$2.40 in greenbacks. In 1870 wheat was $1.00 a bushel and the bullion in a silver dollar was worth $1.03 in gold. In the same year the total production of silver in America was only $17,000,000, while in 1890 it was $70,464,645.

In 1890 when silver was quoted at $1.16 an ounce and wheat at Chicago sold for 90 cents; today silver is quoted at 88 cents an ounce and wheat at Chicago is 87½ cents a bushel. Had the price of wheat been gauged by the price of silver, wheat at Chicago today would sell for only 66 cents a bushel. Three years ago corn was so cheap in Nebraska and Kansas that it was used as fuel and millions of bushels were burned in the place of coal, today it sells at 25 to 35 cents a bushel.

The fact is that the decline and rise in the price of silver has no more effect upon the price of farm products than has the decline or rise in the price of copper or pig iron. The law of supply and demand governs the price of commodities as the law of gravitation governs the rise and fall of rivers. The potential force that has lowered silver on the scale of prices has been the same force that raised it out of the bowels of the earth. When the production of our mines was small, silver commanded a higher price than when the output of the mines had increased and the cost of mining had decreased. Since 1875 the output of our silver mines has increased enormously, while the amount and cost of labor expended in mining has decreased very materially. It is computed that the cost of mining the bullion contained in our standard silver dollar is 48 cents.

Incidentally let me call attention to the fact that the talk about crippling a great industry by withholding free coinage is baseless. Silver mining has never been more profitable than it has been since congress made the coinage of twenty-four millions of silver dollars a year compulsory and especially since the act of 1890, which requires the secretary of the treasury to buy and store away 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month.

Colossal fortunes have been made in silver mining within the last fifteen years, although the wages of the miner have been gradually going down.

The mining of the precious metals is not such a vast industry as many people imagine. All the gold and silver mines in the United States only employed 57,307 persons in 1889 90. Their average earnings, including superintedents and mining experts was $729 a year, or $2 a day including Sundays.

There are twice as many persons engaged in farming in the state of Nebraska alone as in all the silver mines of America, and the products of Nebraska's farms for the year 1891 will yield more in gold dollars than all the silver mines in the United States have yielded in any single year.

Mr. Burrows insists that it takes twice or three times as many bushels of wheat or corn and other products of the farm to pay any given sum of interest, and he asserts that it would take twice as many products of the farm or factory to pay the small national debt of today, as it would have taken to pay the national debt at the end of the war.

Such comparisons are deceptive. There are not two days in a year on which any given commodity will exchange for exactly the same quantity of other commodities.

It is of no consequence to the farmer whether he gives fifty or 100 bushels of anything if the fifty bushels cost him precisely the same as the 100 bushels. One thousand bushels of wheat today will not pay as much on a farm mortgage as it would thirty years ago, because it does not cost the farmer in days work to raise 1,000 bushels of wheat today what it did 500 bushels thirty years ago both standard gold times. It is an established fact that a farmer can pay off his mortgage now with wheat selling at 75 cents a bushel using the modern methods and machinery with the same number of day's work that would have been required to produce the same results before the war at $1 a bushel. Putting his corn at 26 cents a bushel it would take the same number of days work to pay off a given amount now that it would have taken in 1860 with corn at 44 cents a bushel. This results from the use of improved machinery of today which has put down prices. All commodities that the farmer buys hdve fallen in price by a larger percentage than those which the farmer produces.

The great fall in prices that has taken place within the last twenty-five years is bemoaned by free coinage men as the direst calamity, when in fact it has proved a great blessing to the toiling masses in the workshop and on the farm. It has placed within the reach of these breadwinners commodities that were considered luxuries fit only for the rich. Cheap prices have marvelously increased the consumption of all products Laborers who formerly only had meat once a week now have meat three times a day.

When people paid $1 for six pounds of sugar they used sugar like medicine in teaspoonful doses. Now that they get twenty-two pounds of sugar for $1 they use it as liberally as they do salt. And what is true of sugar is true of hundreds of articles that may be found in every household. But I cannot expect to convince a man who claims that the people of the United States are paying $9 in interest for every paper, gold and silver dollar in circulation. If that were true we would be paying as interest fourteen thousand three hundred millions of dollars a year or $320 interest per capita $1,100 a year for every man with a wife and three children. Was there ever such reckless exaggeration.

MR. BURROWS' REPLY.

I could be quite content to let Mr. Rosewater close the debate on free coinage with his article this week, and shall only briefly allude to some of his glaringly incorrect assumptions.

As to his figures about old coinage of silver his quarrel is with the secretary of the treasury, not with me. I quoted his figures correctly. And in either case no material fact bearing on the actual question at issue is proven.

But Mr. Rosewater's statement that the silver dollar was dropped out of our coinage in 1873 with the full knowledge and approval of nearly every man in the country who at that time took any interest in the coinage or monetary questions, is simply monstrous. The facts in relation to this matter are historical, and as I stated. No person has said that it was "smuggled through by the connivance of a majority of the members of both houses." What is claimed is that it was smuggled through by the connivance of a very few members, and that the great "majority of members of both houses" knew nothing about it.

President Grant stated, years afterwards, that he signed the bill of 1873 in ignorance of its provisions dropping the silver dollar.

Mr. Garfield said, in 1877, that he "was ashamed to confess that he did not know what was in the bill demonetizing silver when it passed—it was put through upon the faith of the chairman, Mr. Hooper of Mass. (Mr. Garfield was a member of the house in 1873.)"

Feb. 13, 1878, Mr. Vorhees said. "Its enactment was as completely unknown to the people as the presence of a burglar in a house at midnight is to its sleeping inmates."

Mr. Blaine, (who was speaker when the bill passed the house) said, "I think now, very clearly, with the light before me, that it was a great blunder. * * * I did not know anything that was in the bill at all."

Hon. Allen G. Thurman of the senate said, "I cannot say what took place in the house, but I know when the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage, and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a hint towards demonetization."

Mr. Kelley of Pa., March. 9, 1878, said that "though chairman of the committee on coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar from our coins, as were those distinguished senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhes"—*Cong. Record.*

The absolute recklessness and unreliability of Mr. Rosewater's statements may be seen from the above. Only two or three members of congress, one of whom was John Sherman, of Ohio, knew the villainy the bill contained, and the people were absolutely ignorant of it.

[Parenthetically, let me protest right here against the term "bony finger," as applied to any of my digits. Though rather slight in build, I weigh 150 lbs. My frame is well padded with healthy muscle and adipoise tissue; and to be held up as a haggard cadaver in behalf of the single gold standard is a stretch of editorial courtesy which cannot be permitted.]

I do contend, as Mr. Rosewater says, that the act of 1873 is largely responsible for the general depression and stagnation of business since that date. I asked Mr. Rosewater, last week, to indicate some general cause that could produce these results, if that act, and the general subsequent legislation in line with it was not the actual cause. He has failed to answer my question, though he quoted and fully understood it. Instead of attempting to answer he goes back to the period prior to 1873 and attempts to account for the panic of that year. In doing this he misstates history, and shows an entire lack of understanding the cause of the "Black Friday" and the financial disaster of that year. He asks, "Will any free coinage man explain why the prosperous era following the war with its abundance of money and high prices culminated in national bankruptcy and a general prostration of all industries and enterprises, from which it took the country more than ten years to recover?"

Yes, more frank than Mr. Rosewater, I will explain the reason to the satisfaction of every candid man.

The enormous expenditures made necessary by the war called for a much larger volume of money than then existed in the country. As always in such emergencies the volume of specie was insufficient. Specie payments were suspended, and the government issued various kinds of paper money, among these U. S. Treasury notes, or what are known as greenbacks. As is always the case in times of increased money volume, all kinds of production received a wonderful impetus. Probably more actual wealth was produced *per capita* in the years 1863 to 1867 than in any ten years of our national existence.

Unfortunately and unwisely, in issuing its legal tender paper, two important exceptions were made. The government discredited its own paper to the extent that it would not receive it for duties on imports, nor pay it for interest on the public debt. This made gold a necessity to the government and at the same time a speculative commodity. The gold board was established, and men became wild in the gold speculation. More gold would be sold in one day on that board than was in existence in America and the United Kingdom. "Black Friday" was the direct and legitimate result of that gold craze, which was the legitimate result of the exception clause of the greenback.

The business of the country had become adjusted to the increased volume of money demanded by the war. The panic of 1873 was caused by the unwise attempt to compress the business of the country of 1870 into the straight-jacket of the money volume of '61-2. Granting for argument's sake that the money volume in '65 may have been too large, it would not have been too much for 1875; for during that time the wealth and business of the country doubled in amount, requiring double the amount of money. New territories were populated, new railroads built, states and cities sprang up as if by magic, the seceding states returned to the union, until every dollar of money in the country was needed and profitably employed. But no! The money power demanded contraction, and contraction began. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the leading republican paper of the west, then edited by Hon. F. W. Palmer, the present national printer, said, in its issue of June 29, 1878:

"So the shrinkage went on, AT THE BECK AND BID OF THE MONEY POWER, till the volume had been contracted $1,259,090,085, leaving a volume of money of $765,679,685."

The United States Monetary Commission said of this contraction:

"If all the debts in this country had been doubled by an act of legislation, it would have been a far less calamity to the debtor and to the country than the increase of their real burden already caused by a contraction in the volume of money."

The contraction of the currency from a volume of $48 per capita in 1865 to $13 per capita in 1878, multiplied the purchasing power of the dollar by three, and reduced the value of property and the debt paying power of products in the same ratio.

The horrors that Mr. Rosewater portrays in his question, and many more, followed. The "crash," "Black Friday," "the panic," almost a total suspension of payment of private indebtedness came, carrying ruin, disaster, bankruptcy, in its train, strewing the years 1873-4-5 6 and 7 with the ruins of private fortunes and business.

There were 3000 failures in 1874 against 660 in 1865, or five to one, and suicides increased in about the same ratio.

The country not only did not recover from the shock in ten years, but it has not recovered from it yet.

The crime of the demonetization of silver was only a repetition of the crime of the destruction of the greenbacks, and has extended its disastrous effect from 1873 to the present time.

The balance of Mr. Rosewater's article of this week is so entirely wide of any application to the subject as to be unworthy of him. He takes my argument showing the decline of money volume relative to production, and pronounces it "the key-note for the shrinkage of prices." Certainly. But if there had been an increase of money to correspond with increased production there would have been no shrinkage.

He now devotes a paragraph to comparing the price of silver and wheat in 1856 59. The price of single commodities vary year by year. It is only by averaging prices for terms of years that the full effect of money volume is shown. The facts are too well known to make it necessary to repeat them.

He now begins upon the price of silver and its relation to wheat since its demonetization, and then says:

"The fact is that the decline and rise in the price of silver has no more effect upon the price of farm products than has the decline or rise in the price of copper or pig iron."

The *principle* I have demonstrated is, that *volume of money, not the price of the material of money as a commodity*, controls prices. But India being a silver using country and a wheat producing country, with her commerce largely controlled by England, a wheat using country, it happens that the *price of silver* is of vital moment to our wheat raisers. By the demonetization of silver the people of England are enabled, with gold, to buy silver at 30 per cent. discount, which when shipped to India and coined into rupees, will buy as much wheat as could have been bought with the gold. This is equivalent to buying wheat at 30 per cent. less than it could be bought were silver not demonetized. The wheat raiser of this country is thereby compelled to compete with underpaid and half-starved ryots. And so it is with our cotton planters, and every article of Indian export. "The law of supply and demand," finding its first expression in the supply of money relative to products, "governs the price of commodities as the law of gravitation governs the rise and fall of rivers."

Mr. R now makes some immaterial comments on silver mining. Not denying my assertion of last week, that our financial policy tended to depress the value of our silver product.

Mr. Rosewater institutes a comparison between the amount of product required to pay a mortgage now and before the war. Admitting he is correct, which I do not, it is a sufficient answer to say that mortgages have increased out of all proportion to the increase of products to pay them with. Besides, I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that mortgages cannot be paid off with wheat at 75 cts. a bushel. Any practical man can demonstrate this. An acre of wheat on an average Nebraska farm cannot be raised for less than $8 83, not counting interest on any part of the plant except land. Averaging the yield at 15 bu. per acre, it can easily be seen what a slim chance the mortgage would have after subsistence. In fact that price would not provide subsistence.

Mr. Rosewater now makes the amazing statement that low prices are a blessing "to the toiling masses in the workshop and on the farm."

Again we must go by averages, and so considered, all history proves that it is not so. I shall not argue the question, only thus far: The period since 1873 has been an era of low prices. Let Mr. Rosewater ask the millions of tramps, the millions of men working on short time, half a million of miners working for 60 to 80 cents a day, and paid in orders on "pluck me" stores, the millions of bankrupt merchants and mortgaged farmers, which he could find in any year of that era, and all who understand the cause of their sorrow will tell him that low prices are not a blessing.

Mr. R. asserts that I said the people were paying $9 in interest for every dollar in circulation. Mr. Rosewater must be very much occupied indeed to cause him to read so wildly. Of course I have said nothing of the kind. What I have said, (but not in this discussion) is that there were in use about $9 of credit money, based on deposits, for every dollar of actual money in the country.

INTERCEPTED CIRCULATION.

President C. A. Robinson, writing in the *Non-Conformist*, asks, "What is the matter with the little towns?" He has been traveling all over Indiana and finds the smallest towns are not prospering. The conclusion he reaches is, that the farmers are not prospering. They have less and less money to spend, and so the small towns which they directly support are at a stand still or even worse.

If the farmers received enough money for their product to buy back as much labor value as they turn into the general market, they would, because of their hard, ceaseless labor, be the wealthiest class in the country; and those in the small towns who directly serve them would be the best patronized merchants and mechanics to be found. The farmers are the heart of business life. They pump blood into the commercial arteries. But speculators, usurers, monopoly tax-imposers and something-for-nothing seekers of every sort, as blood-suckers are hanging to every vein, robbing the weary muscles, and the heart not receiving back the current that it gives must of necessity grow weaker and weaker.

Every one knows that houses and lots in small towns as a rule, the country over, must be sold at much less than they cost, and the above reasoning shows why it is. The wealth is being drained away from the producers and massed for the few in the large cities.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

In May last year we opened an insurance department in the Farmers' Alliance, since which time the department editor has had it in charge and has given many lessons from statistics of old mutual companies from other states. He has also looked into the cost of insurance in the stock companies of this and other states and given comparisons that would certainly impress any person with the idea that mutual insurance is just the kind of insurance when it is properly managed.

We hope that all secretarys will lend the editor of the insurance department a helping hand and give him all information on the subject that they may have, and in fact make this department a valuable one for all who are at all interested in insurance. When our farmers are fully informed on co-operative insurance, they will realize that all other businesses can be carried on in a similar manner to the great advantage of the farmer.

Now, reader it is a good time to set up a milestone for the independent movement, for had not there been an independent legislature last winter, no law would have been passed by which a mutual company could have been incorporated.

Address all communications to J. Y. M. Swigart, corner Eleventh and M streets, Lincoln, Neb.

TO BROTHER C. E. BULLOCK.

We publish the official vote of Nebraska for 1890 and 1891, showing that there was no falling off of our vote in 1891. We have not the official vote of Kansas, and fear we cannot comply with Brother B.'s request. But the fact is as he states.

A Poser.

Does any one feel able to answer the following question:

If silver certificates can be issued on silver bullion, why cannot wheat certificates be issued on wheat, and corn certificates on corn, and cotton certificates on cotton?

Subscribe for THE ALLIANCE.

Local And Miscellaneous.

Local Editor and Advertising Solicitor,
GEORGE H. GIBSON.

A. J. Rigby & Co., have 400 farms in Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska that have been taken in on mortgages and must be sold. They are going cheap and on easy terms. 1025 O St. 35-tf

☞The next meeting of the Lincoln Congregational club will be held at the First Congregational church Feb. 24. The subject for discussion is "The Public Schools."

☞One hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land for sale in Webster Co. Will take part stock in payment. Address, C. LYON, Rosemont, Neb.

☞Charles E. Winter won in the recent oratorical contest at the Wesleyan university and will represent that college in the state contest.

☞C. M. Loomis, the hardware man, who is advertising in our columns, finds that it pays. He received an order from the western part of the state for goods, from a FARMERS' ALLIANCE reader, last week. Mr. Loomis knows how to please and retain customers when he gets them.

A. J. Rigby & Co., is expecting a large party of land seekers from the east in March, and those having farms for sale, rent or trade will do well to list them with them. Address 35-tf 1025 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.

☞Work on the new Normal university building begins this week. The university buildings will be ready for occupancy Sept. 1, and a force of twenty to twenty five teachers will be in charge of the different departments.

Spring time is coming and many of our readers will be purchasing them a home, before closing so you should call on or address A. J. RIGBY & Co, the real estater, 35-tf 1025 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

☞At the local oratorical contest at the state University Saturday there were four speakers, Rufus Bentley, H. W. Quaintance, Charles D. Chandler and C. M. Skiles. Mr. Skiles receiving first place will represent the state university iff the state contest, and Mr. Bentley as second will be alternate and delegate to the state association.

Young men learn a good trade—telegraphy and railroad business, steady employment and good wages. For terms, address Lincoln Business College. Lincoln, Neb. 34-2t

☞The Austrian government is to assume control of all the telegraph lines in that country this year. But free (?) America must remain in the grip of a Jay Gould monopoly.

Will retail 200 photograph albums at wholesale prices. C. M. Leighton, 145 S. 10th st. 25 tf

☞Eugene Webb whom we formerly knew as a promising youth of Butler county, later a knight of the quill in Custer county, is again engaged in newspaper work, this time as editor and proprietor of the *Merna Record*. His salutatory is a very clear and vigorous presentation of needs and remedies.

A. J. Rigby & Co., have twenty one one quarter sections in Wheeler and Garfield counties that must be sold. For a cheap home address them, 1025 O St. 35-tf

☞The 14th day of April, 1890, only 14,000 bushels of wheat were sold in New York, while the same day 44,000,000 bushels of fictitious wheat were sold. And on the 24th day of October 464 actual bales of cotton were sold in New York while the same day the fictitious bales of cotton sold there numbered 158,800. Yet the Chicago and New York boards of trade affirm that gambling in options is only the insignificant froth upon the surface of Niagara.

Money to loan at low interest,
A. J. RIGBY & Co.,
35tf 1015 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

☞The Lincoln Home Industry association has been organized for the purpose of advertising and pushing to the front home industries. About forty of Lincoln's manufacturers and wholesalers have signed the articles of agreement, and with W. B. Howard as secretary of the association, good work and lots of it is assured. Lincoln people know it is for their interest to build up business here in as many lines as possible, and they will be ready to help others in order to help themselves.

☞Horses wanted in exchange for carpenter work. PETERS, 3504 Vine, St. 1t Lincoln, Neb.

☞According to Mr. C. Wood Davis who has investigated and published his facts in pamphlet form, besides testifying before the congressional committee on agriculture, wheat in Chicago has been 8 to 10 cents lower, and in Liverpool 10 to 40 cents per bushel higher than last year. The market has been kept down here and all wheat raisers robbed by reported option sales of immense offerings of wheat which only existed on paper. The anti-option bills are designed to prevent this pernicious gambling and make prices conform to supply and demand.

Doing a rushing real estate and money loaning business,
A. J. RIGBY & Co., 35tf
1025 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

☞Rev. Washington Cladden, D D., will deliver the charter day Palladian club address Monday evening, Feb. 15, at the New Lansing opera house. His subject is announced to be, "The True Socialism." Dr. Gladden is near the fore front among ministers interested in social problems, and his addresses and published works have made him well known throughout the civilized world. He is a most talented and pleasing lecturer and will discuss questions of vital interest to the working classes. We advise every one who can to hear him. His heart is with the workers.

Do you want city property? If so, A. J. Rigby & Co., have it, 1025 O St. 35-tf

☞The banks of New York City last week had on deposit $56,500,000 not loaned out, and $36,000,000 larger cash surplus than the law requires. Wall street reports that "it is becoming a serious question with not only the banks, but with insurance companies, trust companies, and all money institutions what to do with this plethora of funds." The policy pursued, however, is to buy up all stocks paying dividends, and every business which can be controlled by a trust is being sought out and absorbed. The money pouring into Wall street is taken from the people, leaving the people always poorer and more at the mercy of the money kings. Each syndicate, each trust, each business controlled by capitalists, increases the number who must beg for work and accept their terms or starve. Yet the tools of the money power, the old party press, would make everybody believe that more money in their hands than the banks know well what to do with is an evidence that the people have plenty of money and are abundantly rewarded for their labor.

Learn Telegraphy at the Lincoln Business College. 26tf

☞A farmers' institute will be held at Fairbury, February 11 and 12 Prof Ingersoll of the agricultural college, ex Governor Furnas of the state board, S C. Bassett of the State Dairymens' association, President Cramb of the institute and others will deliver addresses

☞Eggs, eggs, eggs for hatching from thoroughbred L. Brahmas, S Wyandottes, W. C. P. China and P. Rock fowls. S. B. MOREHEAD,
35M1st. Albion, Neb.

☞Another millionaire is dead, John B Trevor of New York, and instead of being worth three or four million as was supposed, his executors have enumerated property appraised at $10,500,600. If Mr. Trevor had set up in business 6000 years ago and saved from family expenses $1,750 from each year's income he would have had to live and work through all the intervening centuries to accumulate the sum he left. His average yearly net income for the forty years of his business life figures out $262,500 Does anybody with a grain of sense believe such wealth is gained justly?

☞A house and two lots for sale, or exchange for a farm. Address,
35-1t J. F. PETERS,
728 N. 36th St., Lincoln, Neb.

☞Articles of incorporation of the Chicago & St Louis Electric railroad have been filed at Springfield, Illinois It is composed of capitalists, the class who expect to monopolize or fix prices for the services of electricity, as they have hitherto controlled for themselves steam and expensive machinery. The proposed electric line will be constructed to cary a new form of cars at a standard schedule time of 100 miles an hour. Will not the people see soon that to obtain their natural inheritance, their equal, rightful share of land, mineral stores, steam, electricity and all other natural provisions, they must unite to help and defend each other? Why should these tireless tremendous forces be used to tax the many and enrich the few? Why should interest be legalized, and thereby give to capital the product of labor, the never ending power to oppress?

☞See advertisement of ground oil cake on page seven. 35m2

☞A Chicago business man, writing recently to a great religious paper, after many years of business life in that city, says: "Chicago is more than three times as large as it was before the great fire, yet there are fewer wholesale dry goods, grocery and hardware houses now, than then. As competition grows hotter, business drifts into stronger hands." This testimony agreeing with universal observation regarding the drift of things, sustains what we have often affirmed, viz., that competition cannot be permanent, that it leads to the complete subjugation of the many by the few the reduction of the masses to permanent dependence and the elevation of their conquerors to royal prerogatives and riches. We have already King Rockefeller, King Gould, King Vanderbilt, King Astor, and a few thousand other plutocratic rulers, each having despotic power over the wages and returns for labor of thousands of American citizens.

☞The *Journal* says, "The trust bogie that has haunted the imagination of so many well meaning people, is being rapidly laid by in the logic of business and the march of competition." "It will cut no figure in politics after a year or so," says this republican ostrich. The *Journal* knows, at the same time, that combination is the logic of successful business, that capital is concentrating, and that as it concentrates competition is destroyed among capitalists and made fiercer and fiercer among the laboring and producing classes. And the struggling masses know that their combined votes is a vengeful specter which affrights capitalists and will not down at their bidding.

A New Song Book.

We have received a sample copy of "Songs of Industry," words and music by Charles S. Howe of Michigan. It is a choice collection of songs for farmers' alliance and industrial and labor reform organizations, temperance meetings and the home. Alliances and others getting up entertainments will find it valuable as the music is new and the words well adapted to the inspiration so desirable in songs of this character.

The book can be ordered from this office or of the author, Charles S. Howe, South Allen, Mich. Price 25 cents per copy, or 20 cents a copy by the dozen.

The Progressive Society.

On Sunday afternoon last a very interesting meeting of the above society was held at the hall of the Conservatory of Music. Miss Sara Schwab read a very interesting paper on "the reform papers of the United States." On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, at 3 p. m., Rev. Lloyd Skinner, minister of the Unitarian Society, will read a paper on International Copyright. All are cordially invited. An interesting discussion will follow Mr. Skinner's paper.

The Progressive Society is composed of ladies and gentleman who meet to discuss the live questions of the day in an inquiring and fraternal spirit. No proper subjects are barred.

Save Your Money.

Send for a receipt and make your own blueing for five cents a gallon instead of paying ten cents for a four ounce bottle, equal to $2 per gallon This blueing is superior to any on the market. Tell your neighbors of this and send for a receipt, price 25 cents, five receipts for $1. Address 24tf J. P. HARRIS, Fairfield, Neb.

Farm For Rent.

A grain and stock farm of 480 acres in South-east corner of Custer county, 175 acres in fine state of cultivation. Balance in grass and pasture. For particulars call on or address, (until February 15.) L. H. THOMAS.
Litchfield, Sherman Co., Neb. 34 2-w

For Sale.

A well improved farm 200 acres, 2 houses, 2 barns, 6 acres of bearing orchard. Terms easy. For particulars enquire of H. H. Verrell on the premises 2 miles north and 1 mile west of Wahoo. 34 2-w

Notice.

I am now able to give price of coal at *your depot* on all R. R. in the State.
25tf J. W. HARTLEY, State Agt.

A Serious Fall

In prices of fine stationery, albums, soaps, perfumery and all goods, at C. M. Leighton's, 145 S. 10th st. 25tf

Chamberlain's Academy

Of short-hand, type-writing and telegraphy is offering superior facilities for acquiring a found practical training in these arts. If you are contemplating attending a school of this kind it will be to your interest to call on or address them at 1136 O street, Lincoln, Neb. 32

The Population of Lincoln is about 60,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all druggists. 27 6m

The aggregate amounts of mortgages filed in Cass county during the month of January are as follows: Farm mortgages: Filed, $20,120; released, $33,777.45; released over filed, $13,657.45. City mortgages: Filed, $10,063; released, $3,227.75; filed over released, $6,835.25. Chattel mortgages: Filed, $13,636.40; released, $20,315.18; released over filed, $6,678.78.

J. W. EDGERTON. E. T. FARNSWORTH.
EDGERTON & FARNSWORTH,
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YOU USE
WE MAKE
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LUMBER ! !
FOR SALE: 20,000,000
FEET OF DRY PINE LUMBER ETC., ETC.,
At our Chicago yard, and mills in Wisconsin and Minneapolis.
Send us an Itemized Bill for Delivered Price.
Orders from Farmers' Alliances Solicited. Write us for pricelist.
Address 35tf GEO. WOODLEY, 242 South Water St. Chicago, Ill.
Mention THE FAMERS' ALLIANCE.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL,
AND
Shade Trees,
Shrubs, Vines and Plants
Home Grown. For sale at live and let live prices.
Special rates given on large orders.
Mention THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. 35tf

HAYDEN BROS., THE ONLY ALLIANCE STORE IN THE WEST
Having everything a Farmer uses in
Household Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

TEA & COFFEE DEPARTMENT.
We have the most complete line of Teas and Coffees to be found in the city. Fresh new goods received daily.
Choice Rio.....23c, 25c
Santas..... 26c
Fancy Golden Rio.... 28c
Peaberry..... 30c
Guatemala..... 30c 32c
Old Gov. Java 33⅓, 3lbs $1.00
Sun-dried Japan 19, 25, 29, 35c
Natural leaf Japan... 35c
Basket-Fired Japan... 40c
Moyune Gunpowder, 40, 48. 28c
New goods arriving for Spring trade. We can save you money on all kinds of goods. Write us for what you want.
LETTING DOWN THE PRICES ON

Canned Fruit.
Condensed Milk.....10 c
3lb can all yellow Crawford Peaches.....12½c
3lb can California Peaches 15 c
3lb can California Peaches in pure sugar syrup.... 19 c
1 gal can California peac's 35 c
1 gal can Cali. Apricots.. 45 c
1 gal can Cali. Plums.... 45 c
3lb can Cali. Egg Plums 15 c

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.
Patronize home industry and give us a call in our harness department. for we handle nothing but Omaha made goods, and the most important fact is the best goods at the lowest price. We call particular attention to those wanting farm harness for spring use, as we are now having a hundred sets made especially for our spring trade. Also the best single harness in Omaha for the money. Remember we are headquarters for Saddles, Bridles, Whips and straps of all kinds. All work guaranteed.

A WORD TO FARMERS. If you come to the city drop in and see us. You can pay railroad fare for a hundred miles and then save money on a $56.00 bill of goods. But if you can't come mail us your order. Send to us for prices on any thing you want.
Hayden Bros., Dealers in Everything, 14th and Dodge Sts. Omaha, Neb.

THE LEADER
THE GREAT CHEAP STORE
1211 O STREET, LINCOLN, NEB.
Something new. A chance never had before, an opportunity to buy your dry goods and clothing at wholesale prices. Don't pay high retail prices when you can buy what you want at regular wholesale price.
Read the following list of great bargains then order what you want, you will find it means a big saving to you. Can send you anything in the dry goods line. Tell us what you want and what price you wish to pay and we know we can suit you. Always add postage.

Good corsets 35c, worth 60c.
Good corsets 50c, worth 85c.
Regular $1 corsets only 65c.
Good suspenders, 10c a pair.
Lace curtains 75c a pair, worth $1.25.
" " $1 " " $2.
" " $1.50 " " $3.
Good, boys suits $1 00, worth $1.75.
" " " 1.50, " 2.90.
" " " 2.25, " 4.50.
Mens' suits $3.85, worth $7.
Mens' suits $5 worth $10.
Our 35c wool hose 20c.
Ginghams, 5c a yard.
Very best novelty prints 5c a yard.
Ladies knit skirts 75c, worth $1.25.
Complete line of notions at lowest price ever given.
Bargains in millinery.
Turkish towels 3c each.
Curling irons 5c.

Pins 1c a paper.
Metal dress buttons 5c a doz.
Wool hoods 25c.
Childrens underwear natural wool 25c.
Gents underwear 15c, worth 35c.
Mens' wool hose 3 pair for 25c.
Writing paper 120 sheets for 12c.
Bargains in millinery.
Envelopes 3c a bunch.
Good lace 8 in. wide 5c a yd.
" " 12c a yd, worth 20c.
Lead pencils rubber tipped 10c a doz.
All wool red under shirts 50c worth $1.25
All wool grey " " 40c worth 80c.
Large all linen towels 10c each.
Good handkerchiefs 1c each.
Very nice handkerchiefs 5c, worth 15c.
Very wide ribbon all colors 5c a yd.
50c celluloid finish playing cards 17c.
Bargains in millinery.

It Pays to Trade at the Leader the Cheapest Store in Nebraska.
THE LEADER,
1211 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.
Always visit us when in Lincoln, you will find it to your interest.

THE "BUSY BEE" WASHER
Guaranteed to run easier and do better work than any other in the world. No rubbing necessary. We challenge a trial with any other machine. Warranted for five years and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Pays any lady. Saves time, money and clothes. Just the machine for ladies who are not very strong. Thousands of ladies who used to hire their washing done, now save that expense by using the "BUSY BEE" WASHER. Save your strength, health, time, clothes and money by investing only $2 in this machine. Don't keep the Washer unless it suits you. We are responsible and I mean just what we say. We invite you to investigate thoroughly before risking a cent. We will forfeit $100 to anyone who will prove that we ever refused the full amount to a dissatisfied purchaser.
AGENTS WANTED in every county. Exclusive territory. Many of our Agents make $200 to $500 a month. Lady Agents are very successful. Farmers and their wives make $500 to $1000 during winter. One farmer in Missouri sold 600. Price $3. Sample (full size) to those desiring an agency, only $2. Also celebrated PENN WIRE RIPS and other useful household articles at lowest wholesale price. We refer to our P.M. Mayor, Agt. and Ex. Co., or editor of this paper. Write for catalogue and terms to Agents. LAKE ERIE MFG. CO., 155 East 13th St., ERIE, PA.