

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

"In the beauty of the lilies 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."

"Laurel crowns cleave to desert, And power to him who power exerts." "A ruddy drop of manly blood The surging sea outweighs."

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

N. R. P. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Address all business communications to Alliance Publishing Co.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CORNER 17TH AND M STREETS, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

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

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

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

IT IS YOUR PAPER. COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Subscription, \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Five annual subscriptions \$4.50.

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THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. Lincoln, Nebraska.

From The Arena.

The Vengeance of Despair. Beware the hands that beg in supplication now.

Their time will come, and then God help us! God help all! Who through their years of plenty paid not all they owed To want. Want's hands are pale and thin; but there's a force That's stronger far than flesh and blood—it is a power That's slow to concentrate but crushed it strengthens as it grows, and hardens through long years of pressure—years Of cold, and sweat, and hunger—years of children's tears! And when its time comes, Pity will not be near, Nor fear; but set hard lips whence tremblers have all fled, And eyes in whose dry depths the light of hope is dead. Ay, cruel as the tiger's claw from out the lair Its onslaught hate! Beware the vengeance of despair!

SPECULATORS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The above named are two institutions which personify selfishness. Neither of them are altogether unmixt evil, they both develop certain phases which are injurious to the community.

It is too late, and men, it would seem, are too intelligent to permit the establishment of several different railroad depots in a city like Lincoln. There is certainly legal power enough in the corporation to control this matter.

Every man of sense knows that placing the depot of important lines of road, like the R. I. and B. & M. a mile or more apart would be a calamity to the city, irreparable for many years.

THE DEMOCRATIC HORIZON.

The events of the past few months which bear upon the action of the next democratic national convention possess unusual interest, and show in a striking manner the extent to which political schemes and personal ambition which are absolutely unprincipled may effect the destinies of this nation.

Mr. Hill was a successful ward politician temporarily transplanted into the broader theatre of state politics. But we are compelled to revise our estimate of the man. While he was that at the start, he is now something more. He is now forty-eight years of age. For fifteen years he was a successful lawyer.

Mr. Hill is in one sense a political anomaly, and it is safe to say that no other country in the world could produce exactly such a man. In his political characteristics he seems to be a total abstainer—uses tobacco in no form—scrupulously honest in his business relations—cares little for the accumulation of wealth—and yet in political methods is absolutely unscrupulous and unprincipled.

He is a bachelor, and seems to be alone in the world. He has the reputation of being almost a woman-hater. He has one grand passion, and that is the political advancement of David B. Hill. Politics is his religion, his life, his wife, father, mother, family and little ones, and so on.

He is to-day the chief of New York politics. Tammany is his servant. He aided by the most unscrupulous means to steal the Senate of New York for the democracy. The mistakes of his political associates have been his blessings.

All this means the nomination of Hill for President. That it also means the defeat of democracy is not certain. Hill has always been a successful man, and nothing succeeds like success.

It should be deemed a violation of this rule for any member of this exchange or firm of which he may be a member or employe to prepay or in any way become indebted to a member of the exchange by any telegram or telephone message sent giving information concerning the condition of the stock market, except to give actual sales of stock made for the party to whom such telegram or telephone message is sent on such sale made under the terms of said rule B.

JIMMY BLAINE'S PROTECTION.

Jimmy Blaine's protection is free trade, and that's all there is about it. The republicans who have been shouting themselves hoarse over the glories of a high high tariff and the blessings of the McKinley bill call it by the euphonious name of reciprocity, but it's free trade pure and simple.

THE GREAT CONFERENCE.

The meeting to assemble at St. Louis on the 23d will probably be the largest industrial conference ever held in the United States. What its results will be in the direction of consolidating and solidifying the reform sentiment of the country cannot be foretold.

WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

Since it was learned that Mr. Boyd would soon be re-elected as governor there has been much speculation as to an extra session of the legislature to make a legislative re-appointment. This is still an open question, and no one but Mr. Boyd can solve it.

The constitution is mandatory as to the duty of making a re-appointment after every state and national census. As a matter of fact the legislature at its first session could not constitutionally have passed an appointment bill for the reason that it had no knowledge of the population made.

The great number of organizations has been a source of weakness in this attempt to harmonize them all in one grand national movement. Leaders have been jealous of their supremacy and fearful that their pretensions should lose its integrity in a general movement.

MR. BOYD GOVERNOR.

Last Monday afternoon Gov. Thayer turned over the executive office to Gov. Boyd.

The situation was about this: It was only a question of a short time when Mr. Boyd would be seated by a mandate. Gov. Thayer had important interests in Texas which demanded his personal attention.

UNCLE JERRY AND DR. BILLINGS.

The American public has recently had a new sensation—that of seeing a cabinet minister assail a professor in a state university. We not long ago gave a short statement of the relations of Dr. Frank Billings to the bureau of animal industry and the agricultural department of Washington.

Who is Jerry Knuk, anyway? He has posed before the country some years as a farmer. The fact is he never farmed a day in his life. He once owned eighty acres of land in Wisconsin, and may have been a farmer for a few years.

OUR ARENA OFFER AND THE ARENA MAGAZINE.

We urgently repeat our invitation to Alliance readers to read our Arena offer. THE ARENA, THE ARENA PORTFOLIO AND THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE one year for \$5.00. This is the subscription price of the Arena alone.

ANOTHER SINGH IN THE BELLY-BAND.

Producers of Nebraska, here is another lick at you to prevent you from doing your own business. Business is done safely on knowledge of markets. Anything that obstructs early knowledge very much increases risk.

AS TO MARKET MESSAGES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange, held February 1st, the following rule was adopted:

RULE IX, SECTION 13.

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THE CROWDED CITY.

Thomas Kane, a Chicago business man who has under him many employes, writing to the Interior in the interest of country boys and girls, says, referring to all places, "There are hundreds of applications for every position. Any business man in Chicago will tell you that if he were to advertise for someone at four dollars a week to address circulars or other similar office employment, he would receive from one hundred to two hundred replies."

EVERY DOG SHAKES HIS OWN PAW.

O'Byde and O'Thayer and the Sausage chair didn't seem to agree very nicely. When attending the wake O'Thayer wished to shake.

ADDRESSES OF HON. J. H. POWERS

At the Annual Meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance at Chicago, January 27, 1892. Friends and Brothers of the Alliance, I greet you today.

I look into your faces to catch an expression of the hope in the future of the Alliance, and the faith in the security of its principles and their ultimate triumph, which is an earnest of success. I am not disappointed. Your countenances betoken an intelligent, firm determination to persevere in advocating the rights of the farmer, and enforcing the interests of the honest laborer against the encroachments of concentrated capital, by your acts as well as your arguments.

I feel that although obstacles have risen they have been surmounted as often as met. They have not indicated a difference of principle, but a change in the medium through which they are sought to be put in practice.

A tendency is manifesting itself in all our Alliances, to take a broader view of the questions of reform which are the distinctive feature of our organization. We are no longer content with the narrow limits of our own localities or our own industries or classes, but rather "How may the farmers use their constitutional rights, and discharge their obligations as citizens, so as to secure the best welfare of all the people, and to enter into a broad and high and duty of the people to control their own government by their own advantage."

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It will be of interest to our readers to note some important political and economic papers which will be features of early issues of the Arena, and which will necessarily aid immensely in the great campaign of education in which reformers are engaged.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE DUTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Money is that article, in any country, which by law will pay all debts. In our country the abstract term "dollar" is the measure of all values, and whatever is made by law to represent that abstract term, in any form, coin, paper, or sums of dollars, will pay debts and is truly money.

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SHALL WE HAVE FREE AND UNLIMITED SILVER COINAGE.

JOINT DISCUSSION BY EDWARD ROSEWATER AND J. BURROWS. MR. ROSEWATER'S ARGUMENT. THIRD ARTICLE.

In view of the fact that my figures on silver dollar coinage were absolutely correct and Mr. Burrows was away off on his coinage statistics, it was an act of generous concession on his part to generate my "What if not?" article, to let Mr. Burrows throw dust in the eyes of credulous people disposed to accept his version of the discrepancy between us, I am compelled to point out the fact that he has badly mixed his figures and included for nearly three years. It was discussed during three different sessions, and the debate occupied 148 pages of the Congressional Globe.

He sheds a great deal of ink in denouncing the imaginary conspiracy of 1873 and ascribes to it all the calamities that have befallen the country within the last 18 years. The bill was pending in congress for nearly three years. It was discussed during three different sessions, and the debate occupied 148 pages of the Congressional Globe.

Those who seem to be so apprehensive that if the people are permitted to obtain money direct from the government they will receive so much as to ruin the country, forget that money can only be issued by a direct law of congress, and if the amount is based on the amount per capita which the past experience of this and other countries has proved to be the best, no great harm can result until the correct amount can be ascertained by practical use.

The principle of extending the "right of way" of the people to all improved highways which now exist or may hereafter be invented, is now conceded by most members of the Alliance as being correct and as one of the duties of government.

The fact that more than half of the citizens of our country do not own homes is a menace to the perpetuity of our government and calls for speedy remedy, by providing by law a home for each industrious family.

The points mentioned are the principal ones connected with the government on which the people need education. Do not understand me to affirm that these are the questions which should occupy the attention of the Alliance.

Education in the science of agriculture and the art of farming are well worth of consideration in our meetings and apt to produce more practical results, combined as they are with the actual experience of our members, than the theories and experiments of the so-called agricultural schools of our country, many of which are fallacious and unpractical, because removed from the actual conditions and limitations which necessarily surround the country farms.

Co-operation in business enterprises are also sometimes advantageous, but should always be entered into with caution, and never to any greater extent than may be necessary to correct existing abuses or to prevent injurious combinations against the farmers' interests.

The fact that one of the principal objects of all the Alliances is said in their constitutions to be the study of the science of government, seems to me to clearly indicate the relation of Alliance to politics.

We send our sons and daughters to school for a number of years at considerable expense of time and money, and then when they are ready to enter the world do not make practical use of the knowledge they obtain. So what more natural than when members of the Alliance of mature years who have attended their school during from one to ten years, and studying the same lessons, should come to the same conclusions and try to put them into practical use?

The serious question for consideration now is shall we vote with one of the old parties or shall we vote as a new party? And to assist you in the solution of this question let me appeal to your own experience as farmers. Most of you have probably one or two old broken down wagons about your farms. Suppose you have raised a large crop and wish to haul it to market, and your experience teaches you it is best to try to put on one of the old wagons to move your crop with? When I first began farming I bought an old wagon for \$32. The tires were rounded and worn thin, the felloes proved rotten, the spokes were cracked and the axles weak. It had no box. I got each wheel turned made new. You can guess about what it cost me. But it was an old wagon still. I never could rely on it to safely carry a good load.

The Alliances and other industrial organizations have a great work to do. Clouds of political corruption must be banished out of the way. Good laws must be built up of the heaviest and best material. This hauling must all be done and should be done this year. Shall we try to patch up the old democratic or republican, or any other old party wagon, which may be tried about the place, and run the risk of its falling before the work is half done, or shall we build a new wagon with all the latest improvements, of the best material and strong enough to bear safely any load we may place upon it?

As I trust before this session of this Alliance closes we will elect delegates to the St. Louis Conference to be held the 22d of February to decide this question let us see to it that our best influence is used to decide it wisely and well.

IDEALS.

We invite attention to the grand article in this number under the above caption, by Bro. J. M. Snyder. It is mingled of truth, fervor and patriotism, each in the highest degree. It comes from a true heart, and voices the aspirations of every true reformer.

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