

The Farmers' Alliance,
AND
THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT
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"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."
—Julia Ward Howe.

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

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as a rule cannot be used.

Do you want to attend the national convention at Omaha, July 4th without expense? Here's your chance. To the person sending us the largest list of subscribers at club rates between April 20th and June 25th, the Alliance Publishing Co. will pay all necessary expenses to the convention at Omaha July 4th, including hotel expenses. To the person sending the second largest list we will pay all traveling expenses to the convention. These offers apply to any person living in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa or Missouri. Two subscribers for six months count one. All lists sent under this offer should be marked "For special prize."

LOOKOUT FOR A CARTON NEXT WEEK.
We are still taking "70 cent dollars" at 100 cents on subscription.

If the weather keeps favorable, the next few weeks will be the busiest season Nebraska farmers ever knew.

MEN who are determined to "rule or ruin" are the worst enemies of the reform movement in Nebraska to-day.

OUR readers will do well to preserve the program of exercises etc., for the 4th of July convention published in another column.

In our correspondence will be found a very able discussion of government banking by Hon. John Stebbins. Don't fail to read it.

THE friends of Nebraska have agreed to give one and one-third rates on the certificate plan to both independent state conventions.

"A GUILTY conscience needs no accuser." A man who is continually denying that he is supported by railroad boodles should not blame people for suspecting him.

THE friends of Hon. C. D. Shrader are booming him for lieutenant governor. In this connection it may be well to say that Mr. Shrader is not a candidate for congress. He believes that Mr. Kem should be re-nominated and re-elected.

THE order of Improved Workmen has established its regular meeting place at K. of L. hall, and has put up an elegant sign above the hall door. Mr. John Curry, founder of the order, informs us that it is in a very flourishing condition.

REPORTS from many states in the Mississippi valley tell the same story regarding the weather and crops, i. e., heavy rains, cold cloudy weather and no corn planted. Nebraska farmers who are discouraged may console themselves with the thought that they have plenty of company.

THE Omaha dailies treated the meeting of the national committee with commendable fairness. We feel sure that they will treat the national convention of July 4th in the same manner. This is a great deal more than we can say of the treatment the St. Louis conference received from the dailies of that city.

FIFTEEN each loads of Methodist preachers took a recess from their conference labors at Omaha last Saturday, and came down to Lincoln to do the city. They were handsomely entertained by the hospitable enterprising citizens of our city, and returned in the evening with a favorable impression of Nebraska's capital.

OVER at Omaha they've got an independent club, or citizen's alliance, which amounts to the same thing, that is "getting there with both feet." Once a week an open meeting is held for public discussion of issues. The other fellows come in, lock horns with the cranks of the people's party and then the fun begins. Last Saturday night, for instance, Rosewater came in to debate with Joe Edgerton on money. We haven't space to give a full report, but will say that "Our Joe" had by far the best of the argument and nearly all the applause. Large crowds turn out to these meetings, and they are very profitable. We need the same kind of a club in Lincoln, and every other town in Nebraska.

THE FARMER LEFT OUT.
A party, like an individual, is better known by its acts than by its words. It is better known by the men it puts forward, than by the platform it adopts. The republican politicians have of late been trying very hard to win back the support of the farmers of Nebraska. They have button-holed the farmers, and poured into their ears streams of honeyed words, saying that the grand old party is still the friend of the farmer as it always has been; that if the farmers will only come back all will be forgiven, and they can have honorable recognition and places of trust. Perhaps they have won a few by such soft blandishments.

How is this "organized hypocrisy" keeping faith with its dupes? A few of them have been given seats in county conventions; fewer still have been sent to their state and district conventions. And when we run over the list of delegates to the national convention we find that the last farmer has been weeded out. Of the sixteen men to whom the republican party of Nebraska has entrusted its voice in the nomination of a candidate for president, not one is a farmer. What are they? Let us see. The Omaha Bee in its issue of May 13 presents a biography of each delegate. The following is the list:

1. C. H. Gere, editor of the State Journal, postmaster of Lincoln, too well known as a "friend of the farmer" to need further comment.
2. Geo. W. Holland, "cashier of the Richardson county bank," formerly a lawyer.
3. C. R. Scott, lawyer, and present district judge in Omaha, the same who, in the beet sugar convention in Lincoln last fall, most bitterly denounced the farmers of Nebraska for dishonesty and bad faith in repeating the bounty on sugar.
4. John C. Thompson, editor of the American, the A. P. A. organ published at Omaha who recently assured the writer that the A. P. A. was not a political institution, O. no, not in the least.
5. Loran Clark, Sr., came to Boone county in 1871, since which he has been a store keeper, lawyer, real estate speculator, member of the legislature, federal revenue officer, and all the time a republican politician of unquestioned orthodoxy.
6. Altee Hart, proprietor of the North Nebraska Eagle, at Dakota City. The Bee adds significantly that "Mr. Hart has for years been the heaviest taxpayer in Dakota county, and besides owning an interest in the North Nebraska Eagle, owns interests in several general stores, large real estate interests in different leading cities, and is a breeder and raiser of fast horses."
7. Lewis E. Walker of Beatrice, a lawyer. The Bee says: "Since his residence in Beatrice he has become prominently identified with every public enterprise that has for its object the upbuilding of the city. He is one of the projectors and prominent officials of the Beatrice Building and Loan Association, Masonic Building Association, Beatrice Canning Company, and of the new Union Savings Bank—one of the most prosperous financial institutions in the city. Mr. Walker was for four years a member of the city council. He has just been unanimously elected president of the Beatrice Board of Trade, of which organization he has always been an active member."
8. C. A. McCloud, an ex-banker, now in the real estate and loan business at York.
9. Chas. P. R. Williams, editor of the Grand Island Times, but lately engaged in the real estate and loan business.
10. W. E. Babcock, banker, and hardware man at Cambridge, Furnas county.
11. Z. T. Funk, merchant, Ainsworth, Nebraska.
12. Dr. E. B. Warner, dentist, undertaker, and present Mayor of North Platte.

The twelve above described are the delegates chosen by the district conventions. The following were chosen by the state convention at Kearney:

13. John L. Webster of Omaha, lawyer, the great anti-prohibition orator, the man who stole the Iowa republican platform and had it adopted by the republican state convention last fall.
14. L. D. Richards, engaged in the land and banking business at Fremont since 1873; president of the Elkhorn Town Lot Company, lately a candidate for governor.
15. Col. E. D. Webster, has held various federal appointments for 25 years, chiefly in the U. S. Revenue service, is also a journalist, and ex-editor. He lives at Stratton, Neb.
16. Amasa Cobb, lawyer, ex-banker, and ex-Supreme Judge of Nebraska. He lives at Lincoln.

Summarizing we find that the delegation contains:
Six lawyers.
Seven bankers and money loaners.
Five newspaper men.
Five real estate speculators.
Two merchants.
One physician.
No farmer.
No laboring man.

Our object is not to say anything hard about the occupations of these men, or to cast any reflection on the men on account of their occupations. We want simply to show what classes are controlling the republican party, to show the farmers and laboring men where they stand in the party. They are simply looked upon as the "sheep" of wood and drawers of water," exceedingly useful when it comes to ratifying the work of the machine on election day, but not to be honored with place, or trusted with power.

This a great agricultural state. Farming is the chief occupation of the people. Farming interests are the ones which should be most looked after by the men elected to office. If this dele-

gation had been distributed to the different classes according to their number it would have contained eleven farmers and two representatives of city laborers. It would not have contained at the most more than one lawyer and one banker.

Will this delegation as constituted give first consideration to the interests of capital or labor? Will it think most of city or farm interests? Will it act for western or eastern interests?

There can be but one answer to these questions: This delegation will vote for a candidate and a policy that favors the moneyed and eastern interests.

When it comes to the control of the republican party, the farmer is strictly left out. When that party gets into power the farmer finds that his interests are not thought of. How long will the farmers of this country assist in perpetuating this state of affairs? Isn't it about time they should throw party prejudices to the winds, and act politically for their own interests?

DISHONEST DOLLARS.
The cry of "honest dollars" raised by the gold-bugs is simply the old cry of "stop thief" uttered by the thief. The men who are raising the cry most lustily are at the same time proposing to increase the amount of silver in the dollar. The present dollar contains 37 1/2 grains of pure silver, or 412 1/2 grains standard silver, that is silver prepared for coinage by having been mixed with alloy.

Now let us suppose that it is proposed to increase the number of grains standard silver in the dollar from 412 1/2 grains to 500 grains. We ask every intelligent reader if that proposed dollar is not dishonest?

What is an honest dollar? First let us lay down a proposition:
It is always honest to pay a debt in the same kind of money in which it was contracted.

Is there any man, be he gold-bug, free-silverite, or believer in fiat paper money—who will dispute that? Why, even John Sherman assents to that. It is in fact the basis on which the shourers for honest money base their reasoning.

Now let us examine further into this proposition. Suppose you borrow \$100 to-day and give your note payable in one year. Suppose you get the money in the form of 100 silver dollars each containing 412 1/2 grains standard silver. Would that debt be honestly paid if at the end of the year you pay the loaner 100 silver dollars each containing the same amount of silver? Certainly it would. Suppose you got your \$100 in gold or greenbacks, or partly in gold, greenbacks, national bank notes and silver dollars. Would the note be honestly paid by \$100 of either kind? The real test of the matter is this: When you give your note to the money loaner for \$100 it is his privilege to hand you out any kind of legal tender money he has on hand. He may give it to you in silver dollars if he wishes. Now when you go to pay that note it is your privilege to pay it in any kind of legal tender money you may have. You can pay it in silver if you wish. Or to make the matter still clearer: Suppose for some reason you desire to pay off that note the same day you gave it, and save interest. Any kind of money that will pay it that day will honestly pay it on any other day. This is certainly clear and indisputable.

Attention, debtors of Nebraska, stand up and testify:
Q. When you borrowed money last month, or last year, or five years ago, and gave your note payable at a future time, what kind of money did you get for it?
A. Mostly greenbacks and silver, sometimes part of it in gold.
Q. If you had desired to pay off such note on the same day it was given would it have been lawful for you to pay it in silver dollars?
A. It certainly would as they were full legal tender on that day.
Q. What kind of silver dollars were legal tender on that day?
A. Standard silver dollars containing 412 1/2 grains silver nine-tenths fine.
Q. Would it be honest for the creditor to demand in payment of that note silver dollars containing 500 grains standard silver?
A. It certainly would not. It would be as dishonest as it would be for the man who contracts to take wheat at so much per bushel to demand five-peck bushels.
Q. What would you think if the government should pass a law requiring you to pay your note in 500 grain dollars?
A. It would be dishonest. Such an act would be treachery to the people.
Good people of America, are these witnesses testifying according to reason and common-sense? Are they speaking in harmony with the dictates of an enlightened conscience? Or are they cranks, lunatics, repudiators and anarchists?

From every honest intelligent citizen we demand an answer.

In reply to a correspondent, the State Journal states that in its opinion the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will not increase the price per ounce of silver; in other words the silver dollar will then exchange for as much of labor or labor's products as the bullion in the dollar will exchange for now. If this be true, and we are inclined to believe it is not far out of the way, what becomes of this oft repeated charge that the object of free coinage is to raise the price of silver and benefit a silver ring?

The scriptures say, "try all things, hold fast that which is good." The people have been trying the old parties for a long time and they have got worse all the time. Now they propose to try the new party a while.

HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED.
Quite a sensation has been caused by the publication of the following dispatch in all the leading papers of the country:
DENVER, Colo., May 13.—Mr. Luckenbach of this city has made a remarkable affidavit before the supreme court, in the course of which he says, that in 1885 while on a business trip to London he became acquainted with Mr. Seyd, to whom he had a letter of introduction. During a conversation Mr. Seyd made the following statement to him under the pledge of secrecy:
"I went to America in the winter of 1872, authorized if I could to procure the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was the interest of those I represented—the governors of the Bank of England—to have it done. I took with me \$1,000,000 with instructions that if it was not sufficient to accomplish the object to draw for another \$1,000,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committee of the house and senate and paid the money, and staid in America until I knew the measure was safe."
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Mr. Luckenbach is well known by many of Colorado's leading business men, and made the affidavit at the request of M. S. Slater, chairman of the executive committee of the silver league, who learned that Mr. Luckenbach possessed the information.

It is not surprising that such a statement should attract wide attention and create quite a commotion in the political world. But to those who have been reading on financial questions, this affidavit reveals nothing new or startling. It is simply confirmatory evidence of what has been published time and again, and has been firmly believed by financial reformers for fifteen years. The following quotations which have appeared in nearly every reform book and paper in the land will show this affidavit throws little if any new light on the facts:
In the congressional Record of April 9, 1873, page 2033, appear these words from Mr. Cooper, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee having in charge the bill which demonetized silver:
Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist who is now here, has given great attention to the subject of mint and coinage. After having examined the first draft of this bill he made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in the bill.
In the Banker's Magazine for August 1873 appeared the following:
In 1873 silver being demonetized in France, England and Holland, a capital of one hundred thousand pounds (\$300,000) was raised, and Ernest Seyd of London was sent to this country with this fund as the agent of the foreign bond-holders and capitalists to effect the same object which was accomplished.
In the book "Whither are we Drifting" we find the following statement:
Congressman De Lamater of Indiana in a speech delivered at Bismark Grove, Kansas, in August, 1881, said that Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania stated to him that he saw the first draft of the bill by which silver was demonetized in the hand writing of Ernest Seyd of London.
Here is a chain of evidence that is strong enough to convince any fair-minded man. It proves beyond any reasonable doubt that the demonetization of silver was purchased with British gold. In the light of this fact what must be said of the cry of "honest money" which is raised by the men who so basely betrayed their country? Is there on record a more infamous act of treachery or a more heinous crime against a nation?

How much longer will the perpetrators of this crime go unvisited with the ignominy they deserve? How much longer will this wrong go unrighted? How much longer will its effects drag the people down to hopeless poverty?
Surely the day is not far distant when the native good sense and honesty of the American people will assert itself. Then will the control of the nation's affairs be taken out of the hands of base traitors and soulless robbers and placed in the hands of honest patriotic men.

THE EXACTO FACTS.
Advocates of reform principles often weaken the force of their arguments by making loose statements of facts. Often two Alliance speakers meet on the same platform and in their speeches make statements that do not agree. For instance one will say that 30,000 men now own three-fourths of the wealth of the country; the other will say that 31,000 men own half the wealth of the country. Not long ago a gentleman who had been out talking on the money question made the startling statement that it took twenty-nine silver dimes to weigh as much as a silver dollar. He had heard it and had not taken the trouble to test it. The writer proposed to test the matter on a pair of balances. The result was that the gentleman learned that eleven dimes weigh a little more than one dollar. Another gentleman wrote for publication, not long ago, a letter showing that the metal in a gold dollar is only worth 95 cents. Other illustrations might be given, but it is not necessary.

Many members of the old parties honestly believe that the facts, figures, and quotations given by people's party speakers are unreliable. In some cases no amount of authority will change their minds. Like the people in the days of Lazarus, "even though one rose from the dead" they would not believe. But there are by no means the most numerous. A majority of the rank and file of both old parties are fair enough to listen to argument and accept facts and figures when properly substantiated. But when a speaker presents to them an array of evidence resting largely on his own authority, and in that array states something which some of his hearers know to be untrue or unreasonable they are inclined to measure the value of all his statements by the value of that one statement.

From this can be seen the great importance of care and exactness in presenting facts and figures. Very often one important fact clearly explained and fully substantiated will have more effect on the minds of hearers, than a

whole broadside of ill digested unsubstantiated statements.

It is also better for speakers and writers on reform doctrines to make their statements conservative. It is better to fall below rather than above the full limit of the truth. It is better to present the most conservative demands of the new party rather than the most radical. A good rule for an advocate of the reform movement to follow is to carefully investigate and get reliable authority for every fact, figure and quotation he uses. In the language of scripture, "Try all things, hold fast that which is good."

We have adopted the above rule in the management of this paper. We have at hand the best authorities to be found on matters of law and history. If any mis-statements of fact or any errors of reasoning should appear in our columns, we stand ready to correct them whenever pointed out by either friend or foe.

KEM'S LEGAL TENDER BILL.
Early in the present session of congress Mr. Kem introduced a bill providing that all debts contracted after passage of the act should be payable in any kind of legal tender money stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding. The object of such a bill is to prevent the money loaner from binding the borrower to pay his debt in gold. It is a measure of the highest importance, and one that is of great interest to the people of Nebraska.

The making of gold contracts, and the exception clause on the new treasury notes are evidence of an 8th great financial conspiracy that is now being carried out. Every man who signs a contract payable in gold either willingly or unwillingly, either knowingly or unconsciously allies himself to the gold bugs to fight for a single gold standard. Will a man vote for a currency with which he cannot pay her debts? The gold bugs are striving to bind the people to the support of their cause by getting them to sign these contracts. No law can be passed that will affect contracts already made, hence it is of the highest importance that this law should be passed as soon as possible.

Mr. Kem and his fellow Alliance members entertained strong hopes that the bill might be brought up for discussion in the house, and thought it might possibly pass. It was referred to the committee on coinage weights and measures of which Bland is chairman, and McKeighan a member. Lately Mr. Kem writes that Mr. Bland is so badly "broken up" over the defeat of his silver bill that he has not called the committee together since that defeat, and that he shows no disposition to attempt any thing further in the way of financial reform.

McKeighan gave us the same statement when he was at home a few days ago. So it is evident that unless something is done to rouse this committee to action, the legal tender bill will never see daylight this session.

Now we have a plan to propose, one that has been found more effective than getting up long petitions. Let several hundred independents who favor the passage of this bill write personal letters to the members of this committee asking them to act on the bill and report it favorably to the house.

The names of those members of the committee which are most likely to be influenced by such letters are: R. P. Bland of Missouri, J. R. Williams of Illinois, C. B. Kilgore of Texas, S. M. Robertson of Louisiana, R. A. Pierce of Tennessee, J. F. Epes of Virginia, W. A. McKeighan of Nebraska, H. F. Bartine of Nevada, Abner Taylor of Illinois, M. N. Johnson of North Dakota.

Any of these gentlemen can be addressed at Washington, D. C. We hope a large number of our readers will try this plan. It is not necessary to write to McKeighan. He is doing all he can for the bill. Write to one of the others.

If our exchanges in other states will take hold of this matter, especially in the districts which these members represent, we believe the end can be accomplished. It is worth trying at any rate.

Ingalls on Politics.
Inasmuch as Ex-Senator Ingalls is strongly talked of for temporary chairman of the republican national convention, it may be well to call attention to his idea of politics. The following is taken from an interview published in an eastern paper two years ago when the said John J. thought he had a republican majority of 80,000 behind him. We believe he has the correct idea of politics as they are, especially republican politics, and hence is just the man for the place to which he aspires:

The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. To defeat the antagonist and expel the party in power is the purpose. The republicans and democrats are as irreconcilably opposed to each other as were Grant and Lee in the Wilderness. They use ballots instead of guns, but the struggle is as unremitting and desperate and the result sought for is the same. In war, it is lawful to deceive the adversary, to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate to destroy. The commander who loses a battle through the activity of his moral nature would be the derision and jest of history. This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme. It proceeds from the tea-custard and syllabub dilettantism, the frivolous and desultory sentimentalism of epicures.

The Methodist conference will be in session at Omaha till the close of the month.

If the merchants of the villages and cities would only figure out two things they would all become independents: 1. What is the effect of falling prices on your business? 2. What is the cause of the present long-continued falling in prices?

Freedom.
A poem written by Mrs. J. T. Kelle, Hartwell, Nebraska, and read at the Holdrege convention.
Our fathers came across the wave
That they might here be free,
And in the Mayflower's compact gave
First blow at tyranny.
And when oppression found them here
And sought to tax their free,
Quick they rebelled: had we done so
All labor now were free.
Their purest patriots bravely signed
A precious document
Which read like this: "These truths we hold
To be self evident:
That every one has equal rights
To life and liberty
And the pursuit of happiness;
And that consent to be governed;
And any government
Which fails to meet this end,
The people should abolish it,
As that which is founded on
Injustice is no government."
What means "pursuit of happiness?"
What means "consent to be governed?"
Means it a tax on all we use
To king monopoly?
Means it the nation's currency
Shall to a few be lent
That they may use it usury
At ruinous per cent?
Means it—but what old-fashioned thought
That all should meet the mass
When now for nearly thirty years
All only means a class.
Our fathers and our mothers too
For freedom bled and died;
We read how patriot women worked
And how brave freemen fell.
Shall we with such blood in our vein
Content in serfdom be?
No, while a slave of man remains
We'll struggle to be free.
Our kindred who at Lincoln's call
Filed many southern graves
Thought not a few short years would find
Their sons becoming slaves.
But noble Lincoln's mind foresaw
And true his voice foretold
That traitors would conspire to make
The nation slave to gold.
The patriot sprang at freedom's call
His country's foes to find;
And while he stood at the front
Left greater foes behind.
Who with traitors cunning sought
How they for years to come
Might use the products of his toil
And rob him of his home.
The war is o'er. With broken health
His home doth soldier seek;
How home, and from his brook's grasp
He can no longer keep.
And he must seek some wilderness
And strive in years to come
Out of the woods or prairies wild
To receive another home.
But soon he finds he cannot go
What Shylock would not aid;
And pay for unjust laws by which
To rob him of his home.
His gentle wife could not endure
The hardships of her lot;
She ever pined for home and home;
God freed her—she is not.
The soldier's children, now bereft
Of mother's love and care,
Lose faith in fellowman and God
And drift—O, tell me where?
You're not their keeper: Are you sure
That they were not misled;
Deprived of mother's love and home
By laws you helped to pass?
What wonder that the soldier asks
For justice to be given
Who sees his many years of toil
To corporations given?
What wonder he the party spurns
That fosters every trait
With loud pretense of love for him
While passing laws to slay?
Shall those who quick responded
To the call for volunteers
Who went where Shylock dared not go,
From duty turn for sneers?
To call the men who in the front
Of battle knew no fear,
The "heroes of equality"
Is but the coward's sneer.
Such epithets but steel the heart
Of every patriot brave
Disclose the force of this fair land
Which we would die to save.
We hold "an injury to one
Is the concern of all."
When millions say they have been wronged
These cowards hush their call.
They gave near half our western land
To foreign syndicates and trusts
That each improvement on our farms
Might wealth for them create.
We now demand the increment
Unearned on real estate
Shall for the good of the state be kept,
Not those who speculate.
Our public highways in their power
The corporations hold
Who will not let our produce pass
Until it's deeply tolled.
When we assert free interchange
Of goods would it not now
That "stuffed thing, reciprocity,"
Is all they will allow.
And so they seek to blind our eyes
And draw our thoughts aside,
And bid us seek for trade abroad
Which is at home denied.
And when we ask for laws to save
Our homes from being wrecked,
They say the nation's hands are full
"Rights voted" to protect.
They've been dead under our call,
We have a friend on high,
Who feeds the sparrows when they fall
And He will hear our cry.
No anarchist can be by stand.
No red flag or its ally,
The stars and stripes the flag we love,
"Neath it we'll live or die."
And traitors who have dragged it down
And trampled it beneath their feet,
Go out of power the next day.
Our state stands in the foremost rank,
For in it we find
With Patrick Henry's eloquence
And Lincoln's worth combined.
One who from humble walls of life
By more worth and manly power,
To triumph o'er his foes.
The blackest fies schools which the tongue
Of hireling foes could name,
He has overcome and stands to-day
On sunlit heights of fame.
Our cause is his and his is ours;
For us he bore the blame,
And now we glory in the praise
Poured on McKelighan's name.
It is prophetic of the time
Which must be ere we stand,
When this good cause we love so well
Shall triumph in our land;
When moral worth not wealth shall reign,
And justice shall be done;
Oppression's darkness flee before
The light of freedom's sun;
That light whose first bright beams reflect
From our brave leader's heart,
Upon all the world will brighten up
If we each do our part.
Doubts underbrush to clear away,
Which now obstructs the view,
And let the glorious light shine forth
Now dimly seen by few.
"Man's inhumanity to man"
Which must be ere we stand,
But such and all will be content
To own what wealth they earn.
And each will scorn him to possess
Wealth he did not create;
And all the stores which God has given
Be guarded by the state.
Lovers of justice, now rejoice:
The conflict is at hand
To settle which shall henceforth rule:
The dollar or the man.
Two parties only take the field:
Oppression and her foes.
The first say wrong is right enough,
And all returns oppose.
The latter say that right is right,
That wrong is ever wrong,
That legal wrongs shall not exist,
Though they've been cherished long.
No fight for freedom o'er was waged
Since first our world began,
But woman's name shall be
And stand the peer of man.
The women, when they understand
The plan of battle wild,
No power on earth or depths below
Can keep from freedom's side.

They love their country well as men,
They wish their children free,
And they will haste to rescue them
From hopeless slavery.
We wish our children's feet to tread
In brighter fields than ours;
Fewer the thorns around them laid,
More sweet and fair the flowers.
Rouse, freemen, this the day the hour,
We tax no longer with our power,
Our country twice baptized in blood
Redeem o'er 'tis too late.
And in the ages long to come
A happy word will ring
How was destroyed the power of gold
And who crowned labor King.

NEBRASKA MORTGAGES.
The census bureau has at last got around to Nebraska. We have not yet received a copy of the official bulletin but the following are the main points in the report:
Total of real estate mortgages filed between 1880 and 1890.....\$74,366,568
Total amount remaining unpaid in 1890.....131,294,524
Amount of real estate mortgage debt per capita.....125
Amount per family of five.....125
Annual interest drain on unpaid mortgages in 1890, estimated at 8 per cent.....17,522,000
Amount of interest drain per family.....50
Nearly one third of the mortgage debts are on city real estate.
The increase in the number of renters during the ten years is about 20 per cent.
The figures are sufficiently startling in themselves, but when it is remembered that they include only one class of debts, i. e., those secured by mortgages on real estate; that debts of this class have been increasing more rapidly than ever since 1890; that chattel mortgages at ruinous rates of usury have been increasing even more rapidly than real estate mortgages; that the state, county, municipal and railroad bonds constitute a vast aggregate; that there is still a vast burden of private indebtedness, secured and unsecured, but not recorded in any official way, we find justification for a calamity howl greater than any that has ever gone up from the Alliance people of Nebraska.
As a future time we shall refer to this matter again and discuss it more fully.
"Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."
The silver people out in Montana are flocking to the standard of the people's party.
It is not too late to start in to work for our special prize, a free trip to Omaha July 4th. You will have over a month to work yet.
Hon. D. Clem Deaver of Omaha was a caller at this office on Tuesday evening. He brought an excellent account of the Edgerton-Rosewater debate but too late for publication.
The silver celebration of the anniversary of Nebraska's admission into the Union will be celebrated May 25 and 26. Crowds will be present from all parts of the state.
"The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof," and the test of a party is in the office-holding thereof. The people's party is standing the test grandly. In the counties of Nebraska where independents were elected to office they are invariably winning laurels. The district judges elected by the new party are making the best records for dispatch of business, and fairness in dispensing justice that ever were made in the state.
THERE seems to be some dispute as to who discovered the "acre plan" of raising campaign funds. So far as Nebraska is concerned, the plan was first published in the INDEPENDENT of July 31, 1891. It was copied from the Dakota Ruralist according to whose authority, it was first put into practice in an Alliance in Marshall county S. D. But it matters very little where the plan came from. It is a good one, and ought to be put in practice all over the state.
Rosewater on Free Coinage.
BEATRICE, Neb., May 1, '92.
EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:
In looking over the editorials of the Omaha Bee of May 13th I noticed the following: "Every republican favors free coinage of silver, as soon as it can be done without injury to the business of the country."
The Kansas and California republican platforms are in line with the party on the silver question. The condition can be met by other commercial nations unite with America for bi-metallic currency upon an agreed basis.
When I first read the above it impressed me with the idea, that it would make a good "silver plank" for them to adopt at Minneapolis, and I will venture the opinion that (in substance) will be what they will say in their Platform. It will be in accordance with their usual way of "straddling" the important issues, so as to fit either side of the case.
Rosey says, "in favor of free coinage etc., when it will not injure the business of the country," but he does not say what kind of business, whether banking business, mercantile business or farming, and at the end of the sentence, which he marks as quotation, it would seem that the republican party is to be the sole judge as to when it could be so done. He then further says, "the condition can be met when other commercial nations etc.," he does not even venture to say in such a contingency it will be done, he only says it can, so that even England (which I think he refers to as the other commercial nation) would agree to a bi-metallic currency, it does not follow that the republican party would then adopt the free coinage policy, for we all well know that the party is controlled by the "gold bugs" of the east, there is no hope of such relief coming through them. In proof of this I will simply cite the people to their financial history, every act of which has been in the interest of Wall street, and against the people.
Respectfully yours,
Late one of the G. O. P.

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"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."
—Julia Ward Howe.

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

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Farmers' Alliance.
Articles written on both sides of the paper
cannot be used. Very long communications,
as a rule cannot be used.

Do you want to attend the national convention at Omaha, July 4th without expense? Here's your chance. To the person sending us the largest list of subscribers at club rates between April 20th and June 25th, the Alliance Publishing Co. will pay all necessary expenses to the convention at Omaha July 4th, including hotel expenses. To the person sending the second largest list we will pay all traveling expenses to the convention. These offers apply to any person living in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa or Missouri. Two subscribers for six months count one. All lists sent under this offer should be marked "For special prize."

LOOKOUT FOR A CARTON NEXT WEEK.
We are still taking "70 cent dollars" at 100 cents on subscription.

If the weather keeps favorable, the next few weeks will be the busiest season Nebraska farmers ever knew.

MEN who are determined to "rule or ruin" are the worst enemies of the reform movement in Nebraska to-day.

OUR readers will do well to preserve the program of exercises etc., for the 4th of July convention published in another column.

In our correspondence will be found a very able discussion of government banking by Hon. John Stebbins. Don't fail to read it.

THE friends of Nebraska have agreed to give one and one-third rates on the certificate plan to both independent state conventions.

"A GUILTY conscience needs no accuser." A man who is continually denying that he is supported by railroad boodles should not blame people for suspecting him.

THE friends of Hon. C. D. Shrader are booming him for lieutenant governor. In this connection it may be well to say that Mr. Shrader is not a candidate for congress. He believes that Mr. Kem should be re-nominated and re-elected.

THE order of Improved Workmen has established its regular meeting place at K. of L. hall, and has put up an elegant sign above the hall door. Mr. John Curry, founder of the order, informs us that it is in a very flourishing condition.

REPORTS from many states in the Mississippi valley tell the same story regarding the weather and crops, i. e., heavy rains, cold cloudy weather and no corn planted. Nebraska farmers who are discouraged may console themselves with the thought that they have plenty of company.

THE Omaha dailies treated the meeting of the national committee with commendable fairness. We feel sure that they will treat the national convention of July 4th in the same manner. This is a great deal more than we can say of the treatment the St. Louis conference received from the dailies of that city.

FIFTEEN each loads of Methodist preachers took a recess from their conference labors at Omaha last Saturday, and came down to Lincoln to do the city. They were handsomely entertained by the hospitable enterprising citizens of our city, and returned in the evening with a favorable impression of Nebraska's capital.

OVER at Omaha they've got an independent club, or citizen's alliance, which amounts to the same thing, that is "getting there with both feet." Once a week an open meeting is held for public discussion of issues. The other fellows come in, lock horns with the cranks of the people's party and then the fun begins. Last Saturday night, for instance, Rosewater came in to debate with Joe Edgerton on money. We haven't space to give a full report, but will say that "Our Joe" had by far the best of the argument and nearly all the applause. Large crowds turn out to these meetings, and they are very profitable. We need the same kind of a club in Lincoln, and every other town in Nebraska.

THE FARMER LEFT OUT.
A party, like an individual, is better known by its acts than by its words. It is better known by the men it puts forward, than by the platform it adopts. The republican politicians have of late been trying very hard to win back the support of the farmers of Nebraska. They have button-holed the farmers, and poured into their ears streams of honeyed words, saying that the grand old party is still the friend of the farmer as it always has been; that if the farmers will only come back all will be forgiven, and they can have honorable recognition and places of trust. Perhaps they have won a few by such soft blandishments.

How is this "organized hypocrisy" keeping faith with its dupes? A few of them have been given seats in county conventions; fewer still have been sent to their state and district conventions. And when we run over the list of delegates to the national convention we find that the last farmer has been weeded out. Of the sixteen men to whom the republican party of Nebraska has entrusted its voice in the nomination of a candidate for president, not one is a farmer. What are they? Let us see. The Omaha Bee in its issue of May 13 presents a biography of each delegate. The following is the list:

1. C. H. Gere, editor of the State Journal, postmaster of Lincoln, too well known as a "friend of the farmer" to need further comment.
2. Geo. W. Holland, "cashier of the Richardson county bank," formerly a lawyer.
3. C. R. Scott, lawyer, and present district judge in Omaha, the same who, in the beet sugar convention in Lincoln last fall, most bitterly denounced the farmers of Nebraska for dishonesty and bad faith in repeating the bounty on sugar.
4. John C. Thompson, editor of the American, the A. P. A. organ published at Omaha who recently assured the writer that the A. P. A. was not a political institution, O. no, not in the least.
5. Loran Clark, Sr., came to Boone county in 1871, since which he has been a store keeper, lawyer, real estate speculator, member of the legislature, federal revenue officer, and all the time a republican politician of unquestioned orthodoxy.
6. Altee Hart, proprietor of the North Nebraska Eagle, at Dakota City. The Bee adds significantly that "Mr. Hart has for years been the heaviest taxpayer in Dakota county, and besides owning an interest in the North Nebraska Eagle, owns interests in several general stores, large real estate interests in different leading cities, and is a breeder and raiser of fast horses."
7. Lewis E. Walker of Beatrice, a lawyer. The Bee says: "Since his residence in Beatrice he has become prominently identified with every public enterprise that has for its object the upbuilding of the city. He is one of the projectors and prominent officials of the Beatrice Building and Loan Association, Masonic Building Association, Beatrice Canning Company, and of the new Union Savings Bank—one of the most prosperous financial institutions in the city. Mr. Walker was for four years a member of the city council. He has just been unanimously elected president of the Beatrice Board of Trade, of which organization he has always been an active member."
8. C. A. McCloud, an ex-banker, now in the real estate and loan business at York.
9. Chas. P. R. Williams, editor of the Grand Island Times, but lately engaged in the real estate and loan business.
10. W. E. Babcock, banker, and hardware man at Cambridge, Furnas county.
11. Z. T. Funk, merchant, Ainsworth, Nebraska.
12. Dr. E. B. Warner, dentist, undertaker, and present Mayor of North Platte.

The twelve above described are the delegates chosen by the district conventions. The following were chosen by the state convention at Kearney:

13. John L. Webster of Omaha, lawyer, the great anti-prohibition orator, the man who stole the Iowa republican platform and had it adopted by the republican state convention last fall.
14. L. D. Richards, engaged in the land and banking business at Fremont since 1873; president of the Elkhorn Town Lot Company, lately a candidate for governor.
15. Col. E. D. Webster, has held various federal appointments for 25 years, chiefly in the U. S. Revenue service, is also a journalist, and ex-editor. He lives at Stratton, Neb.
16. Amasa Cobb, lawyer, ex-banker, and ex-Supreme Judge of Nebraska. He lives at Lincoln.

Summarizing we find that the delegation contains:
Six lawyers.
Seven bankers and money loaners.
Five newspaper men.
Five real estate speculators.
Two merchants.
One physician.
No farmer.
No laboring man.

Our object is not to say anything hard about the occupations of these men, or to cast any reflection on the men on account of their occupations. We want simply to show what classes are controlling the republican party, to show the farmers and