER.

Reply.

1. He cannot. See Sec. 2, Art. VIII. If an expelled member should wish to rejoin he must do so under the provisions of the constitution.

2. It is.

ARENA SAMPLE COPIES.

A rare opportunity is offered to those who wish to see the *Arena*. To any one desiring to examine it, who will send us six cents for postage, we will send a sample copy of this most valuable and interesting of magazines.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CLANS.

Great Chunks of Harmony, But Mighty Little wisdom.

An Apotheosis of E. Rosewater.

Edward Rosewater, the chief and leader of what is left of the republican party of Nebraska, called his henchmen together at Omaha last week. The chief object of the meeting was to give Mr. R. an opportunity to prove that he did not inspire the Roggen letter, and to explain to aforesaid henchman the relations between Mr. R and his managing editor, Mr. Haynes, and to read and therefore have an excuse for publishing his private letters of instruction to said Haynes. The letters were read, and received with great applause. They contained a repetition of the *Bee's* stale abuse of Hon. J. W. Edgerton, which common decency, if Mr. R. had happily possessed any, might have induced him to omit. After, by a vile demo-repub combine, placing upon the supreme bench of this state a man guilty of seducing the innocent baby daughter of a brother Mason and a bosom friend, and then lying and prevaricating about it, and afterward striving to smirch the virtue of the poor child he had betrayed by a promise of marriage, it would have been much more seemly for Mr. Rosewater, when the election was over, to cease his abuse of Mr. Edgerton. In every manly trait, in every noble characteristic, in breadth of mind, in true statesmanship, in real ability, in all those qualities which excite the respect and admiration of men, Mr. Edgerton is as superior to his infamous traducer, and to the judge who was elected as the glowing effulgence of the noonday sun is superior to the deceitful fire damp that hangs over the poisome recesses of the treacherous bog. The sickening disgrace that will pervade the atmosphere of our Supreme Court for the next four years—that will lead every self-respecting lawyer to drop his glance to the floor when he utters the stated formula, "may it please your *honor*"—was caused by E. Rosewater's lying abuse of Mr. J. W. Edgerton, as much as by any other cause. We do not care to blazon that disgrace. We blush for it, as all other good citizens must. But so long as Mr. R. continues his low abuse of Mr. Edgerton so long will we hurl the disgraceful truth into his teeth.

The letters containing the abuse were received with "a hearty burst of applause." Yes, and the gang that gave the applause was the same old gang that the little Jew was denouncing every day, when he was toadying to the farmers in order to build up his "great western paper." There was Brad Slaughter. How many times has he roasted Brad? Walt Seeley—a precious, precious sample! Ed Sizer!! Ah! John Peters, an old time U. P. Pet. H Gibbon, for ten years a U. P. station agent. Johnny Watson—a railroad striker and late appointee of Gov. Boyd. S. D. Mercer, a railroad monopolist, worth two millions made by watering street railway bonds, but now Rosewater's special friend and exemplar. "Give us the right candidate and Omaha will find the money." And so on and so forth, to the end of the chapter. A gang of office seekers, a small detachment of the brass-collared brigade, striving to hatch up some plausible scheme or pretence upon which they would appeal to the people to rescue part of the wreck of the Nebraska g. o. p.

The harmony was something astonishing. Russell and Rosey had harmonized; and Russell said "the old ship had never leaked. Pirates had got aboard and tried to run the ship, but when they found they could not succeed they jumped overboard." And the harmony was so dense you could not cut it with a knife. It was so dense that Church Howe, who sat there with a Mephistophelian smile on his lips and an unlighted cigar in his fingers, never said a word. He's just a lovely pirate, Church is. It sounds like a joke of fate when these fellows go to calling each over names.

And then how harmony shed its angelic effulgence, when, after Rosey had insisted upon the duty of the party to reduce freight rates, as per the demand of the Alliance, Mr. Allen rose in the dignity of conscious power, and said that, "he and the other members of the board were ready and willing to pass "an order reducing the freight rates if "they could be convinced that the rates "were unjust. They had carefully "examined the subject and had come "to the conclusion that the rates were "reasonably low." O such harmony.

A board convinced against its will
Is of the same opinion still.

Mr. Rosey represents the party in the abstract. Mr. Allen and the board represent the party in the concrete. The railroads are behind Mr. Allen and the board. Fanfaronade and wind are behind Rosey. And all is harmony, harmony, harmony!

The meeting exhibited the expectant ambitions of a contemptible lot of ambitious politicians, and showed in a sulphurious glare of light the low estate to which the grand old party has fallen.

THE FEBRUARY ARENA.

A fine portrait of Herbert Spencer forms a frontispiece to the February *Arena*. Accompanying that picture is a brilliant biographical sketch of Mr. Spencer's life and work by William H. Hudson, for many years the private secretary of the great philosopher. Robert S. Taylor, a prominent republican of Indiana, contributes a very important paper on the electoral college, under the title, "Danger Ahead." It is treated in a broad, non-partisan spirit, and will richly repay careful perusing. Ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon writes of the railroad problem in a statesmanlike manner, evincing a full appreciation of the important difficulties of the problem. His paper is a valuable contribution to the series of political papers now appearing in the *Arena*. Henry Wood appears in a paper of great ability and profound thought entitled, "The Solidarity of the Race." Mr. Wood is the most brilliant philosopher of the modern metaphysical school of the day. The editor of the *Arena* writes on Hypnotism and its Relation to Phychical Research. The paper is a valuable contribution to psychical literature. Mr. Flower sites many wonderful experiments in Hypnotism performed by leading scientists, which illustrate not only the power of mind over mind, but, what is still more astonishing, the potential power of mind over matter. P. Cameron, B. C. L. of Trinity College, Toronto, discusses Inspiration and Heresy, one of the most thoughtful discussions of this timely topic that has yet appeared in Europe or America. C. C. Post, the well-known author of "Driven from Sea to Sea," writes on "The Sub-Treasury Plan" as advocated by the FARMERS' ALLIANCE—a clear, interesting exposition of this much ridiculed scheme. It is a paper which all persons should read, as it is a clear, concise presentation of the subject. Rev. Burt Estes Howard, D. D., writes on the Atonement as understood by a Presbyterian clergyman of the liberal wing Mr Howard's paper will doubtless create wide-spread interest and comment. A very interesting, popular and timely paper is from the pen of James Realf Jr., on "The Last American Monarch," being a charming sketch of Dom Pedro, with his personal impressions The second part of Hamlin Garland's powerful picture of western life and conditions, entitled "A Spoil of Office," fills twenty-five pages of this issue. It is a story of absorbing interest, and without question the best picture of western life which has yet been written. The *Arena*, as the great liberal and progressive review, is without a peer.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL MEETING.

The meeting of the National Alliance, to be held at Chicago Jan, 27 28 is likely to be a very important meeting. We hope that all the delegates from Nebraska will be in attendance. The following are the delegates:

At large. J. Burrows, C. H. Van Wyck.

1. Geo. A. Abbott	21 Ed. Arnold
2. W. C. Williams	22. G. B Reynolds
3. E. S. Whittaker	23 J. T. Hedges
4. Jas. Clark	24. Jas. Smith
5. Chas. Nownesy	25. Denton Collins
6. John Keil	26. F. X Pearl
7. Allen Root	27. R. Dobson
8. J. W. Sherwood	28. Wm Colingban
9 W. A. Poynter	29. N. O. Alberts
10 T. A. Howe	30. F. M. Howard
11. Hans Dahlsten	31. O. H. Trueman
12. O. Nelson	32 E. L. Beach
13. T. Freelan	33. W. I. Henxtable
14. M R. Ferris	34. J. W. Coulter
15 S. P. Groat	35. C. S. Bradley
16 Thos Donahoe	36. W. J. Hickox
17. Peterson Ebberson	37. A. d'Allemand
18. N. S. Michener	38 N. Dutcher
19. Fred Allen	39. R. C. Hardin
20. O. Hull	40. T. A. Taylor.

Delegates to the St. Louis conference were nominated by the districts as follows:

Delegates.	Alternates.
1. J. V. Wolfe	
2 O. A. Wolcott	M. H. Goltry
3. S. C. Fairchild	
4. Dan'l Freeman	P. B Olson
5. W. A. Jones	L. Metteynolds
9. S. R. Bradley	H. G. Stewart.

The State Alliance elected the members named by the various districts by unanimous vote and elected J. H Powers and S. E. Thornton delegates at large.

Alliance headquarters will be at the Sherman House. It is desirable that the Nebraska delegation should have a conference at that house before assembling at the hall.

SOME RINGING FACTS.

The sales agents of the coal companies met week before last and decided to restrict the anthricite output for January to 2,500,000 tons. Think of t, a few men having legal power to lock up God's stores of coal, given to all, and so raise the price while the poor with scanty means are freezing, and the miner's families as a consequence of being thrown out of work must go hungry! But the coal barons say:

"Let them strike as much as they like,
To us 'tis a perfect boom,
Merrily high the prices fly
On monopoly's big balloon.
Though they starve by bits in the inky pits,
Though their children cry for bread,
The end of the game must be the same—
King Capital keeps ahead.

"Good pay? Absurd. Upon my word,
What more can the men require?
You speak of the poor—what they endure,
Deprived of their bit of fire.
If we who control the price of coal
Reduced at this time of year,
Our dividends, my worthy friends,
Would rapidly disappear.

"I'm willing to add that the work is bad
And dangerous too, to face;
But when one stops and reels and drops,
There's another to take his place.
'Supply and demand,' throughout the land,
By that will we stand or fall,
We're dealing in coals, but bodies and souls
Are not in our line at all."

We find the above record of the last act of greed on the part of the anthracite coal monopolists, and the coal barons' song, in the last number of the *New Nation*, and we put them together, where they seem to belong.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Transportation at cost would connect the farmer and the artisan class, would make them neighbors, and enable each to exchange labor for labor on an equitable basis. Coal, iron, lead and other minerals at cost would make more work, more comfort, more wealth for everybody. Everything at cost would secure to each worker his product, and in exchange a product containing equal labor. It would make each one's enjoyment depend on his labor alone, and the harder one labored the more he would have to enjoy. The heresy of present economic teaching is the idea that "profit," more labor for less labor, is a good thing and to be taken whenever it can be obtained. It is this heresy which dethrones justice, perpetuates war, destroys the commercial equilibrium, makes the seller unable to buy back as much labor value as he sold, and so leads to glutted markets. While the producers have nothing to purchase with, the idle rich have more than they can consume, and the workers are in constant want.

Resolution of Box Butte County Alliance.

Jan. 2, 1892.

WHEREAS, The board of county commissioners at the last meeting of said board when the county printing was awarded did not award the printing to the lowest bidder. Therefore be it

Resolved. That we the delegates of the sub-alliances of Box Butte ask that the board of commissioners do award the county printing for the coming year to lowest responsible bidder irrespective of party or person.

SCIENTIFIC MONEY.

BY HON. E. P. INGERSOLL.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:—Of all the political, social, and economic questions, that are pressing upon us for solution, I consider the money question to be the most important.

It is not only important, but many other questions are involved in it, and will find their solution—either partial or entire—in the solution of this one. Moreover all are agreed that it must be settled, and that it will not be settled until it is settled right. In other words, the money question is at the front. A ghost that will not down.

There are many evils that call for reform, which are rooted in, and are the outgrowth of, the present money question. These evils having thus evolved, will be corrected when the money system is corrected. Among such evil outgrowths are the banking and credit systems.

The mere existence of these systems is both proof and confession of the insufficiency of the money volume. Volumes have been written showing the evils of these two systems.

Other volumes, and many of them, could be written and still the tale would be untold. For these evils there is neither cure nor palliative except in an entire change in the money and the money system. The world has never yet seen a sensible or scientific money. To continue the use of the present expensive metalic money, or to substitute therefor, or add thereto a money whose value is supposed to be based on metal, or any other commodity, is about as sensible as it would be to enact a legal holiday for swine.

As a *medium of exchange* such money is no better than, if as good as, a chalk mark, a notch on a stick, or a hundred other things that could be devised.

As a *measure of value*, it is a *fraud*, a changeable, as ever changing and so an inaccurate measure.

As a *measure of justice* which it is in the settlement of time contracts, it is both a fraud, and an outrage.

What an expensive money it is. Nearly $8 000 million dollars worth of gold and silver is now in use as money in the world. This entire amount disappears, goes out of existence, every century through attrition or abrasion. This loss is at the rate of 80 million dollars per annum, and must be regained somehow, in order to keep the money volume intact, and so preserve *"stability of values."*

What a tax this is upon the labor and industry of the world. At the wages of $1.50 per day, it would require an army of 178,000 laborers to reproduce this loss. If the laborer requires at least $1.25 per day for the subsistence of himself and family it requires the continuous labor of an army of over 1,000,000 laborers to simply keep up the money volume. This amount of labor could be more profitably employed.

At the last session of the last congress, congressman Post of Illinois, introduced a short bill of only three sections, which if enacted and enforced, would go a long way toward straightening matters out. I regret that I do not have the bill at hand. It was referred to the proper committee, where it has since slept the sleep of the just. As I recall its provisions, it empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and pay out *Treasury Notes* of different denominations, said notes to read something like this: "This note *willl be received* by the United States in payment of dues and taxes to the amount of——dollars; and shall be a tegal tender to that amount, in payment of all private or public debts or contracts made or entered into after this date."

This note is not a *promise to pay*. It *is a promise to receive*.

As a starter and an educator, I would like to see this bill enacted and enforced. Indeed I think such notes would make a sensible and scientific money,

If added to the present volume of money to the amount of say $200,000,000 per annum, less than a generation would pass away before all other money could disappear.

The government would then know the exact amount of the money volume, both absolute and relative, something which it does not and can not now knew.

The money volume could then be kept fixed in its ratio to the population and business. Money could thus be unvarying, and so an accurate measure of value and justice, something that our present money is not, and in the nature of things cannot be.

Such money would be a better medium of exchange, even in Mr. Bellamy's year 2000 than his proposed credit card,

Let us enter slightly into detail. The annual expenditures of the goverument are in round numbers say 500 million dollars. Of course the annual receipts must be the same. This amount is one-third of the entire money volume according to the report of the Treasury department. According to the estimate of the late Senator Plumb and many others, it is more than one-half of all the money in actual circulation.

In both estimates are included millions of so-called currency, or circulating medium such as bank notes and other substitues for money, all of which in times of financial distress, fail to perform the office of money; and because of such failure they add to the distress and cause a further contraction of the currency. (It is no wonder that Dunn and Bradstreet's prophecies fail to materialize.)

In order that the government may successfully collect and disburse this 500 million dollars, that is do business to the amount of 1,000 million dollars per annum it is obvious that a certain portion of the entire money volume is practically out of general circulation—being virtually set aside, so to speak, for the exclusive use of government.

How large this portion of the money volume is, we have no means of knowing, but think it safe to assume that is not less than 100 million dollars. I do not think that one dollar will do more than ten dollars of government business per annum, that it will go into and out of the treasury more than five times per annum. It is to be observed that checks, drafts, bank notes, and other substitutes for money do not pass current with Uncle Sam. He only uses actual money.

Now if the Sec'y of the Treasury in making his disbursments should pay out above mentioned Treasury notes, or promises to receive, and they should return to the Treasury as fast as issued, in payment of taxes or other dues, two things would result.

1st. The government would have collected it's taxes in advance, thus making or saving some interest.

2nd. That portion of the money volume which is virtually out of general circulation—spoken of above—would be set free, and would enter into general circulation, thus increasing the volume and the circulation by so much; assumed at about $100,000,000.

It is not at all probable that the whole 500 million dollars, paid out by the Sec'y per annum would return immediately.

It is more likely that the major part of it would remain in general circulation thus displacing other forms of paper money. Meanwhile the coin now in use could be exported, in exchange for something of equal or greater value to us.

Of course, such money would be as good and no better than the government.