DENOUNCED THE LORDS.

Resolutions Adopted by an Immense Meeting in London Show Bitter Feeling. Loxpox, Feb. 20 .- Four thousand persons assembled in Trafalgar square

yesterday in answer to an appeal for a manifestation against the house of lords for destroying the clauses in the parish council bill which called for the reforming of the Lon-The meeting, with don vestries. much show of feeling, adopted resolutions condemning the house of lords for its act on in this matter. speakers who were vociferously cheered time and again in the course of their remarks, were Jeseph Arch, Dr. Charles, L. D. Tanner, the Irish Nationalist: Dababhai Naoroji, the well-known Bombay merchant, and five other members of the house of

Cut to Pieces With a Saw.

Ккокик, Iowa, Feb. 20. - John Sullivan met with a horrible death on the farm of J. T. Nelson, near Warsaw, Ill., yesterday. He slipped and fell against a portable saw, his head striking first. The saw ran into the skull, barely reaching the brain. In an effort to free himself, Sullivan fell a second time, the saw striking the right shoulder, running down the back, tearing the ribs from the backbone and cutting into the body. Sullivan was taken to Canton. Mo., where surgeons removed part of the skull and amputated the right arm at the shoulder. The man died in a few

Four Killed at a Cocking Main.

LEON, Mexico, Feb. 20.-A grand socking main was being given at the city of Lazos, near here, last night, when a dispute arose between the owners of two birds pitted against each other. Both men drew knives and attempted to kill each other. The friends of the men took up the dispute and the fight became general, result-ing in four men being stabbed to death and several others seriously wounded.

Tuberculosis in Cattle. GANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Feb. 20.-It is stated that the cattle at both the Clifton Springs sanitarium farm and the Geneva experimental station, show symptoms of tuberculosis. A veterinary of the place also makes the statement that he has discovered symptoms of its presence in over 150 eattle and ventures the assertion that one-fourth of the cows in the country are afflicted.

Populist Co-operative Society.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 20.-Some of the prominent Populists at the state ouse, including the game warden, the state engineer and the deputy fish commissioner, have conceived the idea of establishing a co-operative colony on the Ute reservation in the Southwestern portion of the state, when it is opened for settlement. For this purpose they have incorporated the Colorado Co-operative company with a capital of \$100,000.

Destructive Fire at Warren, Ohio. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 20 .- The brick mill of the Griswold Linseed Oil company, at Warren, Ohio, the second largest plant in the country, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The building and machinery was valued at \$300.000, but the loss will hardly reach that amount, as about \$50,000 worth of seed and one small building were saved. The insurance is \$120,000.

Order of Loyal Americans. LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20. -Grand Commander D. C. Reynolds, of the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans, will go to Chicago the first of the week, where, he says, he expects to organize twenty-seven regiments of order. He also expects to do considerable work in that line in Kansas and other Western states.

Cartridges for Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 .- When the steamer Australia sailed for Honolulu yesterday afternoon, she carried a consignment of fifty cases of rifle cartridges addressed only by a cabalistic mark. Each of the fifty cases weighed from sixty to eighty pounds.

Whole Family Drowned.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 20.-L. F. Parnel, a sheep man of Fobry county, arrived yesterday and brought news of the drowning of a ranchman named Frank Randall, together w th his wife and three children, in the Rio Grande river at a point neaf Perrs Sun Vinte,

Fratricide in Oklahoma.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Feb. 20.-Casper Steel was shot and killed by his brother, Henry, Saturday evening about 5 o'clock at Omega. a town in the western part of Kingfisher county, the ownership of a pony.

Steamboat Ohio Lost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20. - The total loss of the steamer Ohio is announced, the accident having occurred at Cottonwood Point, 130 miles above this

Kunsas Wheat Crop.

TOPEKA, Kun., Feb. 20.-The grain men all say that the recent heavy snow will make a wheat crop of 100,-000,000 bushels in Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Fon o - WHEAT-No ! et. Mc No 3 red. of a No 2 hard 4F40 No hard if to Cons-No 2 at 15142 No 1 No white corn, I willie Na i white Oars-No 2, 28 25 42 No 4, 27 1 Cargo No. 2740 No. 2 white oats, thathat No. 3 white.

Live Stock.

Catt's-Dressed beef and export steers, #3 13 Pells cows and heifers of mail to To as and adian stoor. 8 .v. Texas and Indian comstockers and feeders, of manage at

Beceipts since Saturday, 4,638 ship ped Sat rilay. 1.771 The market opened with a givery and he his her and seven dull, with a being of him is The two water was it and being of nabru 68 fairs at him along his too and and build of name for him bull him play Shoop the elpts state actually, i.e i warm per a torday, on The courses was active tion: Its Antagonisms.

III.

Let us see "where we are at." In No. 1 it was stated that the causes of social and political changes are not their better insight into 'eternal truth and justice "

Not in mea's brains, i. e., in men's a such causes to be sought.

Nor yet in the better insight of a few men into eternal truth and justice.

But rather in what is produced, how produced and the mode in which the products are exchanged, are to b sought social antagonisms and the causes of social and political changes.

Conducting ourquest by what these propositions suggest, we were led in No. 2 to analyze production; to define its parts, or factors, and to examine to some extent the relations subsisting be tween the factors.

Emphasis being given to the fact that the abstract term labor shall always be inseparably connected with the persons who labor in our thought.

It is well, in telling the factors of preduction, sometimes to say land, people and capital; that we may not forget that the f ctor of most consequence is the one that thinks, feels as d wills, a self-con-

It is the factor without which there would be no social organism, no "social consciousness," no production, no human history.

The writer hopes No. 2 made reason ably clear the importance of the manner in which the three factors, land. labor (people), and capital are organized in their relations to one another.

That the relation of the people to the factor land is fundamental and vital in any organization of property and industry; also that it is clear that capitali-tic accumulations are made out of unpaid

A brief survey of the historical genesis of the present mode of production will make clear the antagonisms inherent in the system itself and which are but the conflict of the "natural laws" of the present mode of production.

The present structure of society is the creation of the ruling classes of t daythe capitalistic class. It was this class that broke up the feudal system and built upon its ruins the capitalistic order of society-the kingdom of free competition, of personal liberty, of equality before the law of all commodity owners and the capi'alistic blessings of rent, interest and profit.

An examination of the evolution of this system of production will show the nature of it, and the phases or stages property right was based on his own time necessary for us to get in shape to through which it has passed; that the changes in modes of production which represent the different phases of production have been effected by changes in the instruments of production; that there changes together with the capitalistic manipulation of the medium of exchange whereby the final distribution of products is determined to each pro ducer-that these things have produced my labor or that of another. the social antagonisms of today.

Briefly traced this is the order of the evolution of the modes of production. The first is that of handleraft is which the producer of a commodity using a hand tool and his own strength as the power, produces the commodity from the raw material to the finished pro

But for the craftsman to acquire skill in the use of many tools to produce a "workmanlike" product requires years of training of the eye and the muscles. Out of this necessity grew the appren tice system. The apprentice assisted the master crafts man in the production of commodities. He was compensat d by receiving food, clotting, shelter, in s'ruction in the craft and opportunity to acquire skill as a fature craftsman. For these cons derations he surrendered his rights to any and all profits ariing from sale of the products of his

own labor. After the apprentice had "served his time" he became the journey-man. He i pern yed from place to place working eighteen miles west of this city, over for diff rent master-workmen to geta experience and greater skill, before setting uo" as a master himself. To do this last was the end contemplated both as sporentice and as journey man, In a word the master cratts man works for himself. The journ yman and the apprentice expect to work for themselves in the future. They work temporarily for a wage, but more for experience and -kill.

> modities for sale and received the en. clearly spearent, tire profit himself.

means or materials of projection, his language," labor and capital. too s of production and the product was How hing will it take "organized his. His right of agneratio was based charities," souphouses, and the "gospel upon his labor.

hand tool of the graftsman is fitted to a one of its this f characteristics? machine and human power-the mandrives the machine which drives the tool. This change in the fastruments f preduction produces a change in the mode of producti w.

in a c mmonity compared of different Works, Omsha. parts of front tools are required and nence different machines owned by different men and thus division of inhor

Note. It is comm

The Capitalistic System of Product ductive industries not agricultural and OFFICERS STATE ALLIANCE. handicraft manufacturing. This obliterates the distinction between two great and essentially different periods of reconomic history. The period of manufactures proper, based on the division to be sought in men's brains, nor in of manual labor, and the period of modern industry based on machinery.]

This division of manual labor in roduces the manufacturing stage [manus priori theorie as to h wa hum an society and facere | Note the social changes should be organized as I governed, are that now take place as a necessary onsequence of a changed mode of produc-

> Under the mediaeval, or handlers is system, the individual producer, as a rule, had, from raw materials belonging to himself and generally his own hardiwork, produced the commority with his own hands or of his fami y. the new product, as it embodied his own abor-wes the realization of his own will-and therefore his own property.

> The peasant sold to the artisan agriproducts of bandicraft.

Into this society of individual comduction forced itself by reason of change in the instruments of production. The new mode necessitated concentration of means and the machines of production and of workingmen organized on a definite plan.

This mode takes the place of scattered mea s of production and no plan under the handicraft mode.

Handieraft and manufacturing run & ace side by side; they sell in the same market, an open competitive one.

Individual production gives place to seized upon by the new mode of production, concentration and organiza i n of all the factors of preduction enable the producer out of the market.

The apprentice and the journeyman who were, under the old system, wage worker for a day, become wage workers

The shop gives place to the factory. In this change of mode of production how have the relations of the producers to their product changed?

This is the interesting point. material and his tools of production; his labor. at d no doubt his product. In manu a sturing, the manufacturer.

whom we will now call the capitalist, owns the material, the tools and machines of production-and the product. In the first case we have individual production and individual appropriation of product. The craftsman could the nembers. This pian is only meant -sy, "I made this. It is mine." His as a temporary expedient pending the

bsbor. In the second case we have socialized under a sataried agent, with quarterly production and individual-capitali-tic dividends upon the amount of goods appropriation. The mode of production is changed, the form of appropriation the same. The character

of the appropriation is revolutionized. It makes a world-wide difference whether I appropriate the product of

In the first case the craftsmen owned all the factors of production and the product.

In the second case the capitalist may e said to own all the factors of production and the product; since he went into the market and bought labor as a commodity, under free contract. The workman was the seller; the capitalist the present rate of capitalistic combin the buyer of the commodity, labor, all subject to the same laws as govern his having cotton, iron, machinery, etc.

This makes the form of appropriation the same in the two cases.

But behold! The character of the appropriation is changed by this fact,

When the wage worker sold his labor power as a commodity in a competitive market, governed by the law of supply and demand, he reduced his commodity -labor-to the same conditions as other commodities; cotton, iron, etc. The ultimate law which governs the price of all commodities in a free mark-t is the cost of renewing the stock offered. In other words the cost of production.

in this deed-selling his labor for a wage he reduced his comm dity, [and ther by himself) to the price which well main sain existence; a fact which is incompatible with the nature of man. As this new mode of production, brought about by a change in the in struments of production, seiz d upon one line of industry after another, the Incompatibility between socialized production and individual-capitalistic-The hand cuftsman produced com- appropriation was more and more

The contradiction between socialis id pro-N - question ever arose as to ownership duction and capitalistic approximation of the product in the headiera't stage, manifuls itself as the antagonism between The producer of commodities owned his pro-t-lat and b-urg oise; or in "our

of content" to cancel this aning oulsm In the second stage of production the | which is immanent in the system and

W A. Jones.

stock of all kinds, especially hogs and fraternal co-operation. Very truly soung cettle Woodman Linseed Oil your friend and brother,

To Hot Springs, Ark, and return \$21 35 via the Missouri Pacific route. Feb 13 h Call on Pail. Denists, C. P. on to call all pre- & T. A. 8201 O street, Lincoln, Neb.

President, W. L. Dale, Atlanta. Vice-Pres., Prof. W. A. Jones, Hastings Secaetary, Mrs. J. T. Kellie. Hartwell. Treasurer, James Cameron, Beaver City. J. H. Powers, State Lecturer, Naponee. W. P. Wright, State Organizer Alliance Aid, Bethany, Neb.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Chairman, I. N. Leonard, Lincoln. E. S derman Regrand L W Young, Wi sonville. C. M. Lemar, Mead. J M. Dimmiek, Macon

Important Communication Chairman Leonard. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 14, 1894.

To Subord nate Alliances in the State of Nebra ka, Greeting: Your newly elec ed board of the state A liance are making use of every legti-There was noneed for him to appropriate imate means at their command to arouse a greater interest in Alliance work. For myself I am of the opicion that the Alliance will never accomplish its great work until it learns the cultural products and bought from him great power there is in co-op-ration, and then put their p wer into practical operation. The logical teaching of sub modity producers the new mode of pro- ordinate Alliances, points unerringly to this fact, that the Alliance must be made valuable in dollars to all of its members. Then interest in Alliance work will return, and the educational work of the Alliance will necessarily follow. Our constitution in Article 4. Section 1, provides for purchasing and selling agencies. In this state where these provision have been put into practical operation and intelligently and persist-ntly followed, the Alliances are in splendid condition and growing. In fact, this is true over the nation at ocializ d production, as one line after large. Recently our subordinate Allianother of handicraft production is sace, 1354, has put this provision into oractical operation and we find it acts are all returning and many applications manufacturer to drive the handicraft for new membership are coming in We save from 25 to 33 per cent upon our merchandise accounts. Our plan to s art with (and pending the necessary time to start a full co-operative store) is for eaca to p y in from \$5 to \$10 to the agent. It is the intention to ke-p this amount in the hands of the agent at all times as an operative cash capital. We file our merchandise orders with the agent who does the buying. When handicraft, the craftsman owned his the goods are delivered (to illustrate) if the bill amounts to \$5 the buyer endorses the above bill of \$5 as correct,

> bought by each member. There may be a better plan than this. but this is our plan, and it works well in our case. It is a beautiful lesson in fraternal co-operation. It is self protection, the first law of nature. It is more than that. It is teaching farmers the power of combination, a lesson we must learn and put into practice, or sink away into European pea aut courftions. The last day for farmers to rally for their own protection will soon have been sounded. There is but little light ahead for farmers, and that is only to be seen upon the mountain tops. As ations and trust form ng it will not be a half decade until farmers may be compared to mere worms crawling at the feet of power, with a million capitalist-

and pays into agent \$5, which restores

his operative capital and balances books

and settles accounts at each purchase.

Under this plan we pay no perc-ntage

or salary to our agent. We pass the

burden of the agency around amongst

establish a regular co-operative store

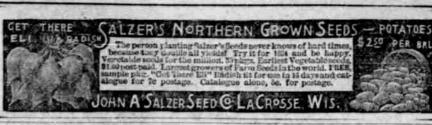
ic tyrant heels upon their necks. Every dictate of humanity and religion is calling us to action. "He that provides not for those of his own house hold is worse than an infidel." "He that will not work neither shall he ext.' And four-fifths of the teaching of the great Galilean teacher had direct reference to the temp ral wants and necessities of the puople It is not facts and figures that we now need, for we have had them in the greatost abundance. Prayer and faith is all right, and much to be desired; but "faith without works is dead, being alone." Neither does God rain down loaves of bread out of heaven already outtered. His whole economy indicates work, and calls for brave men who dare to do and die for truth and the betterment and upbui ding of the human race. What we need is to rise up in the power of our might, shaking off the spathy that is settling down upon us like a hood of death, and with vows registered before God and man that we will do our duty as men, going forward in the great off ort now b-ing made to redeem labor from hu-

man industrial slavery. Every indication p inta to 'a revival of Altiance work, but indications are not always satisfaction. Action, action in reorganization all along the lines is weat is needed. The Executive Committee at its first mooting at Handings made provisions for the reorganization of each and every Alliance in the state, that they might reorganize by paring one quarter's dues in advance. Bruthren get together; protect one snother Ground Oil Cake should be fed to and anomirage us and the cause by your

> I. N LEONAND, Chairman Execu ive Committee.

Use Northwestern line to Chiuag Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133

J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV., MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Bine Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Came Seed, KANSAS CITY, MC.



Annual Meeting of the Kearney Co. Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.

The second annual meeting of the Kearney County Farmers Mu ual Fire Minden, Monday, February 5th, 1894 The meeting was called to order a: 1:30 p. m., by President P. C. Brown. The first in order was the reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, also the secretary's annual report, all of which

of the company February 5th, 1894, to respond at once before extreme rush

was approved. be as follows: Risks in force Feb. 4. \$109,798 25 cancelled in force " 5, 94 \$100,508 .5 The amount of expenditures during the year was \$142.38, this includes the payment of one \$100 loss sustained by Hard n Yensen of Howell. the bal ance, \$42 38 was paid our for stationary, blank books, and r gister and sec etary fees. The am unt now in the treasurers hand . \$287 67. The officers elected for the year 1894 President, P. C. Boa-on; vice-presi den , Harden Yessen; tre surer, E. O. Sarad; secretary J. S Canady directors elected wer-: Offer Paul-en, like magic. Our delinquent members D niel Hecox John Andersen. The meeting arjourned to meet on the first Monday of February, 1895. in Missien, J. S. CANADAY at I o'clock p. m. Secretary. Greenlee for Congress.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Feb. 20.-A mass meeting of Republicans was held in this city Saturday night, at which J. F. Greenlee, author of the rates bill in the last house, announced his candidacy for congress of the Seventh district.

## LOCAL RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

STANDARD CENTRAL TIME. Arrival and departure of trains carrying passengers at Lincoln. Neb. Trains marked \*, Daily; †, Daily except Sunday; †, Daily except Sunday; †, Sundays only; †, Tuesdays, Taursdays and Saturdays on \*\*, Monday, Wednesday and Friday only.

Burlington & Missouri River.

	Leave.	Arrive
Plattsmouth, via So. ( Bend and Louisville	+10:10 a. m.	+ 6:19 p.
Wahoo and Schuyler	† 4:55 p. m.	+11:50 a
Omaha and Chicago!	* 8:00 a. m.	
via Ashland cut-off	* 2:20 p. m.	* 6:19 p. 1
Ashland Omaha and	+10:10 a. m	
Platismouth	† 4:55 p. m	* 9:50 a
Crete. Hastings and	*12:20 p. m.	* 7:40 a.
Lowell and Kearney	+12:20 p. m.	+ 1:40 p.
it. Francis and Ober	§11:58 p. m.	1,100,000,000
olyoke & Cheyenne	§ 6:30 p. m.	: 7:40 a. 1
Burlington Special"   to Denver and coast.	• 6:30 p. m.	Contract of the
rete. Beatrice and	*11:58 p. m.	*10:00 a. 1
Wymore	+ 6:35 P. in	+ 4:40 p. 1
Vashington and Cor.	711:58 p.m.	+ 4:40 p. 1
Cloud. Red	*11:58 p.m.	† 4:40 p. 1
Bennet, Syracuse, Ne-	† 1:53 p. m.	
braska City and east (	† 4:00 a. m.	
Frand Island Broken	10 00:30000 PM	90.07.00.00.00
Bow, Alliance, New-	*12:20 p.m.	* 1.35 p.1
Deadwood	† 6:45 p.m.	+10:00 a.r

6:35 p.m. + 7:30 a.m. 6:40 p.m. +11:35 a.m. 7:15 a.m. \$10:50 p.m Milford David City, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Joe.

+10:00 a.m. +10:35 p.m.

Seward York, Grand Island...

Atchison, St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Louis and south... ecumseh and Table

Passenger station corner O and Twentieth Sts. City office, 1945 O Street. fast express to Tope-8:20 a.m. +10:11 p.n 112:35 p.m. +11:45 a.m modation east. Lo al freight accom †12:35 p.m. †11 30 a.m St Paul Chic & east 4:03 p.m. +10:11 p.m. + 8:20 a.m and Council Biuffs.

Union Pacific Railway. Depot corner O and Fourth street. City ticket office 1011 O street

Leave. Arrive. Omisha.Co. Bluffs.Chi-7:30 p.m 9:02 a.m Valley, east 7:45 a.m. west Topela Kan-sas Cty cast south t 6:00 p.m. +10:40 a.m. Salt Lake Heisen 2:45 p.m. \* 4:16 a.m Francisco and + 7:50 p.m Missourt Pacific Stallway.

Ticket offices at depot and corner of Twelft and O streets.

	Leave. A	rtive.
Actuaru and Notirusha e City Express	*11 50 p.m. * 5 *(1 10 p.m. * 5 * 0 35 p.m. * 8 * 2 35 p.m. * 8	00 p. m 84 u. m
remout, Eikhorn	& Missouri Val	ler.

[CHICAGO & NUMBER WESTERN LINE.]

thopot corumn Hill (Alt and Statements, or other than that O strong,		City Tick-	
	Leave.	AFFITE	
Thicago and cast	* 1:45 p.us.	*it üp.m.	
Manda Cinton Des Moin & Proppe Atter	* 1:45 p.m.	*12:36 p. so.	
deca, Onless	:18:2	12-N5 p. m 0-30 p. m	
pine Chodress Case in the large Heat sape in City, Dendwood.	* 7:0 a.m.	* 0.81 p.m.	
Promote According	4 5 50 p. m.		

and plan s of varieties that will bear fruit in Nebraska, as evidenced by 1,300 and Lightning Insurance Company was bushels of apples and 800 bushels of held in the court room in the city of cherries grown in one season in or-

chards of Crete Nurseries!

Large stock of FRUIT TREES and PLANTS, SHADE ad FOREST TREES suited to Nebraska. fue experi-pee and advice of the proprietor, wao is President of the State Horticul as approved. tural S. clety will be found safe and use. The secretary reported the standing ful to all. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Coropens. Address.

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Western Trees!

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Osage Plants and Forest Trees. Also a full line of Fruit. Shade and Ornamental Stock, Grape Vines, Roses and Evergrees Catalogue free. Write for Prices Address, Youngers & Co.

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505 & 507 Broad Street. Lock Box 26. GOVE LITY, : KANSIS The one pest reliable Seed House in the U. 5. Pats 2 to cts each: ether seed; cheap in proportion Warranted to in proportion Warranted of the ture and fresh, send for Caratogue of Garden, Flower Field & Freshed & Freshed From the Stamp for free sample pkt Try our seeds and you will use no other.

## TESTED SEED CORN

Five New Varieties of Seed Corn. Send. descriptive price list to

J. L. PERKINS & CO., Little Sloux, lowa.

Schonen White Oats. The Schonen Cats have been tested with 40 varieties a the Wis Experiment tation. Prof. W. A. Henry says: "Up to date the thirth honen has proved itself superfor to any va-

ougabre i seed corn. Write for a cuiars. dress. J L. ALBERT, Freedom III.

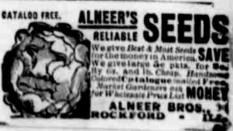
ery against which it was te

1 bu. \$1.50; 2% bu. \$3 15; 5 bu. \$5 (0)

Kansas Seed House. EVERYTHING IN THE SEED LINE.
Our Specialities: Onlon Seed and Sets; Alfalfa.
Asifir and Jerusalem Corn; Tree Seeds for nurseries
and timber claims. Have also a limited supply of
Laythyrus Silvestris (Flat Pea the new Forage plant.

. W. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

ane, Millet Seeds, Kuffir, Rice and Jornsalem Coro Yellow a d White Milo Maize, all grown in 1893. For Prices. Address, McBETH & KINNISON. tranden City Kas



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