ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST

At the Nebraska General Election, Held November 8, 1891, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Regents of the State University and District Judges.

COUNTIES.	Supreme Judge: Alfred M. Post, r.	Joseph W. Edgerton, l.	Ada M. Bittenbender, p.	Scattering
Adams	1253	1240	137	
Antelope	639	956	73	
Banner	146	173	22	
Blaine	78	90	13	
Boone	729	862	77	
Boyd	521	223	39	
Box Butte	439	489	41	
Brown	297	320	90	
Buffalo	1429	1634	134	
Butler	1150	1123	106	1
Burt	830	894	142	2
Cass	1956	1307	156	
Cedar	453	694	40	
Chase	277	398	27	
Cheyenne	403	378	47	
Cherry	429	512	43	
Clay	1097	1300	119	
Colfax	866	675	41	
Cuming	968	567	67	
Custer	1465	1864	103	
Dakota	438	540	45	
Dawes	778	637	71	
Dawson	890	585	49	
Deuel	237	239	33	
Dixon	569	637	119	
Dodge	1838	1073	161	4
Douglas	12317	5789	364	
Dundy	335	333	36	
Fillmore	1064	1386	121	
Franklin	543	661	42	
Frontier	443	754	33	
Furnas	594	847	46	
Gage	2840	1835	328	
Garfield	144	168	8	
Gosper	143	369	22	
Grant	40	61	6	
Greeley	544	549	39	
Hall	1379	1135	94	1
Hamilton	1015	1076	118	
Harlan	431	757	66	
Hayes	314	319	24	
Hitchcock	350	548	25	
Hooker	18	49	3	
Holt	1152	1147	106	
Howard	528	930	54	
Jefferson	1002	1012	145	
Johnson	892	753	140	
Kearney	715	843	110	
Keya Paha	255	377	20	
Keith	138	228		
Kimball	106	63	16	
Knox	657	781	96	
Lancaster	4269	3158	514	
Lincoln	802	879	62	
Logan	116	133	4	
Loup	103	106	11	
Madison	1107	1006	128	
Merrick	707	747	86	
McPherson	25	43		
Nance	489	621	39	
Nemaha	949	904	126	
Nuckolls	577	914	63	
Otoe	1861	1899	183	
Pawnee	1004	696	153	
Perkins	263	444	21	
Pierce	540	531	33	
Phelps	896	815	108	
Platte	1448	1154	68	
Polk	807	1111	92	
Red Willow	756	795	62	
Richardson	1466	1249	150	
Rock	291	206	32	
Saline	1466	1417	221	
Sarpy	526	520	65	
Saunders	1506	2036	183	
Scotts Bluff	213	153	18	
Seward	1156	1523	88	
Sheridan	618	958	112	
Sherman	314	593	24	
Sioux	152	222	24	
Stanton	437	324	46	
Thayer	936	1027	90	
Thomas	60	59	8	
Thurston	281	162	25	
Valley	453	676	52	
Washington	925	710	118	
Wayne	442	497	62	
Webster	730	981	89	
Wheeler	138	157	6	
York	1317	1428	113	
Totals	76447	73311	7822	8

COUNTIES.	Regents of the University: Charles Marple, r.	H. P. Shumway, r.	A. d'Allemand, l.	E. A. Hadley, l.	William Gorst, p.	Caroline M. Woodward, p.	Scattering
Adams	1894	1104	1135	1189	149	11	
Antelope	588	589	891	885	191	19	
Banner	129	132	177	171	17	23	
Blaine	71	68	74	84	21	16	
Boone	679	678	865	894	68	71	
Boyd	365	359	291	257	122	73	
Box Butte	348	363	468	461	68	51	
Brown	299	293	271	293	40	45	
Buffalo	1389	1273	1583	1555	141	218	
Butler	954	910	984	1042	136	141	
Burt	799	817	807	802	128	104	5
Cass	1802	1673	1147	1119	181	183	
Cedar	375	443	627	659	58	44	
Chase	256	253	358	358	37	40	
Cheyenne	362	356	325	349	47	45	197
Cherry	382	382	418	414	40	48	
Clay	1012	1007	1293	1231	132	141	
Colfax	646	625	532	591	68	71	
Cuming	842	822	535	443	123	76	
Custer	1438	1313	1619	1907	145	184	
Dakota	352	394	457	411	45	32	
Dawes	698	709	535	536	109	123	
Dawson	824	794	904	946	60	62	
Deuel	214	196	135	245	43	48	
Dixon	474	572	534	598	103	79	
Dodge	1438	1350	914	971	179	165	
Douglas	11564	10049	8766	4915	580	790	
Dundy	309	299	358	250	37	38	
Fillmore	902	961	1342	1356	143	113	
Franklin	539	510	668	655	45	58	
Frontier	436	418	821	764	24	53	
Furnas	489	464	927	843	57	60	
Gage	2394	2301	1798	1842	302	445	
Garfield	181	177	161	171	7	8	
Gosper	130	115	275	333	15	25	
Grant	39	37	58	48	4	10	
Greeley	225	196	627	728	19	34	
Hall	1224	1173	1082	1147	104	184	
Hamilton	913	860	1048	1061	127	137	2
Harlan	391	583	723	727	99	111	
Hayes	322	300	293	289	29	25	
Hitchcock	320	310	526	538	37	27	
Hooker	16	15	47	43	4	4	
Holt	1017	991	1156	1198	146	142	
Howard	491	458	900	975	58	68	
Jefferson	885	821	912	975	131	150	
Johnson	772	753	752	753	121	179	11
Kearney	643	611	785	814	105	117	
Keya Paha	265	256	353	371	25	21	
Keith	158	147	247	257			
Kimball	106	91	54	53	12	19	3
Knox	657	683	735	735	104	97	
Lancaster	4269	3940	3044	3016	538	705	
Lincoln	802	758	922	921	87	94	
Logan	116	106	120	122	6	6	
Loup	103	99	106	119	12	12	
Madison	1107	1006	991	942	897	910	161	113	
Merrick	707	747	537	514	534	529	97	107	856
McPherson	25	43	23	22	41	36	4	2	
Nance	489	621	435	429	639	637	60	56	8
Nemaha	949	904	853	865	951	963	140	148	
Nuckolls	577	914	599	578	989	999	79	78	
Otoe	1861	1899	1258	1185	1271	1255	155	173	2
Pawnee	1004	696	1029	991	658	158	645	147	1
Perkins	263	444	206	211	405	429	39	38	
Pierce	540	531	219	228	319	308	44	55	
Phelps	896	815	864	861	833	842	159	140	526
Platte	1448	1154	911	873	1220	1269	107	106	
Polk	807	1111	415	382	927	1029	85	95	
Red Willow	756	795	642	599	688	680	65	68	
Richardson	1466	1249	1430	1408	1109	1172	136	133	
Rock	291	206	301	5	221	216	73	74	
Saline	1466	1417	1191	1195	1355	1358	119	294	
Sarpy	526	520	433	434	445	451	82	57	
Saunders	1506	2036	1458	1396	1767	1763	209	299	
Scotts Bluff	213	153	194	191	144	133	21	24	
Seward	1156	1523	1148	1099	1127	1195	97	184	
Sheridan	618	958	555	512	910	945	107	112	
Sherman	314	593	280	244	561	583	33	51	
Sioux	152	222	147	143	190	187	26	24	
Stanton	437	324	403	373	294	318	8	8	
Thayer	936	1027	973	910	962	963	79	108	
Thomas	60	59	43	44	41	38	10	13	
Thurston	281	162	280	295	132	135	27	23	
Valley	453	676	493	453	665	690	48	68	
Washington	925	710	814	816	692	704	154	138	
Wayne	442	497	352	442	394	389	166	61	
Webster	730	981	704	702	993	915	75	105	
Wheeler	138	157	128	129	146	148	8	3	59
York	1317	1428	1490	1450	1428	1432	111	145	
Totals	76447	73311	69507	65932	60924	67690	8297	9177	1403

THE DISTRICTS.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	A. H. Babcock, r.	A. R. Scott, r.	J. E. Bush	Frank Martin	Thomas Applegate
Gage	2938	2002	2206	1959	349
Jefferson	971	854	1112	992	184
Johnson	813	679	808	737	455
Nemaha	884	832	1265	1180	304
Pawnee	1163	961	673	747	172
Richardson	1488	1424	1352	1498	162
Totals	8027	6751	7416	7353	1570

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Samuel Chapman, r.	T. R. Stevenson	H. D. Travis, l.
Cass	2002	658	1561
Otoe	1145	1338	932
Totals	3147	1996	2493

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTY	A. W. Field, r.	Chas. L. Hall, r.	A. S. Tibbets, l.	Wm. Leese, l.	O. W. Cromwell, l.	C. M. Parker, l. r.	H. C. Bittenbender, p.	C. M. Osborn, p.	J. A. Rollins, p.
Lancast'r	4430	4175	4076	3864	2528	2649	528	419	439

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES	B. B. Hedgewick, r.	Max Miller, d.	Edward Bates, l.	Robert Wheeler, l.
Butler	1167	1423	1031	980
Hamilton	998	1021	1150	1056
Polk	403	468	1095	1104
Saunders	1661	1738	1795	1709
Seward	1328	1352	1410	1182
York	1531	1387	1709	1400
Totals	7088	7389	8157	7431

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Wm. Marshall, r.	J. L. Sullivan, d.	J. A. Grimison	Albert Ewing	Conrad Holzenbach
Colfax	698	749	674	505	418
Dodge	1546	1526	682	876	1053
Merrick	660	591	642	1058	130
Nance	49	399	586	626	50
Platte	788	1700	931	957	847
Totals	4129	4474	3415	3720	3154

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. H. Morris, r.	W. G. Hastings, l.
Clay	1166	1444
Fillmore	1181	1572
Nuckolls	782	1070
Saline	1414	1771
Thayer	1101	1122
Totals	5634	6979

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

CANDIDATES.	Burt	Douglas	Sarpy	Washington	Totals
M. R. Hopwell, r.	1199	11489	459	579	14726
L. S. Estelle, r.	1014	8451	564	1043	11079
C. B. Scott, r.	824	10255	430	580	12125
H. B. Smith, r.	828	7898	349	620	9690
H. J. Davis, r.	1683	10158	615	872	13728
L. W. Osborn, r.	1009	5814	365	1298	8047
W. W. Keysor, r.	753	9986	406	637	11782
E. Wakeley, d.	673	9111	536	705	11025
G. W. Doane, d.	572	12794	648	764	14778
Frank Irvine, d.	574	9048	479	730	11131
G. W. Shields, d.	405	8920	529	611	10465
A. N. Ferguson, d	698	9961	581	732	11972
T. B. Minnahan, d	620	5246	508	728	7102
G. A. Magney, l.	691	1794	447	483	3415
W. H. Eiles	579	7295	470	519	8863

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. W. Norris	J. C. Crawford
Cedar	699	638
Cuming	847	1182
Dakota	534	768
Dixon	989	499
Stanton	463	405
Thurston	194	201
Totals	3725	3693

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES	Isaac Powers, r.	W. V. Allen, d.	G. W. Riley	F. T. Walton
Antelope	629	987	123	60
Knox	669	702	191	63
Madison	837	1464	319	101
Pierce	271	491	230	26
Wayne	491	594	344	
Totals	2877	3798	1227	250

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	B. F. Smith, r.	W. H. Beal, l.	H. A. Batty, l.	Wm. Gaslin, l. r.
Adams	1089	805	550	299
Franklin	375	589	119	296
Harlan	236	794	80	254
Kearney	565	729	182	318
Phelps	375	780	66	228
Webster	541	815	65	452
Totals	3119	4513	1062	1747

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	R. O. G. Harrison, r.	H. M. Coffin, r.	J. R. Thompson, l.	R. W. Barkley, p.
Blaine	121	91	79	74
Boone	896	792	843	862
Garfield	149	139	146	183
Grant	52	43	53	53
Greeley	438	499	536	475
Hall	1807	1013	1566	1009
Hooker	19	22	45	43
Howard	673	593	960	902
Loup	153	118	96	107
Thomas	71	54	59	32
Valley	599	683	646	647
Wheeler	161	163	150	142
Totals	5061	4132	5161	4537

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. G. Hamer, r.	R. A. Holcomb, l.
Buffalo	1812	1622
Custer	1891	1806
Dawson	988	984
Sherman	397	596
Totals	4293	5008

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	A. H. Church, r.	William Fenlle, l.
Banner	181	181
Cheyenne	446	464
Deuel	219	211
Keith	222	247
Kimball	121	76
Lincoln	1041	970
Logan	113	150
McPherson	31	43
Perkins	299	468
Scotts Bluff	153	156
Totals	2917	3078

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. E. Cochran, r.	D. F. Welty, l.
Chase	831	835
Dundy	464	282
Furnas	668	871
Frontier	569	745
Gosper	222	356
Hayes	397	296
Hitchcock	391	580
Red Willow	878	663
Tota's	3993	4123

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	M. P. Kinkaid, r.	A. W. Crites	Alfred Barlow	I. N. Harbaugh	C. J. Jenkins
Boyd	716	28	512	156	
Brown	481	17	285	125	118
Box Butte	511	87	276	354	242
Cherry	600	86	307	253	302
Dawes	1068	57	684	517	204
Holt	1955	545	1021	801	344
Keya Paha	483	89	250	308	140
Rock	363	86	284	170	138
Sheridan	948	519	503	834	322
Sioux	237	102	145	105	104
Totals	7400	3163	4432	3803	1917

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Red silk stockings are rapidly coming into favor.

An herb that is reported to cure any kind of insanity has been found in Yucatan.

A Vermont man claims to have a squash vine, on the end of one branch of which grew a cluster of eighteen full grown squashes, all well developed.

The saying about the receiver being as bad as the other fellow has been thus varied by Judge Holmes of Boston: "A receiver is a gun that is a good deal easier to fire off than to control after it is fired."

Dr. John Pientе, the amateur telescope-maker, is now finishing a 30½-inch silver-on-glass mirror for Allegheny college which when mounted, will give that institution the largest reflecting telescope in this country.

Vincent Vela, the distinguished Italian sculptor, who died recently at the age of seventy years, began life as a laborer in a stone quarry. Twenty-five years ago one of his groups in a Paris salon won him the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

The model of a honey bee measuring four and a half feet from sucker to sting, has been received by the biological department of the university of Pennsylvania. It was received from Paris and is for the use of students, and is perfect in every part.

Desecheo, an island adjoining Porto Rico, is infested with rats. There are millions of them there, and it is unsafe for a man to set foot on the island. They have destroyed all the goats on the island which were formerly bred there and are now eating the shrubbery.

A recording apparatus which has been for some time at work on a number of cabs in London is calculated to prevent disputes between cabby and his fare. It is fixed inside the cab in full view of the passenger. The recorder has on its face a disk which is divided into twelve parts, each part representing a mile, and as the cab travels the distance covered will be indicated. Besides this there is an arrangement by means of which the work done and the money taken are recorded on a cardboard disk at the back of the machine.

SLAPJACKS AND MOLASSES.

In a game of chance the player who sweeps the board gets the dust.—Detroit Free Press.

"I shall make a note of this," as the treasury plate printer said of the paper.—Baltimore American.

Somehow the girl who learns to ride a bicycle doesn't seem to get on very well at first.—Detroit Free Press.

Some men get a reputation for bravery just because they are able to conceal how scared they are.—Somerville Journal.

When a young man is writing a love letter he should keep constantly before his mind how it would look in print.—Somerville Journal.

A French judge has ruled that a bicycle is a horse. If that theory can be maintained, it will go hard with men who steal bicycles in Texas.—Picayune.

Isn't it queer that when two youths meet the greeting is "How're you, old fellow?" While the bald-heads always salute "How're you, my boy?"—Pittsburg Post.

THE ALLIANCE.

The National Advance: It is difficult to understand why so many people should be so bitterly opposed to free coinage of silver, when it was the law of the land up to 1873. In that year the law was changed by an infamous trick and secret. The law had worked no injury, no one had demanded its repeal, and after it had been wiped out, very few were aware of the fact.

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The Industrial Union: Why is it that our national Alliance speakers of note have been kept out of Missouri and Ohio, and that other states like North Carolina, Kansas and Georgia—states admitted to be at full tide in Alliance enthusiasm, as well as membership so numerous as to excite astonishment. We repeat, why is it that our noted speakers manage to travel over Ohio, Indiana and Missouri frequently and fail to make connections in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri? Missouri has been conspicuously slighted. We desire to know the reason that these states are overlooked.

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The Alliance Herald: The last congress incorporated in some general bill in regard to lands that where a fraudulent entry had been made of a homestead, that unless the government had detected it within two years, that the fraud should stand. This is about the only instance on record where the government has boldly espoused the cause of a land shark and made his cause the object of its solicitude, to the extent that it not only licenses the theft, but protects him in the possession of the stolen goods, and besides estops itself from interfering. This is not the only case on record, however, which shows that this government of the people, for the people, and by the people, has been converted into a government of thieves, for thieves and by thieves.

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The Midland Journal: Those persons who read newspapers—and quite a number are supposed to do so—frequently see mention of an Alliance tickets, Alliance parties, Alliance candidates etc. All such statements are groundless. The Alliance is not a political party, makes no nominations, has never a ticket or candidates. The Alliance is an order that investigates political questions and imparts instruction on political economic affairs. Members of all political parties make up the order and the only influence it exerts is through the information it secures and imparts to its members on political or governmental subjects. To impart reliable information on these subjects is very dangerous to the present political parties, and this is wherein the offense of the Alliance lies. Those whose deeds are evil fear the light. Hence the hubbub raised against the Alliance.

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The Plow and Hammer: If the money should not be issued by the government (the people) direct to the people, without the intervention of banks; if railroad or telegraph corporations, which owe their existence to the doctrine of "eminent domain," should not be absolutely controlled by the powers that gave them the right to exist; if the public lands and those obtained surreptitiously by railroads, foreign lords and syndicates, should not revert to and be the property of the government (the people), then the People's party has no right to exist and should not. On the other hand, if the corporate monopolies whose agents and tools are our officers and legislators, have become so corrupt that they, instead of the people, control these instruments of civilization, then it is time that the people assume control and assert the power of the people instead of the corporations.

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The Hiawatha Journal: Why shall not the producer of wealth fix the price of his products? Why shall not the laborer fix the price of his toil? Why shall not the mechanic fix the value of his skill? Why shall the farmer be compelled to ask the dealer in the products of the farm, "what will you give me for my corn, my wheat, my hogs and my cattle?" And of the merchant, "what will you sell me your goods for?" And of the manufacturer, "how much for your wares?" Why should the wage laborer be compelled to ask of the employer, "what will you give me per day, week or month for the labor hid away in my muscle," and in turn ask the grocer, "what is the price of your goods?" Equity would seem to say the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, each should best know the cost and per cent thereon necessary to a successful business, and each should receive that sum which insures his prosperity and comfort.

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The Farmers' Advocate: If the Alliance is disintegrating through the weight of its own odious measures, it is strange that such active means are devised to kill something that is already dying. The opposition with which the order is meeting, and the character of the opposition, is a very cogent and eloquent argument that it has a mission to perform which is not yet accomplished. No organization in the history of the country has had such phenomenal growth, for the simple reason that the necessities for the existence of such a reform movement has never been so urgent. Opposition seems to have only strengthened its growth and enthusiasm, and like all great reform movements, it will continue to flourish in the face of all the opposition that can be summoned. It is not a movement inaugurated by politicians. The rank and file which have evolved its own leaders, from its humble ranks, have never held office nor sought political preferment. They have never even so much as protested, but their protest is now registered, and they mean for it to be considered.

DANGERS OF OPPRESSION.

A National Slavery of Both White and Black Toilers.

The movement that is agitating the minds of the masses at the present time is one that should interest every American citizen. Their interests as a people, and their pride as a nation, are embodied in the principles of the reforms that are now being advocated. Through the chicanery of trusted leaders we have drifted into a condition that is becoming unbearable.

Human nature naturally revolts against oppression, and an inevitable result follows.

The dangers to which Lincoln pointed us are here. He, with a far seeing eye, saw the cause, and knew what the effect would be on this nation of people. A few have grasped (as he said they would) and are holding the wealth of this country. If he would come upon the earth to-day he would not only denounce, but would release himself from a party that has become so corrupt.

With his strict sense of justice he could not do otherwise than wish for the emancipation of the masses from the slavery into which they have been thrust, and assist in lifting them out of the pit into which they have been unconsciously cast. He proclaimed the glad news of freedom to an enslaved race; but twenty-five years built an institution of greater magnitude than the enslavement of the colored race. An entire race of toilers and producers, both blacks and whites, are writhing in its shackles.

The colored slaves, although denied their freedom, had no fear of starvation as long as they had masters; but the slaves of to-day embrace the entire population of working people and producers, black and white, and the chances are on each alike.

Now, at this stage of affairs, what do we see? On one side a hideous monster whose name is Avarice, and he sways his rod of gold over the people. With merciless grasp he has seized the results of the toiling masses. On the other hand, we see justice trampled in the dust. Her time-worn garments are wrapt around her form, and as she lifts her eyes to heaven in prayer a distant star greets her vision, and throws its gleaming light about her. Hope rekindles in her breast, and faith points to this guiding star, which shall attend her as she guides the wronged, the weary and the hungry through the wilderness. Its light is gleaming into the minds of the masses, and they have discovered the causes of their present dilemma, and are seeking a remedy. They are seeking to dethrone Evil, and secure to themselves, their children and generations to come, the sacred rights earned for them by the blood of our forefathers.

They are seeking for just and equitable laws; laws that will benefit this entire community; and not for a few only; to whom we must bow in awful homage.

We are seeking to put down monopolistic rule in all its branches, and have an equal distribution of rights and privileges for the benefit of the entire population. That is what we want, and through enlightenment, and determined unflinching effort, we are going to have it. We are going to dethrone evil and set up a standard of good.

Now we ask those 30,000 owners of this country and their tools; if they expect to run this government forever; and if so, we beg leave to point them to a history of a like nature in the events that have preceded the downfall of empires, and in those events they can read their destiny. Such a state of affairs cannot exist forever, else agriculture would cease and starvation follow.

An end inevitably comes to oppression. It will last for a period and then a downfall to the oppressor and redemption for the oppressed. Our condition is the inevitable result of oppression in its varied forms.

Our cause is marching on like old ocean's grand waves, and with the scepter of justice in our hands, its surging billows will bear us on to victory.

Heroes are being born into the light and are assisting in holding up the hand and mighty pillars of liberty for the enfranchisement of the toilers. Hope on, ye heroes of to-day, and work for this end, and a better era will soon dawn—an era of "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none."—Mrs. Dr. Howard in the Topeka Advocate.

How Should Capital and Labor Share.

Clearly, each should have the proportion it contributes toward production. According to the lowest estimate made by statisticians, labor in the United States contributes seventy-two per cent. Upon this basis capital should receive twenty-eight per cent. of the productions. Mr. Edward Atkinson, a noted statistician, who has considered the subject exhaustively, says that labor contributes ninety per cent. and capital ten, towards the wealth produced in this country. According to his figures, labor should receive nine and capital one.

Whether the highest or the lowest figures are correct, it is very apparent that capital receives much more than it earns, and thereupon labor must receive less. If, as the publicists say, the rate of interest should only compensate the lender for his trouble and hazards, it would seem that capital's earnings should be upon the same considerations. Some enterprises or industries are more hazardous than others and therefore, in the former capital should receive a greater compensation than in the latter. It is an easy matter to determine the trouble and risks in all cases, and the contribution that each makes and to regulate wages accordingly. This principle is just between man and man.

HOW VERY HONEST.

Very Funny to See Shylock Arraigned on the Side of Integrity.

The opponents of free silver coinage shout loudly for an "honest dollar." They never had such a spasm of integrity before. "The dear people must be saved from the demagogues." "The dollar must contain one hundred cents." It is the old cry of "wolf, wolf," but the wolf this time is dressed in sheep skin and doing the shouting himself. Never before, say the Republicans, would a dollar purchase so much of the necessities of life. They might have truthfully added that never before in the past three decades did it take so much hard work to earn the dollar. A high-priced dollar means cheap commodities. Cheap commodities under the present system means low wages and poor returns from legitimate industry. The people want a dollar that will do something more than purchase the necessities of life. They want a dollar that will pay debts and taxes, and in earning the dollar to liquidate a debt they don't want to give any more hard labor than they would have to have given at the time the debt was contracted. There are two kinds of debt; one in dollars, the other in hard work. For instance, a farmer borrows $1,000 at a time when wheat is $2 per bushel. Five hundred bushels of wheat would pay the debt. The farmer pays the interest from year to year; the money power contracts the volume of currency; as the volume contracts the purchasing power of the dollar increases; the relative price of farm products decrease, and finally the price of wheat falls to $1 per bushel, and the former concludes to pay his debt. At the time the debt was contracted, if the farmer wanted $2 he gave one bushel of wheat for it. Now that the debt must be paid, the farmer for every $2 must give two bushels of wheat. In other words, when the $1,000 debt was contracted five hundred bushels would have paid it, or the product of twenty-five acres at twenty bushels per acre. But under the contracted currency and dear dollar regime it takes one thousand bushels of wheat, or the product of fifty acres at twenty bushels per acre. The farmer's debt stood still reckoned in dollars, but doubled in hard work. Notice how the dear dollar works in paying the fixed salary of a county officer. In eastern Kansas in 1866 wheat was $2.50 per bushel. Let the salary of a county treasurer be $3,000. Then twelve hundred bushels of wheat would have paid the taxes to meet that salary. This year wheat is 75 cents per bushel in Kansas. Let the salary remain the same and it will take four thousand bushels of wheat to meet the taxes, or three and one-third times as much labor in the wheat field to pay the same salary as it would have taken in 1866. Now, apply this to the fixed salary of all public officers, for the people pay all the taxes that pay all the salaries. The point to keep in mind is that the county treasurer's salary, remaining the same in dollars, increased in purchasing power three and one-third times under the dear dollar idea, while the farmer's labor to pay the taxes to meet the salary increased three and one-third times.—Nonconformist.

Volume and Circulation.

Too many men cannot or do not seem to distinguish between the volume of money of the country and its circulating medium, whereas there is a great difference. The volume of money of the country is over $1,500,000,000, while the actual circulation—the money in use among the people is not more than one-third of that amount. The report of the treasury department for the last month says that the sum of $741,668,209 is held in the treasury, which is almost one-half of our entire volume of currency. Add to this amount held in the banks as reserves, that that is hoarded away and shrinking from investment, and our actual circulation does not exceed $500,000, or less than $8 per capita. No sort of dissembling or lying can get around these facts. When any man—no matter who he may be, undertakes to say that the money hoarded in the treasury, sub-treasuries and banks is a part of the circulating medium he is surely lying or is grossly ignorant. Will any man of sense say the $100,000,000 of gold held in the vaults of the treasury for a quarter of a century for the redemption of greenbacks is, or has been at any time in all these years a part of the circulating medium? Will a sane man dare say the gold and silver now stored behind the gold and silver certificates is in any sense a part of the circulating medium, or, that in any sense are today performing the functions of money? While this coin stored in the vaults of the government is considered a part of the volume of money, practically, it is in no more sense money than the equal value of corn, wheat or any other non-perishable product would be if stored in its stead. Yet, in the face of all these facts—duly attested in every report made by the treasury department, we find men and newspapers declaring that we have a per capita circulation based upon our whole volume, one-half of which the secretary of the treasury says is locked in Uncle Sam's strong boxes!—Alliance Tribune.

Hits 'Em Where They Live.

How many men there are who will sit all the evening on a nail keg in the corner grocery store and fight their country's battles with their mouth, until their fiery eloquence almost makes a mob of the astonished hearers, but let the smallest man in the crowd step up to them and ask for 25 cents to carry on their great battle, and they would fall through the keg out of sight like a bull-d in a mill pond, and not leave even a hole to show where they went to.—National Advocate.