convention sees fit to give it to the pub.ia. I want it published in full and not garbled, as it will be if we do not give the papers a copy."
"If it is garbled it will be used against us by our enemies," continued Mr. Root, who for some time had been trying to get the

"You magnify the enemies," said a dete-gate from Ohio. "This enemy business is all This settled the address, and it went to the

Once more the convention got down to business, and Mr. Groat of Custer county moved that the chair appoint a committee on resolu-

A delegate from lows thought that the members should be named by the states.

The president knew of no rule for such

An amendment was offered that the delegates from the several states select the mem-bers of the committees. The amendment was defeated and the original motion carried.

The president appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Groat of Nebraska,
Fitch of Ohio, Bates of Iowa and Toole of

A resolution was read from alliance No. A resolution was read from animales No.
1,428 of Iowa, asking that the convention
adopt a design for a badge. The matter was
referred to Devine of Nebraska, Bulletin of
Missouri and Wright of Iowa. An Illinois delegate arose to a question of privilege. He asked to to be all troduce the following resolution; He asked to to be allowed to in-

Resolved. That it is the wish of the National Farmers' Alliance that the legislature of lili-nois select for the United Statesse nate a man who is favorable to the welfare and prospects

It was decided to send a telegram to the alliance members of the Illinois legislature to stand fast and not lose courage.

Milton George thought it foolish to tele-graph an Illinois man to stand fast.

After some discussion the objectionable words were stricken out and a telegram announcing that a resolution had passed was

nouncing that a resolution had passed was ordered sent.

Another delegate said a similar struggle is going on in Kansas in the effort to elect Pfeiffer to the senate. He wanted a similar telegram sent to Topeka.

A lady delegate from Kansas asked to speak. She said that while Pfeiffer is editor of the Kansas Farmer, he is no friend of the farmers. Baker of Iowa said the convention had no

right to instruct the Kansas legislators how After a lengthy discussion the Kansas resolution was laid on the table.

The report of N. B. Ashby, the National lecturer, was called for. He spore as fol-

lows: "We have every reason to feel hopeful over the strides that the alliance has made during the past year. I have visited the state alli-ances of Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, Iewa, South Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, Perinsylvania, Ohio and New York. I found them all healthy and rapidly increasing in mem bership. During the past year we have organized five new states and will soon bring others into line ere long. The alliances are composed of good men and can accomplish much good for the farmers. We want to make honest voters and break down the apathy we want to cultivate the idea that the alliance is not organized to give men public of fices, if we do not we will soon be on a par with the oid parties and our members will be as ardent office seekers as the repub-licans and democrats of today. Some of our Billance men have manipulated county and state conventions, but I will not name them. They think they are capable of controlling the affairs of the government, but I say we do not want to encourage this. Let us keep out of politics, for if we enter the swim we

out of politics, for if we enter the swim we are bound to be corrupt.
"I now want to speak of finances. In this I regret to say that our order is not up to the standard, and it is a difficult matter to collect the dues.
"We should have uniformity and adopt some form of private work. While I would not favor an eath bound society, I would a pulformity of work so that we may be able to

uniformity of work so that we may be able to recognize one another.

"I wanted to give up the membership of the order, but I find this impossible, though I can say that Nebraska is the banner state, as it has 2,000 local alliances and 65,000 members; Ohio has 700 alliances and 3,500 mem-bers, while Pennsylvania is doing nobly, owing to the work of Mr. Morgan. Iowa has accomplished many things, but there yet remains much to do.

"One thing I can say, the alliance never met under such favorable circumstances as today, and now is the time for carrying on the good work that we have before us. "Since the adjournment of the St. Louis convention I have been industriously working to form a co-operative union, and on February 19 I shall be in Chicago to confer with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association to

see what can be accomplished. "One great work of the alliance is to edu-cate the farmers to get at the truth of all great questions and thus fit them for good citizenship. In the local alliances lies this great reform, for out of them grow the state and national assemblies. To accomplish this work we must be bound together in our

township, county and state organizations."
The report of August Post of Iowa, secretary and treasurer, was submitted. It showed that during the year 150,000 circulars and constitutions had been printed and dis tributed. In making his report he said: "Co-operative purchasing is rapidly growing in favor, and its effects are being feit, as

we are already get our goods much cheaper than before we introduced this plan. We must ask and secure legislative reform, and above all things we must declare against trusts, which strike at the bulwarks of the nation. We know that property does not pay its just proportion of the taxes and we want more stringent laws on the question of usury. We want to place ourselves in a position where we cannot only foster but control the public schools."

Mr. Pest was about to sit down when Mr.

Root suggested that the treasurer's report had not been submitted. Mr. Post then read from another paper the following: On hand at the end of last year. ... \$ 134.00 Received during the year....... 1,804.69

Total receipts \$ 1,438.69 Expenditures \$ 1,204.90 

due from the treasurer of the Ohio state alli-Mr. Root wanted the report submitted to

the president and two other members.

The president said that he had examined the report and knew it was correct. He did not think it worth while to have it turned over to a committee. The report was accepted.
President Powers announced the following

committee on constitution and by-laws: Ashby of Iowa, Bradley of Nebraska, George of Illinois and Bushnell of Ohio. J. Burrows was called upon for an address upon "The Future of the Alliance." As he stepped to the front be was loudly applauded,

and after this had subsided he said 'I have had no time to prepare a speech, as every delegate from Neoraska knows. ing the past month I have worked twenty-six hours out of every twenty-four, and hope you will excuse me from speaking upon the future of the alliance. [Cries of "Ne,

no; go on, go on."]
"Then if I must speak I will say that to speak upon any subject of great importance requires careful thought.

"Have you ever thought of the alliance! Have you ever thought that the aspirations

it sooks means something better for you, for

ne, and for all the tollers!

"I want to now protest against money ruling the world as it now does. You know that all of the great reforms originated among the lowly, and why should not this great reform which we now seek be born within the ranks of the tillers of the soil! I want to enter my protest against the uncountries. want to enter my protest against the unequal accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, and if you will seek the pages of history you will find that this is an era similar to that of the French revolution. Then monarchs were in power and organized seci-ety was much like that of today. The rich

started by the lower classes. The French were inspired by Voltaire and Paine, and the promulgators of the American revolution by eas practically the same. Education is not diffused through the masses, and when we ask ourselves of the future of the alliance, we must appeal to hope, and in doing this we must believe that it has a brightfuture. For e present our work must be confined to cer-

n classes, "The conflict of today is between the classes and the masses, and the masses that have been termed the mudsills and clodhoppers of society must be brought up to the standard of prominence to which they are entitled. It was not many years ago when the farmers were the mudsulis of society, but, thank God, they are new becoming the pillars

of society.

"There is no passion so absorbing and degrading as the eternal struggle for gold which has taken possession of our people, and with this in view I say that not only our country stands in danger, but every institution is menaced. During the past two weeks I have been brought face to face with this fact. I have been the higher hand of been where I have seen the hidden hand of banks and railroads reaching into the pockets and placing the accursed stuff within the reach of the courts and the legislators. If the alliance does not reach out its hand and stay this course I tremble for the future.

"We must continue to organize and make our influence felt; or must find out what laws our influence felt; or must find out what laws are needed and work toward that end. We want to know that the government of the country is in the hands of competent and true men. We must not say that all we have to do is to educate the masses, for there is still greater work. We must have the key; There are many ways to get possession of

this, one of which is by the organization of a new party, though I do not think we should get together and send delegates to form such get together and send delegates to form such a party. Just how it should be done I am not prepared to say. There has been a great deal of discussion about merging all of the alliances and labor organizations under one head for concerted action. One year ago, when I went to St. Louis, I thought that could be accomplished, but I don't know about it now. In this state we made an attempt last summer to do a little merging, but it was a failure. We drew up our principles and circuure. We drew up our principles and circu-lated our declarations among the people who, 20,000 strong, signed them. You know the did not. We went before the people in November and elected our governor, and if God and the supreme court judges are willing, and an honest vote can be reached in the leg-

"I would adopt a platform upon which honest men cannot differ, and I would put it in the form of a declaration. I would ignore organizations, and now I tell you that if you follow this advice the alliance will sweep the

ountry in 1892.
"Whatever is done, the alliance ultimately means political action, and there is no dis-guising this fact or keeping it from the public any longer.

"I now ask you, friends and brothers, what are you doing?" [Cries of, "We are getting them all along the line."] As Mr. Burrows took his seat he was tendered a vote of thanks, and the building resounded with long and loud cheers for the alliance and a third party.

Mr. Root moved that a committee of five be appointed to request Mr. Burrows to more fully outline his plan of work for bringing

about the new party movement.

The motion was lost sight of for a moment, but finally Root of Nebraska, Parrott of Obio, Kennard of Indiana, Baldwin of Illinois and Westfall of Iowa were appointed as

Secret work was then discussed and a mo tion was made that a committee of one from each county be appointed to submit a report.

A tady delegate raised an objection, stating that the constitution does not provide for Mr. Root thought the work should be

secret, and should be of such a nature as to show "that the mudsilis have moved." Mr. Root arged that by a conference with a committee it would save time, as the com-mittee could report to the convention. Mr. Furrow of Iowa thought there was a colored man in the woodpile, "Ior," said he, "if any consolidation is to be talked the members of this convention want to know something more about the pan than simply what information can be gained from a committee's report." He had heard consolidation talked, but did not think it could

be accomplished. A letter was received from W. E. Stillwell and other members of the Farmers' Mutual Benent association, asking for the approint-ment of a committee to confer upon the po-

litical situation.
Upon looking about the room the president discovered the Illinois gentlemen in the room and asked them to present their views.

Mr. Root objected and favored the confernce committee This raised a chorus of objections, members

arguing that as the men from Illinois were present they should present their views to the convention and not to the committee. A delegate from Iowa thought this should be left with the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Westfall moved that a declaration be sent out to all alliances, asking them to sub-scribe to the principles to be fermulated by the national alliance, and come together in convention at some future date. The motion

prevailed.
Mr. Pratt of Nebraska favored reporting to the convention. He did not want any star chamber committee report.

Mr. Shaver of fowa said that all the courtesies of the floor would be extended to the Illinois gentlemen, and for this reason opposed the appointment of a counities.

posed the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Parrett of Ohio said: "We want to meet those gentlemen on the rostrum and judge for ourselves of the merits of their plan. Then we can approve their course or vote it down?" judge for our plan. Then we vote it down."

This ended the discussion, and a substitute to the motion was adopted, by which the gentlemen will appear before the convention this norning.

The evening session was held in the ball in

the Young Men's Christian association build-ing, where addresses were delivered by D. H. Talbot, N. B. Ashby and Milton George. The programme for today is as follows: 9:00 a. m.—Report of committees and misellaneous work.

11:00 a. m.—Address by Miss Eva Mc-Donald, state lecturer Minnesota state alli-1:30 p. m .- Election of officers and miscellancous business.

PRESIDENT POWERS' ADDRESS. He Urges Reforms in Money, Land,

Transportation and Other Matters. Some time before the hour for convening the delegates assembled in the council chamber, where Mr. Bushwell of Ohio stated that he would receive subscriptions for the National Stockman, of which he is the editor. Mr. Ashby of Iowa passed around a circular descriptive of a book on farming.

At 2 c'clock President arrived and scated himself in the chair usually occupied by President Tom Lowry of the council. He immediately called the convention to order and issued an edict to eject all interlopers. The doorkeeper performed his work and reported that all of those in the hall were tried and true alliance

President Powers then stated that he had not read the programme and consequently did not know the order of business Several members tried to take advantage of this lack of knowledge upon the part of the president and demanded the appointment of

the committees. "I am not ready to appoint any commit-tee," responded the president.
"Then let us have the address," exclaimed

dozen members. Secretary Post was called to the chair, and

stepping down from the platform, Mr. Pow-ers spoke as follows: Brothers of the National Alliance: The monarchs were in power and organized sectely was much like that of today. The rich were snatching what they could from the laboring classes. When the rabble broke into the king's palace the condition of affairs was much the same as now. We have banks, teegraph companies and corporations, all of which are organized and protected by a law extorting from this peeple not culy one-third, but even two-thirds of the carning of the poor, which are transferred to the coffers of the rich. The people of this country are being driven to the wall, not only in the large clies, but in the country, and the time is rapidly approaching when aristocracy will hold the power in the states and at Washington as finally as it did in France.

"This was demonstrated in this state but a few weeks ago. You know the history of this of which I speak, and it is not accessary for me to repeat it.

"As I said before, the great reforms were

or the benefits to mankind which arises from it. A man may think as acutely and act in as skillful and shrewd a manner to rob a safe or a railway train, or to gain the advantage of his fellowmen in trade or barpain as the honest farmer or mechanic in their landable avocations. But while in the one case the whole effort is to get possession of that which rightfully belongs to another, by violence and fraud, the other tends alto-gether to increase the actual wealth in the world. The one earns, while the other profits by his earnings.

The actual producer, I think is the true order. And industrial organizations propcriv speaking, are those whose members make it a business, by their own labor and thought, to change the powers and substances of nature into that which may be of service and

The merchant on the contrary, while there is labor connected with his calling, depends mostly for his profit and success on what is called skill in trade, which, white it some times refers to using good judgment in regard to the time and price of his purchases and sales, oftener refers to a faculty or skill of buying at a lower, and selling at a higher price than justice would permit or honesty But the fact that many of our people are

engaged in occupations that are in

selves mixed with evil, does not render those engaged in them necessarily worse than other men, nor remove them from claims to our consideration. But it does, and should render them ineligible to membership in distinctively labor organizations. The man who earns enough bread for himself and family by the sweat of his brow, and in addition earns the big profits of the successful merchant, the usurious interest for the prosperous banker, the exceptions of the successful merchant, the surious interest for the prosperous banker, the exceptions of the successful merchant. bitant rates for the railroad company and the outlit rates for the railroad company and the surplus of taxes to be squandered by the cor-rupt officeholder and politician, has some in-terests that are not shared by any of these recipients of his earnings and which can only be sustained by such combination of strength as can only be obtained by systematic organ-izations of those whose interests are iden-tical.

It would naturally follow from these considerations that each separate branch of industry should have its separate organization. The blacksmith has peculiar interests in relation to raw material, tools, etc., which are different from the carpenter, and both of these from the shoe-maker, and so with all the different trades and occupations. And all others differ from the farmer in this, that while people may for a time go barefooted or without shelter, the products of the farm are absolutely necessary every day, and all the time, for the very exist-ence of every member of a civilized community. But while trades unions and Knights of Labor assemblies are necessary in the cities, and the farmers' alliance and other kindred organizations are necessary in the country, there are interests which are common to all

these, and for which some general organiza-tion is absolutely necessary.

The question of business co-operation on a scale of national magnitude is a very important one, and to be made productive of lasting benefit, will require such careful consideration and such close and practical study as I have been unable to give to the subject. I would only suggest that until such an arrangement of the industries and business of the country is made, that the productions of the labor of every individual will add some-thing to general comfort and prosperity, there will be room for improvement in that

But it is in relation of these organizations to government, that the greatest necessity for co-operation exists. No effective arrange-ments of a national character for the conduct of the business industries of the country can be made, and prove of benefit, without being in effect laws of the organizations which adopt them. And so to prevent general and continual conflict with the laws of the government, the government itself must be con-trolled by these societies, How this can be accomplished, I think, is

the most important question which shoul considered at this session of our alliance. Two general plans at once present them-selves to my mind for attaining this object. The first, that which has the sanction of the The first, that which has the sanction of the political history of our country and the prejudice arising from our own political education. A new political party. The other, independent political action, which has been partially, but surprisinely, successful in a number of the states during the past years.

To the first proposition ham decidedly opposed for the following reasons, viz. first: Such a political party is not practicable for industrial organizations. Such societies aim at reforms. And although a party formed by them might, and would at the first, be formed on such principles as at the time Were advocated by all, no such platform could be cated by all, no such platform could be adopted unless on such vague presentation of principles as would be of little practical bencfit as an assurance of wholesome political action, that would not in many parts soon besome obsolete, and of no effect

Witness, the two parties which have di-vided the government during the last thirty years. Each of them was formed on prin s which were definite and practical the time, but long ago they have been lost sight of, and instead of the contention be-tween them being on principle it is a strife as to which can the most successfully apply all the deception and corruption attending mod-era polities to gain the spoils of office and the management of the public treasury. It is not possible to confine a political party to any one class or condition in society.

From motives of principle or policy, men of all classes would vote with the new indus-trial party, for it would be large and powertrial party, for it would be large and power-ful enough to be sought after as the possible winning side, You could not reject the vote of a man because he does not belong to your society. The result would be, your new party would embrace bankers, lawyers, professional poli-ticians, men who are not interested in you, or your prosperity, except in so far as your or your prosperity, except in so far as your political triumph may give them a power and influence over you and then hav-ing a foothold in your party, they would soon ning a roothoid in your party, they would soon gain the ascendancy the same as they now possess in the old parties, and you would realize you only had the old party machine under a new name. In fact the essential underlying principle of a political party is, that those who vote with you may be your political masters and compel you to vote as they dictate, or punish you with political ostracism and the party lash.

I believe in pledges. I believe men ought to be willing to pledge themselves to each other

to vote for good men or good measures; but not to vote for men or measures because a majority of any party or class of men may de-

mand it. But the important question is: How may political independence be made successful? I answer: Every new party is formed by independent political action, and all that is necessary for its success is that its principles should be held by a majority of the voters of the country or locality and that they be enabled to nominate and concentrate their votes on such men as are true to those principles.

Now as success has been achieved in this way in several instances, and that without the aid of any definite plan, but arising as it were on the spur of the moment, it does seem reasonable that by following out a definite. plain system for such action every year that success would be the rule and not the excep

What is the reason that in every great question of reform, or every measure for the public good which may be suggested and brought forward it is so difficult to get people to vote together! It is because they are arrayed against each other in existing political parties and those parties will not sanc-tion such combination to sustain the princi-ple as would be effective, but insist that their numbers must be arrayed against each other on partisan lines. Surely some better way to reduce righteous

principles into legal enactments may be de

Permit me to suggest a plan for your con-sideration. Let this alliance discuss and agree upon such measures as it shall deem ex-pedient to form a basis for political action for this year and next. Place this by corres-pondence before the other great industrial orpondence before the other great industrial or ganizations, and with their concurrence let a convention be called at some central point for convention be called at some central point for the purpose of comparing views and finally adopting as a national platform a concise set of principles which can be cordially sup-ported by all. Then publish them to the world and let the remainder of the year be spent in disseminating these principles and preparing for the great struggle in 1892. The subjects on which those principles are founded should be those which are most vital to the presperity of the people, the honest imberers of the whole country, and which can be so impressed on the majority of the peo-

inherers of the whole country, and which can be so impressed on the inspority of the peo-ple that they can be adopted and carried out. I think they may be all included in the fol-lowing list: Money reform, land reform, transportation reform, ballot reform, and the suppression of any vice that is tolerated by law to the peril of our national presperity. Time will not permit me to give any more than a glance at each of these subjects, but I hope that during our session they may be discussed in such a manner as to lead to a

definite line of netion on each subject. But if during the discussion it should appear that practical unantimity cannot be arrived at on any subject, it for the present should not be adopted for political action. And in presenting my views beliefly on these subjects, it is not in my dogmatic spirit, but rather as a learner anxious to draw out ideas from you, my brothers, to strengthen or modify my

own.

Money is a creature of law. The intrinsic value of the material of which it is manufactured does not add to its value. The piece of paper, 3 by 7 indies, which is issued by the government and is named \$1,000, will purchase just as much and pay just as rarge a debt as the one hundred \$10 gold pieces, while the metal rould be bartered for the labor and material to manufacture \$1,000 000. labor and material to manufacture \$1,000,000 of the paper money. So, while the \$1,000 bill will fill a contract for \$1,000 a \$1,000,000 worth of the paper money. So, while the \$1,000 bill will fill a contract for \$1,000 a \$1,000.000 worth of gold or diamonds would not pay it if the creditor choose to refuse. Nor does the "promise to pay" add one lots of value to the bill. Let the stamp be reversed and just "one thousand dollars" be printed on the paper without any qualification and the gold be stamped "promise to pay," and their relative value as a circulating medium in this country would not be changed. But if the gold were stamped "receivable for all debts except taxes," the paper would soon be considered worth the most.

The fact is, what the government labels as money, it is bound to receive as money, and what will pay the government will pay any subject of the government, unless otherwise prescribed by law.

But money, when manufactured by the government, is of no use to the people except it be put into circulation.

There are two ways in which this might be accomplished, either of which would be far better than the present system. The one, to estimate how much per capita would be

estimate how much per capita would be necessary to furnish a sufficient supply for the business of the people, and then to issue that amount of currency and apply it to the expenses of the government, in the meantime remitting government tax and duties in a corresponding amount.

The other, to issue such an amount as will

be just enough for the best interests of the people and loaning to them on good security without interest such money as they need in their industries, limited in amount to any one The advocates of the first plan seem to

overlook the fact that no adequate amount could thus be put in circulation without making a complete change in our revenue system necessary, to be followed in a short time by a recurrence to the old method; or adopting yet another untried method of sup-porting the expenses of the government. The method of loaning to the working people without interest I think the most feasible and least objectionable. If money was thus furnished by the government on a term of few years to individuals, but perpetual to the people, and absolutely without interest, the hoarding of money would be stopped, ex-cept it be in the case of a few misers, and all the money in the country would soon be in circulation. In fact, the very design of money is opposed to accumulation by interest. It is only intended and needed as a medium of exchange, and should no more be subject o accumulation than an order on the base

for bread or on the grocer for sugar or coffee.

If a man is unable to work he ought to be supported by law. But if he is able to work, the property which he may have and which renders him not only independent of aid by law, but the less dependent on his own industry for support, should never be made a means of oppressing his fellow men. This may be avoided by the government making perpetual atternating loans to the people. So long as the industries and trade of the country are conducted on the principles of competition the power that controls the meney of the nation controls the nation. And when the people's government manufactures and furnishes to the people a

fixed amount of money per capita, sustains it at that ratio and keeps it all in circulation, then, and not till then, will labor and the products of labor receive certain adequate On the question of transportation but one solution of the difficulties seems to be left us. solution of the difficulties seems to be left us.
Anticipating the attempt of the people to enforce their demand to bring the railroads under the control of law, combinations and consolidations have been effected to aim at, and bid fair to practically apply a policy which shall enable the companies or company (for I think they are virtually now but one) to dictate their own terms of operation and rates for services or to subject the records of services.

for service, or to subject the people of any locality or of the whole country to the alternative of being deprived of railroad service and thus starre them into subjection. There is but one effective remedy for this; and that is for the government, which has always admitted its obligation to furnish ways of transportation for the people, by corporations viduals privileges by charter to pro-vide and operate such roads, to take them into its own hands and furnish that service for its people which the corpora-tions have failed to render. How this should be brought about whether by purchase confiscation, I shall expect to hear discussed by others before we close this session. Suffice it to say that it is not consistent with true patriotism to permit an institution so necessary to the people to be run and managed in such a manner as to not only impoverish them, but to endanger the safety of the government itself. A promed itated connivance of these compa nies with foreign invasion, or domesti insurrection might easily place our govern-ment at the mercy of its enemies. And the same disposition which leads them to rob the

people would lead them to rob or destroy the government if they conceived it would be to their advantage.

Land reform is attended with as many difficulties as any question with which we have to deal. How to preserve the rights of property, the obligations of the government, and the natural rights of the tillers of the soil, may well puzzle the wisest philoso-phers. It seems to me the only clear way is for government to recognize the Galfor government to recognize the God given right to the soil of those who till it (not have it tilled), and that this result should be brought about in the least injuri-ons and most equitable manner possible.

Ballet reform may be resolved into two questions: Who shall vote? and, how shall

In regard to the first, I think it is time to consider whether the ignorant and vicious population, which exists in a greater or less degree in all our cities, shall be allowed not only to vote, but to control the votes of others, while intelligent women all over our and are deprived of all share in a govern ent which affects their interests to fully as great a degree as that of men. And why the foreigner, ignorant of our institutions, ignorant of our institutions, ignorant of our ianguage, and perhaps opposed to all restraints of law and order, should be permitted to vote after a residence of but a few months on payment of a paltry sum for his concess which rechars is a paltry sum for his papers which perhaps is furnished by some scheming politician, and taking the oath, the obligation of which he does not recognize; while our own sons, who at sixten years of age are better qualified to exercise good choice and sound judgment in voting, are required to wait live years before they are treated as full citizens or allowed to exercise the rights of freemen. The principle embodied in t Australian ballot system no doubt would a great improvement on the present plan if properly guarded: But in many cases where it has been adopted the best features have been so changed that it cannot be much improvement. The object simed use should be to insure the secrecy of the ballot. To make some degree of intelligence in the voter necessary. To render bribery uhsafe and to remove the

voter as far as possible from partisan prejudice and to facilitate the success of independ ent nominations,
An now, my brothers, hew is it with our own organization? Is there not something more necessary to secure uniformity of con-stitution and plan so as to give greater effi-

stitution and plan so as to give greater efficiency and permanency toour society!
Should there not be more systematic and definite information provided for, so that we may know the feelings, plans, and action of all parts of our brotherhood? If the secret work has advantages of power and permanence, ought it not be adopted? And if that is concluded on, should there not be, in addition to the peculiar work, or system for each state, a general mystic bond by which brothere from all parts of our country should be recognized and welcomed by each other? se recognized and welcomed by each other! Should there not be some prescribed active work for each of our officers to perform? Are we not by our inck of system and our isdefinite, loose organization as a national society, laying ourselves hable to be absorbed eiety, laying ourselves hable to be absorbed by other more compact our anizations, which although having the same general objects in view would not be so congenial to our brotherhood? I ask your earnest considera-tion of these matters, and trust that you will leave nothing undone which seems neces-sary to the efficient and successful execution of the great work we are attempting. Let us not be deceived. It is no time for box! view and work demonstrations. These

boys' play and mock demonstrations. There was a time when the corporations and monied

oligarchies locked upon us with unruffled contempt. That condition is changed. Three million voters cannot be drawn up in line in an army without attracting general attention, even though their discipline may be imperfect and their lines disconnected. The enemy is already marshalled for the battle. We must conquer or suffer ignominious must conquer or suffer ignominious

Be not deceived. This people must be re-deemed. If we prove unworthy of the trust we have undertaken, God will raise up other instruments to accomplish His will, for He has purposed great things for this nation and He will accomplish them. But we have He will accomplish them. But we, how shall we answer for our lost opportunities! What will our children think of us! How and societies are put on trial as well as indi shall we answer on that day when nation

Let us acquit ourselves like true men; let Let us acquit ourselves like true men; let us encourage each other; let us close up the lines; let us lift up the banner of freedom on high. let us pass the word down along the ranks, "The People, God, and Our Native Land." Let us shout the battle cry, "United We Conquer," and our foes will be scattered. Light will break forth as the morning. Liberty will triumph. Our country will be redeemed.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions Washington, Jan. 27.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Original in valid-Joshua H, Evans, Callaway; Jacob H. Brown, Wayne; William Brunka, Clarks; Lafayette Groess, Superior; Thomas J. Churchwell, Fairbury; Myron F. Barber, Stromsburg; John E. Danhuer, Central City; George Aliword, Cortland; Ira Bennett, Ruio Richard S. Black, Holdrege; Albert F. Masterman, Omaha; Samuel Mott, Weston; William Murfin, Haigler; William H. Hamilton, Albion. Increase—Eli F. Chitten-den, York; Robert Grant, Lincoln; George W. Knight, Inavale. Reissue-Wilson S. Richards, Fairchild; Camillus S. Smith, Douglas. Mexican survivors-Nathau P. Britton, Lincoln

Iowa: Original—Joseph W. Oliver, Fair field; James L. Daniels, Marshalltown; Warren H. Baker, Sigourney; Gustave Charles Neinstedt, Clinton; Ansel J. Mann, Perry; Lorenz Knabe, Marshalltown; Lawrence G. Hardiny, Kinsley; George Shaler, Dumont Joseph Hart, Wilton Junction; Peter Kirley. Joseph Hart, Wilton Junction; Peter Kirley, Missouri Valley; William Shaw, Princeton; George Shaner, Pilot Grove: David Showalter, Panora; Peter Woodring, Celwein; William H. H. McCabe (deceased), Milton; Wyatt H. Bell, Vinton; Herman P. Manly, Storm Lake; John W. Amlong, Spring lill; Wesley L. Brandt, Baxter, Increase—John S. Ford, Grundy Center; Anson Tolman, Rock Rapids; Charles H. W. Payne, Welsh; Mortimer W. Nelson, Randolph; James B. Cook, Floris; Samuel L. Squires, Newton Cook, Floris; Samuel L. Squires, Newton Reissue — Lockwood Johnson, Janesville; James James, Corning. Reissue and increase David E. Dougherty, Evans; William T Ogle, Bancroft, Original widow's, etc. Lucetta E. Patton, former widow of William H. H. McCabe, Milton; Mary A. Manchester, former widow of James S. Wright, Villisca; Emily D. widow of Jacob A. Edwards, Maquoketa; widow of Jacob A. Edwards, Maquoreta; Mary O. Rice, former widow of James H. Brow, Decorah; Minors of J. H. McKiernan, Keokuk, McKican widows—Martha W., widow of Isaac Preston, Stiles.

South Dakota: Original-Nathaniel J. House, Canton: Samuel Ebbert, Dolan, (de-ceased); George E. Hopkins, Estelline; Hor-ace H. Warren, Wolsey.

FINE DOGS AND FOWL. They Are Exhibition at the Sout!

Dakota Pet Stock Show. MITCHELL, S. D., Jan. 27 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The state poultry and et stock show opened here today. The entry of fowls makes a splendid exhibit of all the high bred grades of chickens. The principal exhibitors thus far are: J. M. McPherren of Northfield, J. W. Russell of Tripp, W. S. Anderson of Aberdeen, E. A. Dume of Mitchell, J. T. Heatland of Marion Junction

Mitchell, J. T. Heatland of Marion Junction, George Mumby of Marion, C. A. Saxby, Madison; C. B. Billinghurst, Ashton; J. M. Drayer, Doland. There are many others who have made smaller entries than these. F. W. Sheelaberger, Litts, Ia., is the poultry judge. The exhibit of canines is an interest-ing one. There are English mastiffs, Irish and cocker stangist Seatth, and show there. judge. The exhibit of canines is an interest-ing one. There are English mastiffs, Irish and cocker spaniels, Scotch and skye terri-ers, English grey hounds and a variety of setters. Tomorrow occurs the coursing races after the jack rabbit for a prize of \$200. The show will not close until Friday. A large attendance is expected the next two days. Behind the Times.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Jan. 27 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Six half grown Indian boys in the government school at Lower Brule agency ran away this morning, but were captured and brought back by Spotted Horse and Old Lodge, two Indians. caught, the boys claimed they were on their way to Pine Ridge agency for the purpose of poining the hostiles. They probably do not read the papers and were not aware of the fact that the Indian war was ended.

An Anti-Prombitionist. HURON, S. D., Jan. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James McGregor has been held o appear before the grand jury to answer to the charge of violating the prohibition law. Seven bundred dollars worth of liquors were found in McGregor's place by the sheriff. This is the first case here under the state prohibition law

TWO PRESS OPINIONS. Irish Journals Give Their Views of

the Condition of Affairs. DUBLIN, Jan. 27 .- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE. ]-The Express today says that the conferences at Boulogne-Sur-Mer are simply an attempt to discover a pathway for a ecent retreat of the followers of Mr. Justin McCarthy from a position too hastily assumed. The Express adds that the dissention in the Irish 'party is not of a permanent nature, as the leaders of both sections have too much to lose to keep open the quarrel

until the general election.

The Irish Times today says that the few Irish members of parliament who are pres-ent in the house of commons are followers of Mr. McCarthy and are sitting behind Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Messrs. Ar-nold Morley and Henry Labouchere, while nold Morley and Henry Labouchere, while the Parnellites are stumping Ireland and reating the Boulogue conference as a farce

A Cowar fly Assault. Curcion, Jan. 27 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The police are looking for Riley Ruffin, a negro twenty-one years old who came here some months ago from Omaha, who is suspected of making a murderous assault on John Hansborough, captain of the Leland hotel bell boys. Hansborough discharged him about ten days ago and Ruffin declared he would kill Hansborough unless he was taken back. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning as Hansborough was leaving home on Harmon court he was knocked home on Harmon court he was knocked down, his throat cut and his right eye gouged so that it hung on his cheek. He did not fully recognize Ruffin as his assailant, but he believes from his size that he was none other The police have been unable to find any trace of him. Hansborough will probably die.

Cut His Throat on the Street. DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 27 .- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. -D. N. Cooley, a young man who arrived here recently from no one knows where and who has since posed as a private detective, was arrested tonight on a charge of burgiarly. While in the custody of the officer he managed to pull a razor from his pocket and cut his throat from ear to ear. The suicide occurred on Sherman street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and created the wildest consternation to the mar.y people passing at the time.

The Council. The council held a brief and peaceful session last evening. The committee appointed to investigate the management of the port recommending that the inspector be reprimended for the carcless manner in which his accounts were kept. The Ballou electric light ordinance was introduced and referred for one week. The ordinance making the tax levy a total of 37 mills was introduced. plumbing inspector's office presented a re-

Gessier's Magic Headache Wafers. Cure all headaches in 20 minutes. At all druggists.

The Shah of Persia

Though advanced in years, has hair of raven hue. Gray hairs are strictly prohibited in als dominions, and hence the large ship-ments to that country of Ayer's Hair Vigor, by the use of which the Shah's subjects save not only their hair but their heads. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores the natural color of the hair. It should be on every tollet-table.

"Some time ago my hair began to fade and to fall out so badly that I thought I should be bald; but the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has restored the original color and made my bair strong abundant, and healthy. It does not fall out any more."—Addie Shaffer, 540 Race st., Cinciunati, Ohio.

"My hair (which had partly turned gray)
was restored to its youthful color and
beauty by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor. I shall continue to use it, as there is no better dressing for the hair.". Galde Gapp, Georgeana, Ala.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

DIVIDING THE TERRITORY.

Task of the First Meeting of the Western Traffic Association.

A COMPLAINT FROM SALT LAKE CITY It is Not Likely to Result in a Reduc-

> Freight Line-lowa's Latest.

tion of Rates-The New Fast

Carcago, Jan. 27 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The commissioners of the new Western traffic association held their initial meeting today. The only subject under consideration was the boundary of the territory over which each commissioner should have jurisdiction. The whole ground was carefully gone over with a view to including the whole territory of certain lines in one district if possible, in order to avoid having two chairmen considering the same complaint. This plan will be adopted as far as possible The commissioners think they will succeed in this task at temorrow's session and then the work of the new association will be ac-

The pooling of the traffic will not be considered until the figures on at least two months' traffic have been tabulated. The pool will then be a blind one, each road carryng what the commissioners consider more than its share of the traffic being ordered to turn over to its competitors enough to even

The Climax Capped. CHICAGO, Jan. 27.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Iowa railroad commission ers have capped the climax of reduced rates in that state of hostile legislation to railroads They today sent all the railroads doing busi ness in the state an order lowering the class: fication on nearly a hundred important items of traffic. This order is effective February 7 and lowers the rate about 25 per cent on all the articles mentioned. The officials of the interested lines estimate that the order is equivalent to a reduction on all traffic of 10 equivalent to a reduction on all traffic of 10 per cent. The order was received late this afternoon and already steps are being taken to hold a meeting of the interested lines. It was the general opinion that the order would be ignored as long as possible and then a fight made when it is brought into court. The ground of the contest will be that the order is a confiscation of preperty in that the diverse rates to a tion of property, in that it reduces rates to a non-paying basis.

Salt Lake's Complaint. CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A meeting of the passenger officials of the lines in the Transcontinental and Trans-Missouri associations was held today to consider the complaint made by Salt Lake City of the rates made to Utah as compared with Montana and California points. The alleged injustice came about through a lowering of rates to Helena and other Montana points without a corresponding reduction to Salt Lake City. Pending the arrival of a committee from the Salt Lake chamber of commerce, nothing was done, although most of the roads favor raising the Montana rates rather than to lower those to Utah.

Unnamed Fast Freight Line. CHICAGO, Jan. 27.-[Special Telegram THE BEE . |- The new fast freight line, of which T. H. Noonan has been appointed general manager, is still unnamed. Mr. Noonan said today that it will consist of the Baltimore & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, Philadelphia & Reading, Columbus & crn, Philadelphia & Reading, Columbia & Ciscinnati Midland, the Big Four system and any additional allies. These roads can secure business which will be carried to and from the seaboard from all points in this territory. Agents will be appointed at all available points, the prospect being that the new line will fairly divide the traffic with its competitions.

A Free Bide Scheme. CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - Traffic managers of the principal western roads met today to devise some means of putting a stop to the misuse of tickets issued to men in charge of live stock shipments. Many of these take such a jot perely to get a free ride to Chicago, and their arrival here sell the roturn portion of the ticket to a scalper. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

Exposed by a Wronged Widow. Cmcago, Hl., Jan. 27 .- Perry Byam, widely known in Grand Army circles as the young est soldier of the rebellion, and Henry Hart. formerly a board of trade man, are under arrest charged with a real estate swindle. It is asserted that they paid a small sum on a large tract of land south of the city, and advertised lots for sale in exchange for grocery stores, saloons, etc. As soon as a doed to the property was made over to them they would nortgage it and let the business run itself It is needless to say that the deeds they gave for the real estate were valueless. It is asserted that they have netted \$20,000 from many victims. The exposure came about through a widow named Graves, who followed Byam here from St. Paul a few months are under creating of marginary. The she age under promise of marriage. The she learned that he had a wife and children she exposed the scheme to the police.

Died of a Broken Heart. New York, Jan. 27.-Mrs. Flack, formerly the wife of ex-Sheriff James A. Flack, died this morning. Her lilness dates from the day she discovered the perfidious method her husband took to rid himselof her by a fraudu-

## We Believe

That S. S. S. is without an equal as a remedy for malarial poison. It cleanses the system of all impurities. I SUFFERED FOR 3 YEARS WITH MALARIAL POISON. MY APPETITE FAILED, AND I WAS GREATLY REDUCED IN FLESH.

I THED THE MERCUNY AND POTACH TREATMENT. AND CONTINUED TO BET WORSE UNTIL LIFE HAD LOST ALL CHARMS S. S. MADE A COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE, AND MY HEALTH IS BETTER NOW THAN IT EVER WAS.

J. A. RICE, OTTAWA, KAN. Book on blood and Skin diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. You Ever

Hear of the old woman who said that she had noticed that when she lived through March she always lived through the rest of the year?

> You Ever

Think that because you have lived up to the present time without buying more coal or an overcoat that you can do so the rest of the year?

Did You Ever

Notice that at this time of the year the coal dealers and clothiers generally congratulate themselves on their trade, but (M. Hellman & Co.,)

You Ever

See such a year as this past one has been for the aforesaid business men, when straw hats would have sold better than Overcoats, and

(M. Hellman & Co.,)

Yet see a season from November to May but that there were many cold days in February, March and April?

(M. Hellman & Co., ) You

Ever Go through a winter in Nebraska or Iowa without having to wear an overcoat, or something equally warm?

(M. Hellman & Co...) You Ever

Have fortune knock at your door and play 'not at home." Not while Hellman is selling \$15 Overcoats for \$10.

> (M. Hellman & Co...) You Ever

Hear of any house selling as many Overcoats, regardless of the weather, as they have done this year.

(M. Heilman & Co...) Did You Ever

Try to economize? Then try again. You will not be disappointed in Hellman's Overcoats, for they're the very finest You (M. Hellman & Co.,)

DidEver

Purchase for the price. These Overcoats are all prices, worth a great deal more, and come in a variety of sizes.