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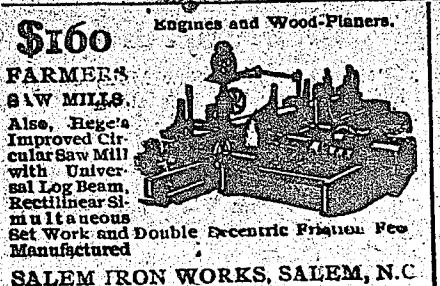
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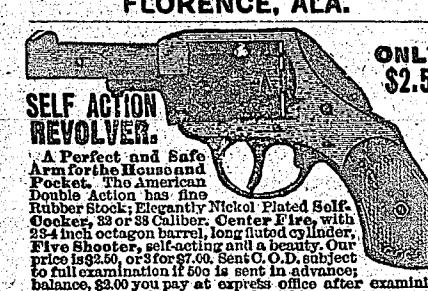
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with them in the construction of the
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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

NO. 7.

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pose of securing public offices, and a third party move would complete the circle and bring the reform element back to its starting point. A true reform movement seeks to secure measures, not men, while a party movement seeks to secure men by yielding measures. That is to say, every time any man or association of men offers a man as a candidate for election to any given office, guarantee must be given to men of other occupations and interests that he will conform in some degree to their wishes and interests if such men are expected to vote for this candidate. For example, when farmers put out a candidate for the legislature, they must make haste to assure the merchants and professional men that he will represent all classes faithfully if he expects the votes of all. On the other hand, the burden of the song of every merchant or professional man who runs for office is that he will truly represent the true interests of the farmer. Perhaps the majority of voters have never realized that when the class to which they belong offers a man as candidate for office they are bound to yield the principles that shall be in the platform to all other classes, when on the other hand, if they allow some other class to furnish the man, they can tie and commit him to their principles as firmly as they choose. This tends to show that any large body of men engaged in a great reform movement will early have to choose what they most desire, place or power, not individually but collectively. Which is best for the Order, place or power? Individually the two terms are practically synonymous, because a man in possession of place wields power, but collectively place is only secured by the surrender of principles that robs the move of a power which is the charm that enables it to perpetuate itself. If the parties and all classes are disposed to act fairly the true method would be for all to offer their men to their favorite party to select from, and as soon as the party has made the selection let the reform effort demand of such associations for the pur-

poses they cherish and enforce their mandate by every honorable and fair means. The trouble always has been that the wishes of the people have not been respected by the candidate after the election, and the people have been derelict in their duty to themselves by not resenting such failures to conform to their wishes. Let the people note these failures and punish them and they will cease. If all this could be, there is no doubt that the reform movement would fare best by making its demands of the parties, but the premises can not always be depended upon. Both parties and all classes are not always disposed to act fairly, and hence the trouble now everywhere apparent. The question of greater interest in American politics today is, will the rule or ruin faction in each of the great political parties insist on dominating a policy that shall retain for them and their henchmen the offices and refuse concessions in the platform that will satisfy the farmers? The compromise would be for them to recognize the justice of the farmers' demands in their platform and elect their own men to execute them fairly and faithfully, and in refusing the compromise they will leave the farmers no alternative but to "turn the rascals out" and put their own men on their own platform. A word to the wise is sufficient, and the managers of the two great parties should heed these suggestions.

THE campaign which is just closing has been one of explanations and promises. The idea has become general among the politicians that if this election can be tided over in any manner, or through any means, all will be well in the future, because, they argued, long before another election comes round this "inconvenient multitude" will be scattered and out of the way. This sort of reasoning has led the average politician to resort to falsehood and deception wherever a vote could be obtained by so doing, and to make promises of every kind to every person asking. No doubt many Congressmen will owe their election to just such misrepresentations. Now is the time for the farmer to put away in a safe place all these promises, explanations and protestations of honest intentions where they can be brought out as witnesses during the campaign of 1892. This great Alliance movement will live and grow in numbers and in power, and when next the people and the politicians meet, these false explanations and these pledges unfulfilled will send numbers of ambitious statesmen into permanent retire-

ment. Under such circumstances it is the plain duty of the publisher to notify its patrons that it has been deceived in such advertising and defrauded of the advertising bill, leaving the public to conclude, as they always will, that any firm which does not pay its honest debts is unsafe to deal with. There are scattered through the country at this time a large number of concerns that practically steal their advertising by these methods, and are making the Alliance press a vehicle for recommending their fraudulent business to the people. THE ECONOMIST desires to co-operate with all Alliance and reform papers in preparing a list of such advertisers as make a business of swindling the publisher, to the end that the experience of all may be in the office of each, and that these papers may discharge an important obligation they owe their patrons by publishing such list. All papers are requested to send in their lists for compilation.

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A TRICK OF THE TREASURY. When Secretary Windom made his report to the present Congress the demands of the people made it necessary to say something in regard to the volume of currency. In doing so it was natural for him to make the best showing possible, consequently he selected the year 1878 to compare with the year 1889. Just why he selected that period of eleven years instead of ten, fifteen, or twenty, will establish fully the unfairness of the statement and the insincerity of the Secretary in selecting that date. The act providing for specie resumption was passed January 14, 1875, to take effect January 1, 1879. In order to make resumption possible a contraction of the currency was necessary. Immediately upon the passage of this bill the whole machinery of government was set at work to reduce the volume of currency. Between the two dates given above legal tender money was reduced from \$375,771,580 to \$346,681,016, or \$29,090,564, and national bank currency from \$357,981,032 to \$323,085,902, or \$34,895,180, making a contraction of \$63,985,694 in these two items alone. But this was not all; the cash in the United States treasury had increased from \$149,909,377 to \$386,832,588, or \$236,923,211. Taken altogether, the vast sum of \$300,908,905 had been taken out of circulation and withheld from the people. These figures are taken from the public records. Another proof of their correctness is found in the number of business failures, they having increased from 5,830 in 1874, amounting to \$155,239,000, to 10,478 in 1878, amounting to \$234,383,132. During this time the trade dollar was also demonetized. It is at this period, amid this wreck and ruin, that the President of the United States and his Secretary of the Treasury seeks for data that will make present conditions appear favorably. It is enough to fill all candid people with alarm, that such unfair methods are deemed necessary in an explanation of the financial situation of the country. The people became so exasperated over their distressed condition that a general revolt was threatened against the politicians. So intense was this feeling that a bill was passed May 31, 1878, which provided that no more legal tenders should be retired. Also, what is known as the Bland bill, which partially restored silver as a money among the people, was passed February 28, 1878, and that, too, over the veto of President Hayes. From this it is seen why the year 1878 has been selected by those who are interested in showing up the present condition of the people in as

favorable a light as possible by comparison. The extreme partisan papers of both the old parties have made use of the figures and statements of the Presidents and Secretary in opposition to the demands of the Alliance. It is unfair and not a whit above the schemes of tricky politicians. Why did they not select 1866, 1870, or 1880? Because the result would have been a sad loss through a comparison. The record of President Cleveland has been shown in regard to silver legislation. The veto message of President Hayes on the Bland bill is here given to disclose how others in like position have stood:

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of the House Bill No. 1093, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, that neither the interest of the government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values would permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient; it has been my earnest desire to conciliate Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold it from my approval.

My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to the specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress, that further consideration of the bill for which the Constitution has, in such cases, provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains each, of standard silver, to be a legal-tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth eight to ten per cent less than it purports to be worth, is made a legal-tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coin as lawful money.

The right to pay debts in certificates for silver deposits will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. One billion one hundred and forty-three million four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred dollars of the bonded debt, now outstanding, was issued prior to February 1, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in circulation in this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation; \$53,440,350 of the funded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver. The sum of \$225,000,000 has been sold during my administration, for gold coin, and the United States receiving the ben-

the old parties. When the people are compelled to pay \$5,000 each as salary for about 4,000 members of Congress, they are entitled to steady, careful and honest work.

If the Speaker is compelled to violate the law by counting a quorum, let Congress be adjourned,

and an outraged people will send men who will attend to the public welfare.

A LOYAL LETTER.

Brother Joseph L. Keitt, of Sondleys, S. C., has the following in the Cotton Plant, Orangeburg, S. C.:

MR. EDITOR: I have read the letter of Brother J. B. O'Neal Holloway, copied in the Cotton Plant of October 11, with regret. Being personally acquainted with the brother, I freely accord to him honesty of purpose, but I can not concede that he has written in the spirit of a discreet and considerate member of the Alliance. The powerful enemies of our order no doubt smile with satisfaction when such letters appear.

With the best intention of being a good Alliance man "according to his understanding of the basic principles and declaration of intentions of our noble Order" I am persuaded that Brother Holloway would have expressed himself differently had he given the careful thought to these principles and declaration of intentions that his intelligence warrants. While I differ widely from the brother on the sub-treasury plan, and am ready to give all assistance in my power to our leaders in carrying this and every other Alliance demand to a successful conclusion, it is not the merits of the plan that I now wish to consider. The Alliance papers have been filled with discussions upon the subject, and the good members of the Order who have read THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Cotton Plant, or the State organs of our neighboring States, are prepared to form their own conclusions. The brother is "disposed to accept the wisdom and experience of the host of able financiers in the national Congress, who have all with one accord, with the most disinterested motives (caucus), pronounced the whole scheme a silly measure and a humbug," and calls on the President of the State Alliance in an outside paper to rule whether "supporting the sub-treasury scheme is a test of membership." The ruling of the president upon that point is no doubt satisfactory. But Brother Holloway says: "I am a true Alliance man, or I hope I am, that is true and honest and sincere, according to my understanding of the basic principles and declaration of intentions of our noble Order." Brother Holloway considers himself a true Alliance man so far as the declaration of intentions of our noble Order is concerned, and recognises the sub-treasury scheme as "a plan adopted by our Order to attain certain ends." In this he is certainly correct. How then can he reconcile his position as to the sub-treasury plan with the obligation of a true Alliance man. On the first page of our State constitution we find declaration "2. To endorse the motto, 'In things essential unity,'" etc.

The sub-treasury plan emanated from the supreme council, and was unanimously indorsed by our State Alliance; therefore, by the highest authority of the Alliance it is "a plan adopted by the Order to attain certain ends." Unity is a principle of the Order clearly and distinctly announced. And this principle, in my judgment, is violated when a member refuses to support the demands of the Order. Violate this principle and we are left in chaos and confusion. Unity is the strength of the Alliance. We must secure it and preserve it. It can be secured only by obedience to the will of the majority. The minority must yield. Individual opinions and prejudices must be sacrificed to secure unity. The great effort that is being made to harmonize the agricultural people of the country into united action in behalf of their own interest is education in the science of

economical government. When we meet and discuss questions among ourselves there will be differences of opinion, but after a full and free discussion with the view of discovering the truth, the verdict of the majority is generally correct and should be followed. It is true that the sub-treasury plan is a policy of the Alliance; the unity is as essential in matters of politics as of principle, and this plan has the full endorsement of the Alliance. If the brother is overflowing with argument against the sub-treasury plan, would it not be better for him to convince the County Alliance of Orangeburg that it is in error. No doubt he would then be sent to the State Alliance, where an opportunity would be given to convince that body also. If successful he would undoubtedly be chosen as a delegate to the National Alliance, and if there his argument prevails, and I am sure the brethren will welcome in a fraternal manner any propositions calculated to promote the welfare of the people they represent, the demand may be modified or withdrawn, and we would all fall in line and act as a unit.

If agriculture is in a depressed condition, as is universally admitted, it is the result of legislation by Wall Street's Congress, composed of those able financiers in whom Brother Holloway reposes implicit faith. The general press of the country laud these financiers and ridicule, abuse and vilify the chosen leaders of the Alliance. Has the brother caught the contagion? In all candor and seriousness I will take the liberty of prescribing an antidote. Subscribe to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, The Cotton Plant, the Southern Alliance Farmer, and the Progressive Farmer, and read them.

Let us not forget that unity is a principle of the Alliance, and one that will be the foundation of our success. Let us preserve it.

AN ALLIANCE REPRESENTATIVE

Hon. I. H. Hand, recently elected to the legislature from Baker county, Georgia, answers a personal letter from Governor Gordon, giving reasons why he will not promise his vote for Senator:

I

The present financial system of our government was imported from Europe, and has some of the features of that system that reduced Ireland to serfdom and pauperism. It favors vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and reduces to extreme poverty the millions who produce the wealth of the nation. The prostration and decay of industrial prosperity are a prophecy of serfdom, pauperism and the ultimate downfall of the republic.

I

with thousands of others, regret your refusal to advocate the measure of reform that we demand, but we accord to you sincerity of motives. While we claim like concession from others, our devotion to the principles that we believe underlie prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of the republic is stronger than our affection for individuals. Do not misinterpret the situation. We have not arrayed ourselves against you. You have separated yourself from us.

A CAR FAMINE.

The Railway Age says:

From the coke regions of Pennsylvania comes complaint of an unusual shortage, and unless relief is afforded immediately it is said that many mills will be compelled to bank their fires or temporarily shut down until the embargo is lifted. Unless averted such a misfortune will also have the effect of raising the price of iron and will woik embarrassment in every channel of trade.

From Iowa also comes a demand for greater facilities for grain shipments, accompanied by a decision of the railroad commissioners of that State directing the granger roads to increase their equipment to an extent that will enable them to meet any such an emergency of traffic. Most of this shortage in cars is due not so much to the dereliction of carriers or to bad management or lack of adequate equipment as to the fact—as in the case of Iowa—that some favorable condition of the market makes every producer or shipper anxious to take advantage of its benefits at the same instant, and as such emergencies can not be foreseen, it is often a matter of impossibility to provide against them.

Even an unlimited amount of rolling stock might be distributed along the line as to be at least available for immediate points least available for immediate use. In fact, the loss to carriers from idle equipment is enormous, but the very best forethought and superintendence are only able to partially prevent such a loss. While doubling equipment would have its beneficial effect, it could not entirely cure the evil, as it would not remove such contingencies as detention by shippers, blockades, accidents, etc., which are ever arising to thwart the best of management. With the necessary practical knowledge upon such points it would certainly seem that no railway commission would feel justified in issuing such an order as emanates from Iowa.

1

A practical application of the sub-treasury plan would obviate all such confusion and loss. The great staple products that require so much freightage would remain in warehouses, to be shipped only as the demand for consumption required. There would be no scramble for first markets as now, because the necessity for such haste would be removed. There would be nearly an even distribution of these products during each month in the year, which would enable the railroads to do their business with less rolling stock and less risk.

2

The sub-treasury plan in this respect would prove a great boon to the transportation companies and a consequent saving in rates to the producer. Why not give it a trial?

NORTH DAKOTA.

President Walter Muir has issued the following circular to the Order in the State of North Dakota:

3

BRETHREN: It is now nearly a year since the organization of the North Dakota Farmers Alliance, and the time is now fast approaching when our annual meeting should be held, hence this circular. Our annual meeting, for the election of all State officers and for settling up the business of the past year, and planning for a more vigorous pushing of the farmers' cause the coming year, will be held in Fargo on Tuesday, November 25, at 10 o'clock a. m., where it is to be hoped that every Alliance in the State will be represented, as business of very grave importance remains without modification upon our statute book. If monetary relief is to be afforded to our people, it must come in some other way than by the judicious use of a surplus derived from taxation.

4

The present volume of currency is totally inadequate for our present necessities, and these necessities are being magnified and increased each day. With the movement of our great staple crops to market the stringency in our money centers becomes most alarming and threatening. This can not be healthy. On the contrary it shows a lamentable deficiency of circulation in the financial arteries of the body politic, and that a slight congestion may at any time prove fatal.

5

The tendency of this circulation is to decrease, for the national banks are retiring their notes, finding their issue unprofitable. The treasury notes remain at a fixed sum (\$346,000,000), and the annual output of our silver, after deducting such portion as is devoted to the arts, is not sufficient to maintain the present equilibrium of trade and trade balances, much less keep pace with the ever increasing volume.

6

All delegates should take receipts for full fare one way, as an effort will be made to secure one-fifth fare for return trip on all roads. We also hope to be able to secure reduced hotel rates.

7

All meetings of the State Alliance will be held in secret under the secret work of the Order, and all delegates from Alliances that have not yet received the secret work should come with instructions from their Alliances so as to receive it at the State meeting.

8

No Alliance refusing to adopt the sub-treasury bill, or some

points least available for immediate use. In fact, the loss to carriers from idle equipment is enormous, but the very best forethought and superintendence are only able to partially prevent such a loss. While doubling equipment would have its beneficial effect, it could not entirely cure the evil, as it would not remove such contingencies as detention by shippers, blockades, accidents, etc., which are ever arising to thwart the best of management. With the necessary practical knowledge upon such points it would certainly seem that no railway commission would feel justified in issuing such an order as emanates from Iowa.

9

A return to the system of State banks seems not to be contemplated even by the extremest of our State rights people. In Texas we are forbidden such relief by the terms of our constitution, which inhibits banks of issue and discount, and this inhibition has been so long adhered to that it may well be classed as a permanent State policy. With an almost

10

tion, but it is to be hoped that every Alliance will be prompt to pay their dues so that they may be represented. Blanks are here with sent for secretaries to make report to State secretary. Also blanks for report of dues to National Alliance.

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An Outside View.

A communication from Mexia in the News (Dallas, Texas) gives an outside view of the sub-treasury plan which is of interest, showing how those not eligible to membership in the Alliance are investigating the subject:

12

The recent occurrences in our money centers demonstrates most indubitably that at certain seasons of the year our circulating medium is totally inadequate for the business of the country, and the merely temporary relief afforded by payment of bonds and anticipation of interest payments can not be utilized hereafter for relief because the bonds will soon be paid off or become totally inaccessible because of their scarcity and consequent enhancement in value beyond the reach of purchase by government. Besides, such a remedy is mere makeshift, dependent upon the arbitrary discretion of Treasury officials, invoked always for the benefit of Wall street gamblers, and not capable of being dignified as a permanent measure of financial policy or relief.

13

It must be assumed that the days of the treasury surplus are gone. That bone of contention between the parties has disappeared already, and the McKinley bill was designed to reduce rather than increase our revenues by its prohibitory provisions; and no surplus is hereafter possible so long as it remains without modification upon our statute book. If monetary relief is to be afforded to our people, it must come in some other way than by the judicious use of a surplus derived from taxation.

14

The present volume of currency is totally inadequate for our present necessities, and these necessities are being magnified and increased each day. With the movement of our great staple crops to market the stringency in our money centers becomes most alarming and threatening. This can not be healthy. On the contrary it shows a lamentable deficiency of circulation in the financial arteries of the body politic, and that a slight congestion may at any time prove fatal.

15

The tendency of this circulation is to decrease, for the national banks are retiring their notes, finding their issue unprofitable. The treasury notes remain at a fixed sum (\$346,000,000), and the annual output of our silver, after deducting such portion as is devoted to the arts, is not sufficient to maintain the present equilibrium of trade and trade balances, much less keep pace with the ever increasing volume.

16

All meetings of the State Alliance will be held in secret under the secret work of the Order, and all delegates from Alliances that have not yet received the secret work should come with instructions from their Alliances so as to receive it at the State meeting.

17

No Alliance refusing to adopt the sub-treasury bill, or some

points least available for immediate use. In fact, the loss to carriers from idle equipment is enormous, but the very best forethought and superintendence are only able to partially prevent such a loss. While doubling equipment would have its beneficial effect, it could not entirely cure the evil, as it would not remove such contingencies as detention by shippers, blockades, accidents, etc., which are ever arising to thwart the best of management. With the necessary practical knowledge upon such points it would certainly seem that no railway commission would feel justified in issuing such an order as emanates from Iowa.

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universal denunciation of national banks no one has yet had the hardihood to suggest a substitution of State banks in their stead. Only one other mode of relief would therefore seem to be attainable for this money stringency, and that is a further issue of treasury notes. But how? The government can only issue these to supply its necessities, and so long as there is no deficiency of revenue how can they be issued? For what purpose? And how can they be used and distributed after they are issued? The government can not set up shop as a great banking institution. A decent excuse at least must be afforded and some limitation must be imposed even upon government, otherwise we might find ourselves struggling in the quagmire of a depreciated currency. Some features of the sub-treasury plan commend themselves most strongly to my judgment, though the details, so far as proposed, seem crude and objectionable. Sub-treasuries in each State comport very satisfactorily with my ideas of Democratic government, because thereby the money, and consequently the power of the government is diffused instead of concentrated. But the loan of money by government direct to any individual, even to a farmer, is too utterly contrary to my views of proper governmental function that I fear I could never give my consent to its sanction. The bonding of whisky or of imports is not at all analogous, for in these instances, the government makes no loan, but adopts this precaution in order to secure its taxes. True the effect may prove an indulgence to the distiller or importer, but such indulgence is an incident merely to the main purpose, which is the security of taxes. If government taxed cotton and wheat specifically, the analogy would be complete, and these article ought also to have the privileges of bonded warehouses, and their owners to be thus enabled to trade in warehouse receipts like the others and hold their property for better markets.

Neither is the deposit of silver in the treasury and the issue of certificates thereon analogous to what our farmer friends demand. Silver has been a precious metal and a medium of exchange since prehistoric times. The smallness of its bulk and the facility with which it can be coined into money and which are so bulky as to deny them the privilege of a medium for exchange. One is money, the other is mere merchandise. The government can very well issue one species of money upon the deposit of another species, while it could not undertake to deal with the leading agricultural products as a warehouse man and as a pure gratuity, without any claim upon it even for taxes or other government dues.

Our farmer friends must therefore, in my judgment, devise some other plan by which money can pass from the government to them

as an advance upon their products. And the only agency visible to me now are the much abused national banks in connection with other agencies, to be supplied by legislation. The government can not loan money to individuals. That was demonstrated in the "flush times" of the southwest, more than fifty years ago, and often before then, and always with serious loss to government. If the government loans it must be to some authority or depository under the absolute arbitrary control of government, so that repayment can be forced promptly without resort to the law or to its delays. In other words, if the government loans it must be returned at pay day without peradventure or quibble. This can not be effected with the citizens as borrowers, in a republic, however it might be in a despotism, because government, in a republic, can not coerce a citizen except under forms of law. The case is different with a creature of government, like the national banks. With these, government, if so authorized, can act as arbitrarily as it chooses, and can force its demands under executive orders and administration.

With the establishment of a sub-treasury in each State and the national banks already established in most of the counties, but little more machinery for distribution need be developed. There is no necessity for government to establish bonded warehouses. That can be left to individuals or corporations, under the sanction or regulation of government, and they will multiply as fast as needed. This is already permitted in the customs service, and importers can store their imports in private warehouses under bonds. So with the State sub-treasuries, the national banks and the private warehouses, all the machinery necessary is at hand ready for work.

But how shall the money be created, and how can it reach the farmer so as to enable him to move his crops or to hold his crops at small cost for better prices? This is what the farmer demands, and nothing else ought to satisfy him or will satisfy him. He is in a different position from the manufacturer, who works at auspicious times and sells without compulsion when prices suit him. He can afford to do this, but the farmer has no such privileges. He must work in season, and he must sell, under present conditions, as soon as he gathers, because his year's accounts must be squared, and a few months' interest at present rates would eat up the profit of his year's labor.

He must reap and sell within four months, while the manufacturer has twelve in which to perform a like service and can pick his opportunity. So the benefits desired by the farmer are:

1. Ability to hold his crops for good prices, and thus cease to be an annual prey for the speculator.

2. Cheap money to enable him to do this.

3. A ready security through which cheap money may become available. This is what I understand our farmer friends mean by the sub-treasury principle, and that they are not wedded to details.

With a warehouse receipt for

staple products, duly deposited under proper inspection and regulations, the farmer ought certainly to be able to borrow from national banks 80 per cent of the current market value of such products, if the law be changed to authorize that character of security, which could easily be done. Factors and commission merchants readily advance money to that extent now on such products in hand or on board cars, and banks readily cash drafts for full value of such products, with bill of lading or warehouse receipt attached. There is no trouble about the security, except that it is not now authorized to be taken by national banks by law, and a change of the law is simple and ought to be easy. This is far better bankable security than land, for no bank can live and loan money on land. That is a lesson taught by five centuries of experience.

It remains to inquire how a sufficiency of money to move or hold the annual crops can be placed in the banks and thus rendered accessible to the farmers at low rates of interest. For this purpose it will not do to depend on the ordinary resources of the banks, because we have learned in Texas, that during the four months in which our cotton is being moved, our interior banks are practically without resources for accommodation, all their available resources being taxed to the uttermost in the movement of the crops. If, in exceptional instances, accommodations, can be attained, it is at ruinous rates of discount, especially to borrowing farmers. Beside, Texas is a new and developing State, and in such a State the rate of interest is always high, because money is in constant and urgent demand for purposes of improvement and speculation. The banks must, therefore, have some extraneous resources to meet the emergencies of the farmer in harvest time, and the only resource possible is in the government. We are being taught every day and by democratic pedagogues, who are abroad in the land, that it is the duty of the government to make all the money direct, and not through the instrumentality of any agency, and I incline to the belief that the pedagogues are right under the Constitution. At least it is not necessary to take issue with them. Conceded that this is the function of government alone, there can be no limit to the amount of money it shall make, except such limit as government may impose on itself. The Democratic party in 1878 forced the retention in circulation of \$346,000,000 in greenbacks. This sum is purely arbitrary. The gold bugs, through their manipulation of the treasury, were retiring the greenbacks; but Congress, through Democratic influence, stopped the retirement when the amount outstanding was \$346,000,000. These greenbacks are mere promises to pay, and yet they are current as gold and receivable for government dues. Why may not the government issue \$500,000,000 more, or \$1,000,000,000? The monetary stringency must find relief in some way. We need \$40 per capita instead of \$12, and relief can only come from government. And why

may not government keep a sufficient portion of the money so issued as a permanent deposit with the sub-treasuries in the several States, to be loaned on application to the several national banks within the State on merely nominal interest, sufficient to cover expenses, to be in turn loaned by the banks to the farmers on warehouse receipts or other security, upon a low rate of interest to be fixed by law?

What is there unconstitutional or even startling in this? Here is perfect security to government and safety to banks. Here is also relief for the farmers according to well-established business methods.

Is it unconstitutional for the government to make greenbacks? The supreme court says not, and the Democratic party has insisted since 1878 that if the government destroy a treasury note in circulation it must replace it with a new one. Is it unconstitutional for the government to loan its money to the banks? If so, Mr. Cleveland ought to have been impeached, for he kept more than \$50,000,000 constantly loaned to banks, with no profit or benefit to the people except in the increase of circulation to that extent. Harrison has done the same thing. Is it unconstitutional for the government to use its money for the relief of individuals and the stringency of the money market? If so Cleveland's secretary of the treasury and Harrison's secretary have played a pretty "how-de-do," for times innumerable have they poured out the money into Wall street to appease a cry for help of the gamblers, who wanted cheap money for their nefarious practices, just as the farmers want it now for honest purposes. It is paternal according to the latterday cry. My idea of paternalism is that it consists in an attempt of government to exercise functions over the citizen with which it was never invested, to control his conduct and supervise his welfare. Nothing can be classed as paternal in government when the power to so act is granted in the constitution. The power to make money and regulate the value thereof is a constitutional function of Government.

Nor can there be any excessive plethora of money so issued or a depreciation thereof. None need be used or loaned except there be a demand for it, and the government has complete control of the issue at all times. Now I am not a farmer and have no personal interest in this thing, but this cry of the little coyote politicians that the sub-treasury scheme is unconstitutional makes me weary. Government has several times loaned its money to individual corporations, after a full discussion of its constitutional power in that regard, and upon an almost unanimous Democratic vote. Notable this occurred in the case of the New Orleans cotton exposition and Burke, the defaulting democrat treasurer, handled the money. The theory then was that Congress was justified in so doing by the "general welfare" clause in the constitution. No matter under what clause the power could be justly derived, the precedents are altogether too numerous to justify hesitance when our most deserving class are crying aloud for relief,

which relief can only come from government. Too late now to see the fly specks on the constitution in a vain search for some reason for denying this relief, which will come like the dews of heaven, blessing and saving not only our toiling farmers, but throwing into circulation and the arteries of commerce an indispensable addition to our circulating medium, and thus adding healthful blessings to all classes.

I want to see the money of the government seek new channels in its outflow from the treasury. For 100 years it has flowed in a steady volume into Wall street, and into Wall street alone. The little that comes to the South must come via New York. This constant flow has made her the royal mistress of the land, and we, and our fathers before us, captive slaves tied to her chariot. I want a change—any change, so it is a change. I want to see sub-treasuries established in every state, and the money of the government flowing through these forty-two channels directly to the homes of the people, without going by New York to get it. I want to see great systems of continental and international railways standing with their most important termini on our gulf shore, and running north and northwest instead of east and northeast, bringing to us the abundance which the East has gathered too long already.

I want to see Texas encourage such grand systems, instead of pursuing the suicidal policy of making every railroad within her borders purely local and insignificant. Great railway systems build great cities and create great states and great peoples. Without them deep water anywhere is a delusion. With them and deep water, coupled with a return of government to a proper regard for the interest and welfare of the masses, and legislation in their interest, Texas will march to her destiny with the stride of a giant, and the dream of her founders will be more than realized in the every day life of her sons.

The Great Issue. Kansas Farmer.

The necessities of the people have brought them face to face with the greatest problem of the time—that of finance. From the time when money was first used among men until the present, in all nations which did not prohibit usury, a few persons managed to get control of the money and through that the control of the people's business and their interests in general. By getting the government and the people indebted to them, the money-changers ruled the nation. The Bank of England is a good illustration of this thought. The government was at war and needed money; a few men offered to supply the money on condition that they should be incorporated as a banking institution and permitted to use the debt as a basis on which to issue money to the people, receiving interest from them on the notes as well as from the government on the debt. That bank is now nearly 200 years old and is the most powerful single concern in the world. The national banks of the United States furnish another good illustration of

the text. These banks now serve as an agency through which the finances of the country are controlled, and this money power is the most dangerous of all menacing influences. We have come to a point where the government, instead of consulting the people concerning their interests, consults the bankers and other capitalists who already have the nation by the throat. Instead of devising ways and means to get money to the people directly and cheaply its officers study how best to secure the money-changers in their power over the values of the people's property. The labor of the toilers is a perpetual fountain from which flows into the coffers of the rich a continuous stream of usury—taking from labor and adding to wealth. The business of the country and therefore all its interests are prostrate before the money god, and there is no way of escape except through a rebellion of the working masses and the establishment of a rule of the people.

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The Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union has come to work out this great problem. The People's party in Kansas is one of the preliminary steps. In a little while, much shorter than most people expect, there will be a great national party in the country made up of the toilers, and then the grand battle of ballots will be fought. The "middle classes" will rise, money will be dethroned, and labor will be king.

Independents.
BY HARRY HINTON.

Did you ever notice that the independent elements in politics are oftentimes the most unprincipled classes of society, sometimes called the floaters, or floating vote? True, there is another class who are independents from some justifiable cause or principle. These two classes of independents rule the country either for weal or woe. The fixed quantities of each political party are almost nonentities and ciphers in the destiny of events. These fixed quantities cause no uneasiness in the minds of office-holders, let their actions be good or bad. They right no wrongs. They originate nothing new. They maintain nothing good. Because the officeholder is confident that he can count them in the pen for his re-election. Then all that is good and true, as well as all that is bad and corrupt, depends upon the action of the two independent ele-

ments; the one independent from principle and the other independent for the want of principle.

This no doubt will be news to the two parties, or news to that portion of the two parties who sustain party action right or wrong, and always vote a party ticket. Still it is evidently true. Then what use have the country for these two staid portions of the two parties? In their sphere they are useful for keeping the two machines in running order, holding conventions, making nominations, and issuing tickets and so on. They constitute the strict machinery which does the grinding. The independents furnish all the material to be ground. They furnish all new ideas, all objections to official actions, all proposals for a change of men or measures. The machine grinds only what is furnished, and all the material furnished is brought out by independent thought and action.

This view of the case will no doubt strike some plumed knights of the party machines as a snowball on the ear. To find that they are naught but fixed quantities, puppets in a monkey show, who dance as the wires are pulled, and grind as they are fed.

But we have so far omitted to mention another component part of political parties, and that is the bosses. What are their proper functions? In their special sphere they are the steam power to the machine, the rope-pullers and wire-hangers. These are they who kick up all the fuss and fury, set the machine a puffing, put in the fuel, shovel in the whisky, lies, slanders, greenbacks, and gold. In the purer days of the republic these bosses acted without pay on account of anticipated emolument or over-zeal; now all these bosses nearly are paid hirelings, paid engineers. These bosses are of high and low degree, from the President down to the ward politician, each acting in regular gradation and subordination. They work for the interest of personal favorites, influence nominating conventions, and labor for party success. They of the inferior order are chosen for their unscrupulous measures to work on the independents of the baser sort without principles, and those of a superior order are selected, on account of their superior intellectual skill in making the worse appear the better reason, to work on the independents from principle. To this class belong the orators, party press and party leaders.

We have now analyzed political society and characterized each subdivision for the purpose of philosophical research into the effects produced on social society at large and upon the liberties of the people, and upon the future destiny of the nation; but we would not be understood as asserting that every individual of these special classes does never change or belong to more classes than one.

However, the main idea we wish to enforce is that the independents rule the country in some indirect manner, and we would with more emphasis still enforce the idea that the independents of the baser sort warp the course of events. The great strain and effort of all party

fury and corruption is either to bulldoze, cajole, or bribe the floaters. The staid quantity needs no party exertion to make it faithful. Bosses, office-seekers, and leaders must align themselves as near as may be with this baser element to gain its fellow-feeling and support. It debases the bosses, and the bosses in turn debase it. Thus we find that the baser element of society rules the party, inasmuch as this element is the one necessary for success. The question with all aspirants among the bosses is, can he carry the vote of the floaters? If a candidate don't wish to step down among the slums he must have money to hire some one else to do it for him. Here comes in the use for money. With plenty of money and proper tools this floating vote can to a great extent be won for the veriest scoundrel on earth. The parties put men in nomination very often suited to this dirty work, and they employ tools to carry on this work for them, and Congress from this cause is filled with base, unprincipled men. Thus the slum and riffraff hold the balance of power and give complexion to our laws and rulers.

Why does this so easily occur? Because the first plank in all party platforms, understood but not expressed, is that nothing succeeds like success. And every party is more than willing to yield any plank for place and plunder, and are willing, if possible, to help every one who helps them. Place and plunder being the prime motive power of all party ambition, and the public crib being the receptacle from which they propose to repay their friends and the baser element holding the balance of power, we can at once divine the cause of all the extravagance, corruption, and oppression of the United States Congress. These are perfectly legitimate fruits from such a soil.

By way of digression we wish to say something more on the point that the highest ambition of party is success, and success means place and plunder. No constitutional restraints, no decisions of courts, no party pledges are allowed, or will be allowed to stand in the way of success, for we have known the Constitution overridden, the decisions of courts violated, party pledges and platforms trodden under foot, all for party success. All the counsel of ages, the patriotic advice of the fathers, the blood of heroes slain, and the yawning gulf of misrule and ruin ahead, moves not the party from the paths in which it may see success. The Democratic party of South Carolina would sacrifice to-day the rule of the white race in that State for place and plunder.

But there is a brighter side to this picture. There is another independent element in politics which has been counteracting this malstrom of party corruption. The parties must needs pay attention to this sometimes. To tell the truth, however, it has not had half the power of the floaters for the want of numbers in the first place, and in the second place, on account of the open warfare made against them. To be an independent and at the same time have some standing as to social influence is to be

the brunt of every jeering partisan in the community. And if you are strong enough to be in the way, the political press will take you up and drown you with malignity and maledictions. There is no rest for an independent of character and prominence unless he yields to party dictates, and then he may retire to the shades of private life but must not aspire to office. But all along through the history of this government this independent class has been the conservators of what liberty our fathers enjoyed, and still are standing, as a weak barrier it is true, against the wildest and most ruinous wreck of the republic. Since the Alliance and Industrial Union has uncovered the moribund body of a dying republic and unearthed a nest of heinous political villainies, such as have no parallel in modern times, this conservative and patriotic element has greatly increased in numbers. You may believe it, the parties are as hot as a fiery furnace. They want no intermeddling with their onward way to glory. Pluck the biscuit out of the mouth of the least of their disciples and the whole camp bristles like the frent porcupine.

The question has narrowed down to this point: Which independent element shall shape the destiny of this republic, the venal and base element, or the conservative and better element? That the political parties, either of them, without this conservative element as the light and life of its actions is but a corroding cancer is evident and needs no verification. It would be only a question of time which cancer shall sap the life-blood of the nation. Each party will make relentless war upon its and the nation's best friends. There must be a trying time for the friends of the republic, for all true men can not see and know the needs of the hour.

Large sums of money are spent among the rabble, yet ten times more is spent among the politically respectable. All it requires to make a man politically respectable is political success. Thousands of tons of literature are disseminated at public expense; thousands of subsidized papers are printed to misdirect and mislead and enslave the people. The fight will be waged with all the skill and talent which money can buy, and with all the malignity and malice that hell can inspire. This fight will be waged against the best friends of any party and the best friends of the nation.

If every voter had time to go to Washington City and inspect the proceedings carried on there and the millions of money wrung from the hard earnings of the poor (the rich pay scarcely any tax), wastefully squandered and used for party purposes, they would drive every official from the place with a whip of scorpions. Washington City is the Sodom of America, the great center from which general society is demoralized and corrupted, because the rulers are the reflex image of the worst element of society, the venal independent element. The corrupt venal administration of the affairs of government permeates and festers everywhere. Preachers may preach, moralists may moralize, but as fast

as they build up politics will pull down. It becomes the duty of every good man and woman in the land to aid and assist the better independent element in their patriotic endeavors.

Senator Ingalls' Pension Record.
BY H. L. STYLES.

The soldiers of the late war are glad of so powerful a champion as Senator Ingalls, but they do not exactly base their claim on the fact that the restored Union is worth a certain sum and that a reasonable salvage would fall far short of the many millions that have been paid for pensions. The claim for arrears they assert as a vested right. The act of January 25, 1879, gave it, and under it their rights have been judicially established. If it should be claimed that the subsequent act of March 3 of the same year took away this right it would render the latter act unconstitutional. This is not claimed, the right still exists and the latter act affects, not the right, but the remedy.

When the act granting arrears was on its passage in the Senate, Senators on both sides expressed their pleasure that at last they had devised a plan both logical and consistent, that the pension should be a perfect measure of the loss sustained by the soldier figuring on the basis of the loss of a hand or foot being equivalent to \$18 per month, the pension commencing at date of discharge or at such period subsequent thereto as the disability originating in the service became apparent and disabled the soldier in a pensionable degree. Notably Senators Edmunds, Oglesby, Eaton, Cockrell and Shields expressed themselves pleased that so logical an agreement had been reached.

This act was just one month and two days old when the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate brought in a bill which had met the approval of the House of Representatives, appropriating twenty-five millions to meet the accrued pensions of already adjudicated claims. Senator Ingalls, at that time chairman of the committee on Invalid Pensions, introduced an amendment which became afterwards well known as the sixty surgeons bill, the eighth section of which contained the provisions limiting arrears to such claims as should be filed prior to the first day of January, afterward extended to the first day of July, 1880. The proposition was to divide the country into sixty districts and to appoint a lawyer and a surgeon in each, who was to examine the claimants personally and also such witnesses as lived in his vicinity, and was urged by Senator Ingalls as a measure of economy, he claiming that enough and more than enough could be saved from the decreased clerk hire that would be necessary in the Pension office. As the office up to this time had never numbered more than 400 clerks, this was plainly seen to be a measure of obstruction and was bitterly opposed.

In answer to allegations of fraud made by Senator Ingalls, Senator Edmunds stated that for the soldiers of his own State of Vermont, as well as for soldiers generally, he wished to deny that there was any

considerable amount of fraud, or any percentage of claims that were fraudulent. If it chanced that an isolated case existed the office was in possession of means sufficient to ferret out and detect it. He also raised the point of order that an amendment not germane could not be made to a general appropriation bill. This point of order was overruled for the reason that this was a "special" and not a general appropriation bill.

The matter remained pending till the close of the session, when Senator Ingalls, seeing that the major proposition was doomed to defeat, demanded a separate vote on the eighth section, the section imposing the limitation.

After the defeat of the sixty surgeons scheme, and upon considering the eighth section, upon which the separate vote had been demanded, Senator Oglesby moved to extend the time to the first day of July, 1885, and prior to taking the vote Senator Ingalls arose and said he hoped the motion would not prevail.

The policy of the office up to the present time had been one of obstruction, how not to grant the pension had seemed the object. General Dudley seems to be the first official who appreciated the magnitude of the work, and since his advent the office has been increased in a degree commensurate with its immense task, and various help and encouragement has been furnished claimants.

Congress at its last session declined to repeal the limitation to the arrears act on the ground of expense, which would be about three-fifths the estimate made by the Commissioner of Pensions, who based his estimate of \$450,000,000 upon all the claims on file, ignoring the fact that a large percentage had been and would thereafter be rejected, and the further fact that a considerable percentage of claimants had died without leaving kin in a pensionable degree. But while ignoring adjudicated claims based upon the casualties of war, no one can accuse Congress of want of liberality, as they have chosen to shoulder instead the casualties of the twenty-five years that have since elapsed for the entire body of our soldiers, and in the provision to pension the permanently disabled children of soldiers will give us a pension roll that in 1950 will bear no mean proportion to the present.

I do not quarrel with it, as I do not think it is too much, but it rests on sentiment entirely, and I fail to see the economy.

The Original Package Question Again.
Bradstreet's.

Litigation over original packages is not yet at an end. The position seems to have been taken by the State officials in Iowa and Kansas that the passage of the Wilson original package law rendered effective the prohibitory legislation of those States which was in existence when the Wilson law was passed. Acting on this theory the State officials in Kansas caused the arrest of an original package agent in Topeka on the charge of selling liquor in the original packages since the passage of the Wilson law. He applied for release from

confinement on the ground that the Kansas prohibitory law was inoperative as regards original packages under the Supreme Court's decision, and could not become operative until re-enacted. It was contended on the part of the State that the Wilson law was constitutional because the Supreme Court had pointed out in its decision in the Iowa original package case that the remedy lay with Congress, and that the Wilson law being constitutional the Kansas prohibitory law was effective, and would not have to be re-enacted. The court did not deem it necessary to consider the question as to the constitutionality of the Wilson law, but held that the prohibitory law of Kansas was inoperative so far as it affected original packages. The grounds upon which this decision is based are entirely clear. The Wilson law, it will be remembered, provided that intoxicating liquors transported into any State or Territory for use, consumption, sale, or storage should be subject to the operation of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of the police power, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquor had been produced in such State or Territory, and should not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. The State officials contended in effect that this law of Congress made the State laws in existence at the time of its passage operative. The court, however, pointed out that the prohibitory law of Kansas, in so far as it affects liquor in the original packages, was not in fact in existence at the time of the passage of the Wilson law, since in that respect it had been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was void, not voidable, and, in fact, was as though it had never been. Again, it must be assumed that the Wilson law is prospective and not retrospective in its operation. To take any other ground would be to assume that an act lawful under State law before the passage of a law of Congress became by virtue of that law unlawful under the laws of the State after its passage. Furthermore, the right of the State to this new exercise of the police power comes for the first time and alone from the enactment of the Wilson law, and the State can not apply the law until it passes a new law forbidding the traffic in original packages. In short, the court holds that the State has not yet availed itself of the authorization given in the Wilson law. In addition to these reasons, which seem sound and sufficient, the court points out that to hold otherwise than it has done would be to give a liberal instead of a strict construction to penal legislation, a practice which is opposed to the policy of the law as leaning against the liberty of the individual citizen. The effect of the decision has been immediate and striking. When the Wilson law was passed, acting on this theory the original package houses in the prohibition States in the West were at once shut up. Now they have been opened again in all the larger towns in Kansas with a suddenness which is striking in the

extreme. This result was apparent throughout the State within a day after the decision was rendered, and the original package business is now in full blast. Of course this security can only last until the State legislature passes a new prohibitory law or re-enacts the old one. There appears to be two views as to whether the legislature about to be chosen will take that course. On the one hand it is thought that the effect will be to strengthen the hands of the Republicans and bring out a large majority for prohibition. Others believe that the voters of the State, believing that the prohibitory law must go, will elect a legislature which will pass a high license law. What the outcome will be remains to be seen. At any rate, the question of prohibition will be an important issue in the campaign in the prohibitory States in the West.

Something About Silver.
New York World.

The government of the Netherlands has been trying to place itself on a gold basis. At the beginning of the year it had £5,000,000 worth of silver and about an equal amount of gold. The disparity between the two metals was so great in commercial value that it decided to dispose of its silver. The new silver law of the United States offered an opportunity. An emissary was sent to the United States from the Netherlands to negotiate the disposition of the government's silver trove. When he landed in this country silver was booming. It had been hanging around 93 cents an ounce, but it had taken an upward start, and speculation in the metal was ripe. In the parlance of speculative America he made a deal to sell his country's silver at \$1 an ounce. A banking house in Wall street undertook the sale. Its agreement with the government of the Netherlands was to take £1,000,000 a month. * * * Silver sold down on the Stock Exchange yesterday to 103. It recovered in the general movement of the market and closed at 104. There are said to be 10,000,000 ounces of silver held for speculative purposes in New York. The silver which the speculators bought for a rise cost them on an average 112½, and they are consequently out on their deal, at present, \$850,000. So far as can be learned, none of the silver bought of the government of the Netherlands has been brought to this country. London sets the price for the world, and the metal is held for sale there or in the general European market. The fact that silver has declined in price should not lead people to suppose that a smash is imminent. It is as likely to go up as it is to go down in price. Some of the strongest financial houses in America are holders of silver. Among these houses, according to the reports in Wall street, are August Belmont & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. The government buys silver three days every week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Proposals to sell are received up to 1 o'clock. The Director of the Mint fixes the top price which the government will pay, and his basis of calculation is the London market. He

figures the parity. There are bankers, however, who affirm that while the Government bases its calculation on the London market it is, after all, the home market which decides and makes the price. The suspicious and significant fact in connection with the government's purchase of late is that houses offering large lots have been underbid by the hundredth part of a cent. At the Stock Exchange the smallest fraction in the scale of quotations is one-eighth of a per cent. The government quotations are upon the decimal basis, which is of great advantage to those who may have advance information as to the price the government is willing to pay on a given day. Suppose, for example, that the price is 115½, and at this price 100,000 ounces are offered. At this figure the offer, if accepted, would net \$815,500. But the house with advance information has offered 100,000 ounces at 115½, and its offer is accepted. It receives \$115,500 in payment. The difference is claimed to be so slight that while crowding out his competitors the house may be said to receive for its silver practically the price at which those competitors were willing to sell.

"The expectations of the earnest advocates of silver have not been fulfilled," said Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. "Their predictions that silver would immediately advance to a parity with gold seem to have been shared to a very large degree by a sufficient number of persons to have brought about the recent very lively speculation in silver bullion. There has been a great deal of overtrading in silver, and the market has been manipulated with a great deal of skill. It is, of course, to be taken for granted that those who bought silver storage certificates at 101 or thereabouts made very handsome profits; but the rapid and continued rise encouraged further speculation at higher prices, and these parties have been, or are likely to be, large losers. It must be accepted as a fact that this country produces more silver than it can profitably employ. Congress conceded, in framing the recent silver act, that only a small portion of our silver could be employed as actual currency, and therefore used it as a basis for a paper circulation. As a logical result it was decided to purchase and store away four-and-one-half millions of ounces per month, leaving posterity, I suppose, to deal with the resultant enormous mass of metal. It must be conceded, I think, that due account was not taken of the increased production of silver which was certain to follow any considerable advance in its market price. There were hundreds of mines in this country yielding lead ores near the working profit point at the old price, which became handsomely profitable under the recent rates and which were at once spurred into activity. In many cases refuse ores on the dump were resorted and put through. Though the production was certain to increase very largely, I think it has been a surprise to many to learn that the increase in production is now estimated by good authorities at be-

That was a strong speech in which Walter Muir accepted the nomination for Governor in North Dakota. It was full of a trust and furnished a dozen better rallying cries than either party now has. He said:

I feel proud of the honor you have conferred upon me in this nomination. You all know that I must face the combined opposition of the state press, who have called me an infidel, an anarchist, and most everything. Some have thought this would have a bad effect on our cause if I was nominated. I want to say that no one ever heard me express a desire for this office. I am not an office-seeker, never held an office in North Dakota. I volunteered for principle and followed the flag to war; I accept this nomination for principle, and am ready for war. Men may fall but principle never dies. I would be a coward to decline to accept, but you say you will be slaughtered. I do not fear slaughter—better men have been slaughtered for principle. If we fall it will never be below our platform. We could never die in a nobler cause. We must teach powers that be that these men are out for a principle, and that they have come to stay; and the principles we fight for will prevail.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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Advertisements are inserted only by special contract. Our rates are thirty cents per page fine. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual meeting in St. Louis:

We, the publishers of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the course thus pursued, and recommend that every member of the Order endeavor to make the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A NUMBER of brothers write to this office, stating that they have received blank forms and circulars requesting them to furnish an enumeration of the strength of the Order. They do not state from whom these circulars come. This is to notify the brotherhood that no such request is sanctioned by the National body.

FLEXIBILITY.

Flexibility in the circulating medium of this country is not only a necessity, but the one additional factor that will place it beside those other great improvements which have followed civilization, such as the railroad, telegraph, telephone, etc. It is a quality that would give to currency that potent resource of an ever-ready supply that should always wait upon demand, and thereby secure to all labor in production an equitable remuneration. Stability of the level price of products can alone be maintained by a volume of currency which is at all times relative in amount to the services required. The profits which come from speculation as a rule, are taken in the ultimate from productive industry. If there were no fluctuations in prices, there could be no speculation, as the term is now understood, but instead a legitimate business that would derive its profits from the well defined rules of production and distribution.

What the farmer most needs is a steady, uniform price for his products in order that he may make careful, conservative estimates for business transactions that reach beyond the present, as no other class is so entirely dependent upon future prices as he is. With stability in price for cotton, wheat, corn, beef, etc., such calculations can be made with almost a certainty of fulfillment. It

is under such conditions that prosperity obtains, and a just reward for labor is received. It is only when prices vary, when the remuneration of labor is made by some means less to-morrow than it is to-day, that well matured plans fail to be realized. This condition arises, not from want of proper consideration, careful economy or continued labor, but because a certain factor in national economics has been manipulated in such a manner that through its subtle power the efforts of all productive industry yields little or no reward. If the principles involved in this economic force were understood the remedy would come, swiftly and certainly. If the people can be educated up to that point where hoary traditions can be eliminated and the question of money treated upon modern ideas of cause and effect, it would be comparatively easy to dislodge the superstition which now surrounds the proper functions of a medium of exchange. Should that time ever come, the people would realize at once that a staple or per capita volume of currency, that is now demanded, would be an impassable barrier to future progress and prosperity. A permanent addition to a given volume of currency will of course advance prices, and thereby benefit the people for a time, but soon population in its increase, or through export, or hoarding by government, or by other means equally as effective, the same conditions would be met as before the circulation was augmented.

If what is termed the stable volume of currency, which should be ample, could be increased in amount in proportion as the volume of business is increased, prices would not fluctuate, and speculation would be driven out. When an increase in exchanges is met by an inadequate volume of currency, prices are sure to fall; also, when a decrease in the amount of exchanges is met by a redundant currency, prices are certain to rise. Hence a flexible supplement to the regular volume of currency, that increases with increasing business and decreases in amount with decreasing business, is the true and only solution of the problem of steady prices.

The report of the commissioner of pensions shows 537,944 pensioners on the rolls in his office, with an annual average pension of \$133.94. There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the last fiscal year, or 14,716 more than were allowed during the preceding fiscal year. The amount of first payment in these cases was \$32,478.041.18, being \$11,036.492 more than the like payments during the preceding fi-

scal year. The average value of the first payments on original claims for year was \$485.71. Sixteen times as much is paid by the United States for pensions as by Germany with her late war and immense army; seven times as much as by Great Britain, and three times as much as by France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Belgium combined. Some idea of the probable effects of the dependent pension law, passed in June last, may be gathered from the fact that during the three months from the approval of the law to September 30 the number of claims received under the act amounted to 460,282. This vast number of applications shows that the estimate of expense of the bill will fall far short of the actual amount.

The number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House at the late session amounted to 12,402 and those introduced in the Senate to 4,750, a total of 17,152 as compared with 15,558 for the first session of the last Congress, which in turn exceeded all previous records up to that time. The bills which have become laws amount to between 1,300 and 1,400, as against 1,790 for the whole of the last session of Congress. Nearly two-thirds of the bills passed were for individual pensions. While the amount of legislation is on the increase its quality is a matter for considerable apprehension.

The annual meeting of the Colored National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union is set for the same date as that of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, at Ocala, Florida.

The Alliance discusses reforms of all kinds. The following resolutions were voted down in Hickman (Kentucky) County Alliance by a small majority. No doubt the discussion would have been edifying to ministers of all denominations had they been present.

Resolved, That this County Union appoint a committee to draft a petition to the ministers of all denominations requesting them to denounce the rich for their covetous greed and oppression of the poor as laid down in the Divine law, James V, 1, 2, 3, 4; request them to preach for the prohibition of usury as laid down in Deuteronomy XXIII, 19; Exodus, XXII, 25; Leviticus, XXV, 36, 37. Preach against this sin as Nehemiah did, V, 10, and as Ezekiel did, XXII, 12, 13, 14. Request them to contend for the distribution of nature's resources according to Leviticus, XXV, 23; Nehemiah, V, 11, 12, 13. Request them to forcibly impress on their congregation the imperative necessity of the distribution of proceeds of labor according to Isaiah, LXV, 21, 22.

The Atlanta Constitution states that the Alliance succeeded in securing an advance of \$32 per bale on 2,000,000 bales of American cotton, to be stored in Southern warehouses for a period of one year, with the option to the planter of selling his cotton at any time during the year when he is satisfied with the price he can obtain. The money has

been arranged to be advanced by English capitalists at 4 per cent interest. If this be confirmed it will have a material influence upon the price of cotton during the season, as it will enable the planters to hold that portion of the crop—say nearly one-third of it—and yet to have \$64,000,000 of money in hand whereby to provide for their necessities and for the preparation for the next year's crops. Although we are on principle strongly opposed to "corners" in anything, or by any class of people, preferring that the natural laws of supply and demand shall govern prices, and yet we shall not be sorry to see this scheme succeed, as it will teach the usual "cornermen" a good lesson, and show them that "two can play at the game," and because the "cornermen" in this case will be the producers—the men who are entitled to make money on the crop, and whose brains and hard labor have gone to its production—and not those who never labored a day in their lives. It will also be evidence to the world of the strength which is now binding together the farmers and planters of the country. The Alliance may rightly use this strength in this way, as it is a purely commercial transaction, and not dependent for its success upon the aid of any paternal government scheme or class legislation. It is open to all classes to proceed in the same way, and there is abundant capital in England waiting such legitimate employment to enable it to be profitably used for the advancement of every interest. Let the farmers and planters seek to secure the use of this capital in the legitimate prosecution of their business, in the same manner as the commercial classes have done, and they will soon reap the benefits to be derived from its use.

The above is taken from the Southern Planter (Richmond, Va.), and is conclusive evidence of the barren resources of such as have thus far opposed the sub-treasury bill. In other columns of this same journal this plan is condemned in unmeasured terms, cold facts are denied, and a general demurra entered against the measure. In the extract quoted the sub-treasury plan is accepted as strictly orthodox, with but a single exception. The above is taken from the Southern Planter (Richmond, Va.), and is conclusive evidence of the barren resources of such as have thus far opposed the sub-treasury bill. In other columns of this same journal this plan is condemned in unmeasured terms, cold facts are denied, and a general demurra entered against the measure. In the extract quoted the sub-treasury plan is accepted as strictly orthodox, with but a single exception.

The same line of warehousing, pledging of products, advancement of money, and privilege of sale, is made use of as in the sub-treasury bill. The principles and benefits of a flexible volume of currency are acknowledged, and the necessity for united action on the part of producers clearly shown. The only real difference lies in the source from which this much-needed currency shall come. The sub-treasury bill provides that the United States Government should loan it to the people at 1 per cent, while the editor of this journal insists it would be more proper to loan it from England at 4 per cent. He says "the Alliance may rightly use this strength in this way, as it is a purely commercial transaction, and not dependent for its success upon the aid of any paternal government scheme or class legislation." By this he doubtless means that it would be better and wiser for the American producer to put his future prospects under the paternal care of England rather than his own nation. He vauntingly declares "there is abundant capital in England waiting for such employment." That is no doubt

true, and the intelligent American farmer wants it to remain there. America is not quite ready to follow the footsteps of Ireland; neither does it intend to have its substance sent abroad to pay tribute for the use of alien money that its own government should furnish. The people demand a sufficient volume of domestic currency to transact their business without the aid of the alien. The idea is rapidly obtaining among the American producers that alien investments are a curse to the nation; that the tribute obtained as dividends or interest are taken from this country to enrich another. If England has plenty of money, let it be used in bettering the condition of her ever-increasing paupers, and not to bring disgrace and distress upon the people of other nations.

The Wall Street Daily News says: "It is estimated that the use of silver, has put into the pockets of the Senators and Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, one million dollars. The largest amount of individual profit is \$275,000. That goes to the credit of a Western Senator. The smallest amount is \$2,000. Twelve Senators and fifteen Representatives participate in the handiwork of a sure-thing speculation." One of the most active lobbyists for silver legislation makes the following statement, which he claims can be depended upon as strictly accurate:

"We were figuring up the other day, the extent of the deal and the profits on it. We found that before the silver bill became law the amount of silver taken in by the various pools for the expected rise was 40,000,000 ounces. That is our entire product for eight months, you know. The pool I am in bought some at a little less than 95. The rest cost us something more than 95. The average for the whole was about 97. August Belmont and his friends got in at from 93 to 98. Silver has been as high as 120. I think 20 cents an ounce is a fair estimate of the profits of the pools to this time. Twenty cents an ounce on 40,000,000 ounces is \$8,000,000. Well, that represents the profits made by the New York and Washington pools on the advance of silver. *** The largest pool of all, probably, was one which took in seven United States Senators and a number of New York capitalists. That pool had 9,000,000 ounces. The other holdings were small, but altogether they made up 40,000,000 ounces bought and held for the rise, which we knew was as sure as sunrise if Congress passed a favorable silver bill."

The above is printed in full, as it seems to throw a flood of light upon the recent silver legislation. The rapid decline in that metal from \$1.21 per ounce to \$1.03 is quite likely to bring other and perhaps more definite proofs of the manner in which this bill was passed. Millions of ounces of silver are now held by syndicates and combines, which in case of failure might disclose among the victims men who aided in framing this law. No one believes the end is yet, and many are waiting for startling developments in that line. It may be remembered that THE ECONOMIST mildly hinted at something of this sort about the time of the passage of this bill. Immediately an attempt was made to instigate a Congressional investigation of the matter. If the extract quoted

above is true, THE ECONOMIST might have made a satisfactory defense without much trouble, or without adopting a somewhat different line which was considered amply sufficient. It is safe to presume that no investigation will be demanded touching the statement mentioned. Herein lies the greater mission of the Alliance, and herein also will be found the greater reward for its members' thoughts in the right direction, to see that their ideas are correctly formed, and that nothing but sound economic principles of government are permitted to obtain. The New York Press has been doing its share in persuading the people that they are prosperous and need no reform. A recent incident has elicited an editorial comment which admits that something is wrong, but singles out a new culprit on whom to lay the responsibility:

Robbers who entered an Ohio farmer's house in the dead of night made him give up his gold watch and \$300 in gold at the point of a pistol. The gold was hidden, but was produced through fear of being killed by the robbers. Here is a pointer for financiers. They have been wondering why money gets tighter and tighter, although more and more of it has been constantly put into circulation by the government. Of the 7,670 persons engaged in agriculture in this country, about four millions five hundred thousand are farmers and planters—property owners. If a million of these have each stowed away as much gold as this Ohio farmer, \$300,000 is withdrawn from circulation and hidden away in old stockings, tin cans, china teapots and other old receptacles, where it no longer performs its proper functions as a medium of exchange. While one swallow does not make a summer, what this one farmer did is very apt to be an example of what others have done also. It is not chimerical to believe that a vast amount of money is thus hoarded. It is "saved for a rainy day." It is not put in the banks because of distrust engendered by bank failures and swindles. If it extends through all occupations we have partial explanation of the recent alleged money stringency. A few robber raids like that in Ohio will send this money back into bank vaults, where it can be utilized as a medium of exchange. That would be a public gain, and new proof that is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

While this is a concession of the position taken by THE ECONOMIST that there isn't such an all-fired amount of money in circulation after all, it is a most ridiculous effort to put the responsibility on that bearer of all burdens, the farmer. It is more extreme than the view of Senator Beck, that a burglary of the Federal treasury would be a blessing to the people.

THE Alliance as an organization must be sustained in its work of education, or its usefulness will be most certainly destroyed. No other organization ever possessed the opportunities for an effort of this character that the Alliance does at the present time. To neglect it would be criminal, and should condemn the entire membership. The principles set forth in the Alliance declaration voice the honest sentiments of a vast majority of the people; but blind ignorance or party prejudice keep a large portion from realizing the true situation. To induce the people to read is the first step toward this educational development. When people will read they will think, and whenever they begin to think the battle is

more than half won. The duty of the Alliance, therefore, is to lead men's thoughts in the right direction, to see that their ideas are correctly formed, and that nothing but sound economic principles of government are permitted to obtain. Then will be the most opportune time for all such men to join the Alliance and learn the true principles of just government and at the same time assist in bringing about that condition among all citizens which is only found where "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is practically carried out.

THE Senatorial fight in North Carolina seems to be progressing very quietly, and Senator Vance, according to the recent statements of papers friendly to his interests, has been strong enough to slap the Alliance in the face as he did in his letter, and then by the united henchmen whip the Order into line as his supporters. If true this is a great victory for Vance; but it has not been gained without some expense, because his recent letters and speeches announce him as being squarely on the Alliance platform; but how he got there no one attempts to explain, and it remains to be seen whether the Alliance will be satisfied with a man who has by some secret route slipped in and secured a footing on the platform. The Progressive Farmer has done and is doing noble work for the cause in the old North State and keeps the Order well posted as to who are entitled to seats on the platform.

No ONE of the first volume of the National Reformer, published in St. Louis by W. S. Morgan, author of the "History of the Wheel and Alliance and the impending Revolution" has been received. It is a very neat four-page five-column monthly, at the remarkably low price of 15 cents per year. In outlining its policy it says:

The National Reformer is intended to occupy a field in reform literature hitherto unoccupied. It makes no pretensions to being a newspaper. Its columns will not be devoted to giving long, verbatim reports of conventions, or to lengthy discussions of any subject. The object will be to condense as much information in its columns as possible. To do this everything will be "boiled down" and stated in the fewest words. What the people need is information, and they have not time to wade through much superfluous matter to obtain it. This feature of brevity will be kept constantly in view and shall characterize the reading matter in the Reformer. Its editorials will be short, terse and to the point. We desire to make this a distinguishing feature of the paper.

Before this issue of the ECONOMIST reaches many of its readers, election day will have come and gone and the turmoil incident to a hotly contested campaign will be at end. An excellent opportunity will then be presented for the intelligent farmer to carefully consider just how much benefit will accrue to him by reason of all this beating of drums, torch light processions and fiery political harangues. A careful investigation of the subject with this idea in view will be, to say the least, unsatisfactory if not disgusting. The hollow mockery which underlies all this political enthusiasm will be disclosed and the insincerity and hypocrisy of the average politician made plain as the noon-day sun.

WITH millionaire Flower of Wall street, chairman of Democratic Congressional Committee, and millionaire Belden of Syracuse, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, both within easy distance of the sinews of political war, there should have been no trouble in taking care of doubtful districts. These gentlemen must have been derelict in their duties somewhere, as it is claimed a few complaints of absolute neglect are coming in.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

APPLIED SCIENCE

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.

EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZBRY.

WOODSTOCK, MD.

STATISTICS.

Figures don't lie, and yet nobody believes the figures of the census office. Very much of our most valuable information has to be accepted as true within certain limits of unavoidable error of observation. In mathematics we must sometimes be content to reduce the difference between truth and error to a difference which is less than any assignable quantity. Statistical arguments are at best approximations only, but to prevent public statistics is a base criminal folly. To throw or attempt to throw causeless doubt upon public statistics is equally base and foolish. A difference of nigh on to two hundred thousand in the count of the population of one city by two different public authorities it must be confessed is rather bewildering. This is not an approximation to truth within limits of unavoidable error. In this case there is a lie out, and the question is, if the figures don't lie who does? Our purpose is to call attention to the deception caused by the use of mathematical forms of expression for approximations to truth, without defining even approximately the limits of error. Statistical data can never be complete; the general propositions grounded upon such data are trustworthy or untrustworthy only in so far as the original data approximate to or depart from completeness. Few people take it in to what an extent all human science is weakened by incompleteness and insufficiency of data, and by the unconscious substitution of mere tentative hypothesis for ascertained truth.

The so called cumulative argument upon which the whole system of Darwin rests, is vitiated by such a substitution throughout, and by an incompleteness of data, which throws the discrepancy of the New York counts into deep shade. Conclusions grounded on incomplete and wholly insufficient data are skillfully drawn together as the basis of other and wider conclusions, and with each step in the process the limits of error are extended and multiplied until by imperceptible degrees the departure from truth is no longer less, but greater than any assignable quantity. No seeker for truth should venture to advance by such methods a single step without a rigid attempt to define his limits of error. Now whatever partisans may choose to affirm, or whatever they may choose to delude themselves in believing, the matter of the New York count does in fact throw doubt upon the figures of the new census in all parts. This is a thing greatly to be deplored, because these figures will constitute the only data for the decision of an infinite number of most important questions. So one will deny that a false census is a public calamity, for it will injuriously affect every occupation, every household and every individual in the nation. If deliberately falsified it is a stupendous villainy; if mistakes

have been made, such mistakes assume the proportions of crime. In some way, and in some degree the figures of the census will enter into every venture and every calculation and estimate in every kind of business. They will be a factor in every act of legislation, State, national, municipal and local. They will influence all expenses, all profits, all industries, and all these great interests will be erroneously and falsely influenced to the extent to which the figures themselves are false and erroneous. Of all industries the greatest is agriculture; it embraces more families, more homes, more individuals than any other; very nearly as many as all others. Therefore agriculture will be the greatest sufferer by the falsity of those who falsely manipulate statistics upon the one hand, or falsely throw doubt upon them on the other, or by the criminal negligence of those whose duty it is to collect them. The science of statistics is at the very most and best, a science doubtfully so called, and if taken at its worst what mischief is it not capable of?

THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY.

We are reminded by receipt of a copy of this publication that the section of vegetable pathology has been created a separate division of the Department of Agriculture. Doubtless this is right. It is seldom that practical results of such importance so speedily follow organized scientific investigation as has been the case with the work of this division. This journal is in effect the bulletin of progress of the work of this division. The present number is largely taken up with the smut diseases of grasses and cereals. The general result of the research for remedies against the immensely destructive diseases of plants produced by fungi appears to be that copper is a general poison to the fungi, in solution of such strength as is harmless to the host plant. It has to be applied in the form of a spray, or it may be applied in form of powder. At present, moreover, copper sulphate is cheap, but when we reflect upon the vast quantity necessary to make the amount of these solutions likely to be called for if they come into general use, it seems very doubtful if the supply can be made equal to the demand. Doubtless the progress of investigation will bring other remedies into view. It may be hoped that lime itself may answer in certain cases. At present one of the best solutions appears to be formed of six pounds of lime and four pounds of copper sulphate.

We have repeatedly called attention to the great value of the work of this division, and we think the ultimate benefits of it are likely to prove simply incalculable. We are glad therefore that its importance seems to be appreciated by the government. But, then, if we produce already maize fungi so much, too much, that it makes us all poor—*cui bono?* Perhaps a little of that protection that we may diversify, of which we have learned that it is generally necessary to our agricultural salvation, will prove in this case all that is necessary. When we have only a little corn and no oats, it consoles us to know

that we have the American market all to ourselves.

ALUMINUM.

There has been an announcement of a further important reduction in the price of aluminum. This is important in electrical science because aluminum is three times lighter than copper, and say, twice as good a conductor, or, weight for weight there will be three times as much aluminum as copper wire, which will carry about six times as much electricity. One dollar per pound is the price of aluminum. Its greater strength and durability, its non-oxidation on exposure and many other facts in its favor will render the substitution of copper by it rapid and extensive in electrical engineering. And not long hence, when the secondary battery or reservoir for electricity for mechanical purposes shall be perfected, so that wind and water power shall be utilized everywhere to procure the reservoir supply of energy, we shall have aluminum wires to convey it to every spot where power can be used, to supplant drudgery work. Early in the next century aluminum will begin to supplant iron and steel for all sorts of common purposes. Bronzes of this metal should already supplant tin and copper for a vast variety of purposes. It will soon begin to appear in carriage makers', harness makers' and builders' hardware supplies. Not unlikely it will be the money metal of the future, for which purpose it possesses many advantages over silver and gold. That is, when it comes to be understood that the value of money depends on its power to pay debts and not on the value of the stuff of which the money consists. And the idea which the connection of aluminum with the progress of electrical science suggests is the thought that aerial navigation will be successfully accomplished before many years of the new century come and go. We shall be far on toward the millennium, when we shall do everything by touching electrical buttons which we do by personal drudgery, or with long suffering, infinite forebearings, and unbearable cost have done for us, in a manner at least shockingly bad, by hired help. Think of the agricultural machines and implements, many times lighter and several times stronger than those of iron or steel, and must prove besides, which those of the rising generation shall use. No one is able to foretell what mighty industrial and social changes and evolutions hang upon the production of aluminum at a cost somewhere about the present cost of iron and steel. And what then will become of the iron kings? What will be done with iron properties?

A NEW PREVENTION OF HOG CHOLERA.

This writer, having many friends of many minds, receives many letters of many kinds. One says, having views identical with ours as to turkey buzzards and carrion crows as distributors of hog cholera and other animal plagues, the writer thereof cuts down all dead trees that there may be no buzzard

roost on his premises as a safeguard against disease.

Another, from a vehement and irate burglar, says, fie on us, to preach the slaughter of buzzards. Here follows an eulogy upon the useful qualities of the birds. If an animal dies, continues the epistle, bury or cremate him; and here comes in a second eulogy on those innocent and useful birds; all of which, says our correspondent, being a well-informed naturalist, there can be no doubt that we also know to be true. Yes, yes, good brother, we know it. But did you on your part ever cremate a deceased pig? This writer has done it, or tried to do it, and finds that it takes a cord of wood, and it's an all-day job. On the other hand, to bury one effectually is no small undertaking. We think that burying or cremating animals dead of infective plagues is a public duty, but we keep also a good repeating rifle, and by shooting carrion-eating birds and prowling curs we believe we enjoy life better and have more bacon. The annual losses produced by these diseases are a very serious thing, and if preventable should be prevented. If, as the writer believes, and as many of his correspondents and friends say they believe, the buzzards and crows are chargeable with a large percentage of these serious losses, the species should be destroyed and not protected by law, is the point we make.

RUSHING TO THE TOWNS.

The census figures, from Virginia notably, show heavy decline of population in some of the counties, and corresponding increases in the urban populations of several enumeration districts. Whether in the fuller reports any information will appear showing what class of population the counties have lost, and whether the cities have received the people leaving the rural districts, or they have gone off to other States, we know not. Various Virginia counties have within the past decade lost over 1,000 people. These counties invariably have a large negro population, and there is very little doubt they are the people who have gone away to the towns. The writer has again and again pointed out what is to become of them there. Nothing more need be said about that. But these people are the agricultural laborers of those counties, and they are nearly exclusively agricultural counties. There are neither mines nor factories in them. What, then, is to become of the farms? Abandoned by the labor which has been relied on for their cultivation, will they now be abandoned by their owners, who find themselves unable to utilize them or to pay the taxes on them, assessed as they mostly are, much above their actual value? There is one solution to this problem, and but one escape from this dilemma, viz., the substitution of improved implements for hand labor, and of small mechanical powers on the farm for distant mills and shops.

The size of farms must be reduced, and every possible labor saving device must be adopted. Pasture must be substituted for tillage as far as is possible. Shorten sail at every point. Reduce ex-

penses and increase profits as far as possible, even down to the very smallest thing. Set your faces against every needless public expense. Demand with firm resolution an equitable readjustment of the taxable basis so as to include every species of property at a fair valuation. Demand with inexorable determination a cheap and flexible currency and a large increase of the volume of the circulation, accompanied by a reduction of taxation all along the line, until the revenue shall equal and meet the necessary expense of good government honestly and economically administered, and refuse to submit to a single dollar of taxation for any other purpose than to raise just that amount of revenue. These things being duly enforced and adopted prosperity will return to agricultural industry, and safety and happiness to the rural homes of the land. Is there nothing in the abandonment of productive cultivated lands; nothing in the decline of agriculture and the decay of rural homes, nothing in the herding in the towns and cities of destitute and helpless multitudes, to alarm the thoughtful or to command the solicitude of statesmen? Fellow countrymen, mark these words. These are tendencies and signs of evil omen which foreshadow trouble in this country. The hour demands a wise, conservative and patriotic statesmanship. How has that demand been met by the present administration, and the session of Congress lately closed? God save the commonwealth!

THE NEW GRANT TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

In some of the states the new grant to the agricultural colleges is causing embarrassment on account of the provision relative to colored students. In states having separate agricultural colleges for the two races no trouble can arise, the money will simply be divided pro rata. In some states where there is no provision for the colored race in their behalf, and where the admission of colored students to the existing college would be simply to destroy the school, it becomes a question whether to accept the grant or decline it. Or, if accepting how to provide a college of agriculture for colored students.

The law making the new grant is right in principle. The government has made these people citizens and is bound to exert its legitimate power to secure for them civil equality before the law; they ought to have a share in the benefits of every appropriation made from the Treasury and the Federal government, or from the Treasury of any State of which they are citizens. If deemed wiser to make separate provision for the two races in any State that ought to be done on principles of strict equity. On former occasions we have shown that agriculture is the one great industry in which this race will find a pursuit for which they are well qualified and in which they will encounter none of the harsh friction of race prejudice. It is therefore peculiarly incumbent upon the superior race to give to these people every encouragement to prepare for and to fol-

low agriculture as a profession. In this matter of these agricultural colleges by all means give the colored people liberal treatment.

SALVATOR'S SPEED.

While the public is still marveling over Salvator's wonderful performance in running a mile in 1:33½, there are few who have, through comparison and analysis, sought to realize what a terrific burst of speed this is. It is nearly forty miles an hour—a rate averaged by very few of our fastest trains. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, so that for every one of these ninety-five seconds for every beat of a man's pulse—this wonderful horse covered 59 3/4 feet of ground. The shortest space of time noted by the turfman's watch is a quarter of a second—an interval so brief that the eye can hardly observe, the mind can hardly appreciate it. Yet in every one of these 382 quarters of a second that magnificent creature leaped 16 3/10 feet. Such are the amazing results of careful breeding as exhibited in the American race horse. Is the human race improving in the same ratio? Scarcely.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Morals and Justice the Only True Basis of Reform.

Industrial Age, Duluth, Minn.

One of the greatest mistakes made by our well-meaning reformers is to suppose that any economic change can bring permanent peace to society unless it includes and provides for the welfare of all classes of people. One of the most vicious traditions of the English-speaking people is the eternal insistence upon rights, and the constant indifference to duties. Men constantly talk as though the great end of life was to swing their arms in the air and keep other people away from them. They lay great stress on freedom, not realizing that what is freedom for one man may often be subjection for another. We are too much bent on exacting justice for ourselves; too little on according it to others. Nor is any man a safe judge of what constitutes justice to himself in his relation to others. He is altogether too likely to favor himself at the expense of others. We have turned our thoughts too much inward on ourselves, to see that we are not wronged, too little outward upon others to see they are not wronged. We find this narrow philosophy pervading nearly all organizations formed for the purpose of eradicating some special evils. A craft organization of any kind, whether professional, commercial, artisan or agricultural, is generally of this narrow kind. Seldom do they ask the question: "Does this benefit to our particular class come at the expense of a burden to some other class equally worthy with ourselves? Does the uplifting of our set tend to raise or depress those who are unfortunate enough to be lower in the scale than we are? Are we loading the weaker to lighten the freight of the stronger? If we are, then our reform is right in principle. The government has made these people citizens and is bound to exert its legitimate power to secure for them civil equality before the law; they ought to have a share in the benefits of every appropriation made from the Treasury and the Federal government, or from the Treasury of any State of which they are citizens. If deemed wiser to make separate provision for the two races in any State that ought to be done on principles of strict equity. On former occasions we have shown that agriculture is the one great industry in which this race will find a pursuit for which they are well qualified and in which they will encounter none of the harsh friction of race prejudice. It is therefore peculiarly incumbent upon the superior race to give to these people every encouragement to prepare for and to fol-

low agriculture as a profession. Wherein lies the great and all-permeating strength of the teachings of the man of Nazareth? We believe it will be found in their full and spontaneous recognition of the brotherhood of man. There is no subterfuge, no favoring of classes, nothing but absolute equality, absolute charity, absolute and thorough regard and care for the weak as well as the strong. Most emphatically that philosophy asserts that we are our brother's keeper. "Bear ye one another's burdens" is the Divine command; not "look out for number one," or "get there Eli." Our political and social philosophy has developed a tendency to separate man from man; to make each man independent, alienated and indifferent to the concerns, the sufferings, the cares, the life or death of his fellows. It is essentially unsocial, inhuman, destructive, barbaric, brutal. We must come back to the plain precepts of the Christ, which embody the highest wisdom, because they embody the purest and most exalted truth.

Once let a man acquire the least advantage over one or more of his fellows, and unless he is unusually liberal and generous he insists upon his personal right to maintain that advantage to his own profit and to the loss of his brother man. The upper dog naturally cries "hands off," "let me alone," "everything is all right," "no interference with personal liberty." "This under dog is fighting me to get bread. I have more bread than I can use, but that is none of his business. It is mine and I propose to charge him what I please for it. If the price is more than he can pay, I can't help it. I am not his protector. I insist on the freedom (?) of contract. I insist upon the right to be a shark and a slave driver. I insist upon my right to hold the bread and let him suffer if I so choose. Every man for himself in this world." Away with such philosophy! There is nothing that civilizes, nothing that Christianizes, nothing that elevates and improves in this purely selfish view of life. No, fellow reformer! Nature makes no provision for the permanent advancement of the few by the permanent degradation of the many. She has absolutely decreed that men must help one another, or by the very force of self-seeking they will inevitably destroy one another. The price of freedom and prosperity is virtue first, last and all the time.

The Rural World (St. Louis, Mo.) is justified in this:

There is no call perhaps to raise strange alarms or indulge in gloomy forebodings. But the republican approaches a grave crisis when men's minds are inclined as to shout approval of a "strong man" because he has done more in one year to make of Congress a mere register of the decrees of the secret caucus of the majority and to break down all those safeguards of popular government so essential to its preservation, than has been done in all our previous history. Still more threatening is it, when all this is done largely in the interest of arrogant wealth, which has been the greatest enemy of popular government in the past, and whose insidious and corrupting intrusion into the very heart of our own society and government is inviting so much discontent and disorder, and vexing us with greater problems than we have ever faced before.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Kansas Farmer (Topeka) makes a tariff illustration:

Now, let us see how the law will work. Take the two articles—sugar and wool, and grant, for argument sake, that the grades of sugar admitted free are such as the common people use, and that they receive all the benefits flowing from free sugar. It appears that our consumption of sugar equals fifty pounds a year to the head of population, well-to-do people, of course, using more than the poorer classes. Say the average family consists of five persons and that the average poor family uses 200 pounds of sugar a year, on which there is a saving of 1/2 cents a pound because there is no tariff duty on it—that would be a saving of three dollars a year, on sugar. The woolen clothing of such a family will cost—say \$50 a year, at old rates. The duty on such goods is increased by the new law, nearly, if not quite fifty per cent. Let us put it at twenty-five per cent. At that rate the cost of a poor man's family in woolen clothing will be increased \$12.50 a year over what it cost under the law of 1883, or \$9.00 more than he gains by putting sugar on the free list.

The Monitor (St. Louis, Mo.) says:

The tariff crowd will have howled their howl in a couple weeks more and a good time to spread true economic principles will be while the masses are kicking themselves for having been led off by the party collar once more. Don't imagine the work of educating must stop at the close of the campaign. It is but fairly begun.

The Alliance Sentinel (Lansing, Mich.) comments on Mr. Powderly's proposal to have a K. of L. vote:

T. V. Powderly expresses himself quite freely on the formation of a new political party. It is his opinion now and we think it always has been that a thorough education should precede independent political action. In that he is everlastingly right. It has taken many, older men than Mr. Powderly, to find out that you can not expect cohesive independent political action from a class of men who honestly admit that there is a monstrous wrong somewhere, but they are very much divided as to where that wrong is. The fraternal organizations are the great schools in which causes and remedies can be discussed; and through that discussion you can arrive at some definite plan of action. We casually met, a few weeks ago, a half dozen old-time reformers and all admitted we should be voting together for our common good, but all had a different remedy for industrial depression and admitted it would be impossible to draft a platform on which we could all stand. When we can count two hundred thousand of Alliance members in Michigan, the education will be of such nature that any political organization will be ready to do the bidding of the Alliance. Push on the work of organizing the people and the results will be satisfactory.

The Colorado Farmer (Denver) says:

The farmers in the neighborhood of Greeley have learned by experience that it does not pay to try to undersell each other in the open market; they have discovered that it pays to unite to protect themselves. Knowing this they are now perfecting plans to put their potatoes on the market in such a way and at such times and places that the farmer shall get the best price for his product. Industry without intelligence is of little value; industry and intelligence are a power for good.

The National Alliance (Houston, Tex.) gives proceedings of the State Colored Alliance at Palestine. The Order is doing well. The sub-treasury bill was indorsed. H. J. Spencer is quoted in an address:

He spoke of other organizations among the colored people. How, from time to time, efforts had been made to draw them together and unite them in one solid body, but those efforts all had failed and all former organizations had utterly broken down. On the contrary, the National Alliance movement had

now been in existence for about three years. It had gathered strength every hour of that time. It was peculiarly a movement of the people, by the people and for the people. The colored race had been educated and elevated; they had saved millions in money, and had been trained to look forward to homes of their own and independence and happiness around their own firesides; and these were some of the causes why the National Alliance had prospered and would continue to prosper, and would finally bring the entire colored race together as a unit.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) is disposed to remember as election nears:

Wonder if the Congressmen who are now seeking the votes of hayseeders remember the contempt they showed the representatives of these people who have been clamoring for recognition and relief for the past year? While the legislative committee of the Alliance has been in Washington laboring and praying for relief, these gentlemen have been in the giddy whirl of Washington society, with haughty disdain exhibited for the cries of relief which have come up from every section of the country. Now they are crying for support of the people they could not hear cry or appeal from, and expect it.

The Ohio County Farmer (Beaver Dam, Ky.) says:

At a recent meeting of the Alliance of Alabama, it was decided to hold their crop of cotton until a fair price could be had for it. The meeting resolved that where members were in debt that they store their cotton and money be advanced them that they may hold their products against the power of the oppressor.

They are putting into effect the sub-treasury plan before it has been passed by Congress. If the brotherhood in Kentucky would only profit by their example and experience, we would soon be able to dictate prices on our tobacco, corn, wheat, etc., as they do on their cotton. More co-operation is what we need.

The Industrial Free Press (Winfield, Kan.) says:

It is said that while the Alliance delegation of old soldiers was receiving Polk, Livingston, and the rest of the Southern delegation at Topeka last week, there was not a dry eye among those old veterans, both North and South. The tears rolled down those furrowed cheeks in streams. It was a meeting never to be forgotten by eye witnesses or those who took part in the greeting.

The Patrons' Enterprise (Big Rapids, Mich.) says:

The most encouraging thing regarding the farmer and laboring man is that he is thinking. The majority have in the past let others do it for them; now they are beginning to think for themselves.

Jackson (Mich.) Industrial News says:

The time has come to call a halt and examine into the present condition with which we are surrounded. This country can not prosper with the present depressed condition of agriculture. His

country gives no account of any country or nation prospering when agriculture was on the decline. Scarcity of money and a decline in prices has well nigh brought destruction to our doors, and it is the duty of every farmer and laboring man to come to the front and throw off the shackles of party bondage and stand shoulder to shoulder and vote solidly and unitedly for men who will secure to them the rights and privileges which belong to the wealth producers of our country. Where is your manhood, that you are submitting to the various forms of taxation that are now being levied upon you? Our forefathers gained their independence with their muskets; you can procure yours by uniting your ballots and elect men who will repeal the legislation that has given to men who have taken upon themselves to be your masters and compel you to pay such oppressive tribute that you have nothing left to keep want from your door. Why is it that you still cling to the old parties and neglect to use the great power of a united ballot which would secure your freedom from the great wrongs that you are now suffering, which is contin-

uedly reducing you to poverty and binding the chains of slavery still tighter, that will require the united effort of generations yet unborn to remove. Arouse yourselves from your lethargy and show by your action that you will no longer be influenced by the false teachings of the money power or be dictated by party bosses, that you are henceforth determined to demand for yourselves equal rights and privileges with all other classes of our people.

The Salem (Ark.) Informer says:

For years past, when farmers complained that they were ignored in the selection of candidates for offices, politicians answered: "Why don't you farmers go into the conventions and show your strength and demand your rights? If you do not get what you want you alone are to blame for it." Well, the farmers have concluded to act on this advice, and the same sugar-chips cry out, "The farmers are going into politics, and they will destroy the party and ruin the country."

The Democrat (McKinney, Tex.) says:

We see in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST that "Liberty enlightening the world" has stepped off her pedestal, laid down her torch and with a shovel has gone to spanking politicians." To explain, we presume it means the farmers and laborers with a spirit of true American independence and freedom are determined to have a say-so in governmental affairs.

Chickasaw Messenger (Okolona, Miss.) just like him exactly; no need of guessing where he stands:

Hon. Clarke Lewis, the present and next member of Congress from this (the Fourth) District of Mississippi, delivered a good speech to the democrats and others, in the Burkitt Hall, in Okolona, on Saturday. Mr. Lewis opened with a brief account of his stewardship during the recent session of Congress, passing on to review matters of national importance. Alluding to the sub-treasury bill, he said he unequivocally favored it, believing in its provisions would be found the only means of bettering the present depressed condition of farmers and agriculturists throughout the United States. He pointed out the price of farm products was regulated by the supply and demand, and said farmers did not receive a fair price for their cotton and other crops, owing to speculators combining and forcing prices of these staples down to the lowest possible notch. These schemers buy up the bulk of the crop at low figures, hold for a short time, and then, as the demand increases, unload at pleasure, and secure a much higher price than was paid the producer. This, our gallant Congressman contended, was unjust, and the sub-treasury bill, which had been drafted by the leading champions of agriculture and labor in this country, would solve the problem of regulating prices by demand, and under its provisions farmers would get the full market value for all their crops.

Northern Light (Tacoma, Wash. ton) says:

The farmer organizations could accomplish nothing more, they have proved to be one of the greatest schools of political economy ever known, and are doing more to set the people thinking for themselves instead of allowing others to think for them than any other society in existence. Go where you will and you will find the masses talking intelligently upon subjects which two years ago they were wholly ignorant of. They no longer look to party bosses for their opinions, but study for themselves.

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The Houston (Tex.) Echo says:

The farmers will soon begin to legislate for the lawyers. When they do, what havoc there will be with the mountains—redent piled up in every State.

The News Reporter (Three Rivers, Mich.) says:

The readers of ancient history have not failed to note that millionaires and poverty have preceded the downfall of all republics. That this one is rushing to the precipice more rapidly than any former one in the history of the world is conceded by all. The rich are robbing the poor as never before under any government. Many voters in this country who are not readers of history, believe that this is the only republic of consequence that ever existed. They are shamefully ignorant of the facts of history and the perilous condition of this debauched republic. Think of it! Four millionaires in 1860, and now

31,000. No tramps to speak of in 1860, and now 2,000,000. Probably the 31,000 millionaires include corporations, each having wealth exceeding \$1,000,000. Such a condition is shocking. "It is rotten. It smells to heaven."

The World (Charleston, S. C.) says:

The amount appropriated by the government for the running expenses of the World's fair commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was \$200,000, out of which \$50,000 was set apart for the government board, leaving \$150,000 for the use of the commission.

This large sum has disappeared with a rapidity that is surprising; \$90,000 has already been absorbed in the payment of salaries and other minor expenses; of what is left \$20,000 will be expended in conducting meetings and in other ways by Nov. 15, and there will remain only \$40,000 to run the commission during the following seven months. The cause of this tremendous expense in salaries seems to be that the officials are very desirous of serving their country, but want some slight recompense for it; wherefore, the president of the commission takes as his reward \$12,000; the secretary \$10,000; the director-general \$15,000; the vice-chairman of the executive committee \$8,000, and the employees in the offices of the secretary and director general \$10,000. They are all probably actuated, in thus generally helping themselves, by that time-worn and over-worked motive, the government can afford it; but Secretary Windom, sharing the general surprise at the rapid disappearance of the fund, has approved the accounts only under protest. The alleged \$5,000,000 raised by Chicago will not last very long if the fair is to be run according to the luxurious plan as the commission.

New Albany, (Miss.) Gazette in its

Alliance column asks:

Independent Citizen (Albany, N. Y.) says:

Are you a member of the Alliance? Well, y-e-s. Making much progress along that line in your neighborhood? I-I well—I don't attend regular and consequently, not much posted. Why do you not attend? Well, it's money, money, until I am tired of it. What is so much money about, your dues? Yes, of course. How much are your dues? Twenty-five cents a quarter, or one dollar a year. Why do you kick on so small amount of money? I can't see five cents worth of good in it. Now you puny, insignificant, weak-kneed rascal. Let me tell you, once for all, a thing without any cost is a thing without any worth. Besides men of your sort are blocks in the way of progress, and if you will but take a step forward your mind will begin to expand, and as each step is taken you will find yourself farther from that narrow contracted dollar which you prized so much. Finally you will have come into a more genial atmosphere, where none save the broader gauged minds can play; then and not until then, will you be a happy Alliance man.

The Union Bee (Humansville, Mo.) says:

How many of our farmers are traveling in Europe for pleasure and recreation? How many wives and daughters of our farmers have returned from the summer vacation at the seashore? How many farmers with their families expect to visit St. Louis Exposition? Why is it that a farmer's daughter cannot parade as fine a dress as her city cousin? Is it because the farmers don't work and the poor lawyers and speculators are compelled to produce the wealth of the country, or is it because the farmers produce the wealth while they make and execute the law? The farmers all over the United States are moving in a grand army nearly five million strong.

The Pioneer Exponent (Comanche, Tex.) says truly:

The labor move is here to promote the welfare of all and to tear down the power and to abolish the special privileges granted by the two old parties to monopolies. Between labor and capital there can be no war, but between labor and monopoly there is an irrepressible conflict and this conflict will not down. The labor move is here to promote the welfare of all and to tear down the power and to abolish the special privileges granted by the two old parties to monopolies. Between labor and capital there can be no war, but between labor and monopoly there is an irrepressible conflict and this conflict will not down.

The Farmers and Laborers Plain Dealer (Clinton, Mo.) asks:

It is constitutional to make large advances on whisky in Government warehouses. It is not constitutional to the old politicians of both parties (who dread purification of our politics and the reforms in political methods inaugurated by the Alliance), and the money power which depends upon these old politicians for its continued control of national legislation.

The Salina (Kan.) Union says:

No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be built in gold. Gold is the money of monarchs; kings covet it. The exchange of nations are effected by it. Its tendency is to accumulate

in vast masses in the commercial centers, and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volume as to unsettle the people and disturb the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators, and the idol of the miser and thief. Being the object of so much adoration it becomes haughty and sensitive, and whenever it is most needed it always disappears. At the slightest alarm it begins to look for a refuge. It flies from the nation at war to the nations at peace. War makes it a fugitive. No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no friends that it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and natives are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the chief agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured the gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory. In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder, and lead, and iron of the rebels. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused to benefit the nation's obligations. It was worth more when our fortunes were lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies to contaminate people, who are neither receivers nor indorsers of boodle, to unite for that purpose, just as was done in New York when the great Tweed ring was crushed.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

S. M. Freeman, Sherman, Tex., writes that there will be public discussion of the sub-treasury plan, in and out of the Alliance. Opponents say it will cost too much to put it in operation, and cite the public building in Waco (costing, perhaps, \$150,000) in proof.

In forwarding a petition to Congress for the passage of the sub-treasury bill, through National Secretary Turner, S. L. McLendon, secretary of the Colored Alliance of Georgia, writes: "I am somewhat late in sending in my petition from the Colored Farmers National Alliance, but both white and colored are going on together."

The following resolution was adopted at the Hamilton County (Tex.) Alliance, in session October 16. Motion carried that it be published in THE ECONOMIST and Mercury:

Resolved by Hamilton County Alliance in meeting assembled, That we are opposed to the bill pending in Congress, known as the 'Lodge bill,' as being subversive to the free exercise of the elective franchise, and also productive of serious race troubles in the South, and there kindling and keeping aglow the sectional prejudices once existing.

R. J. Carroll, Hood's Mills, La., writes, with evident feeling: "The Constitution of the United States was made for the people and by the people, and not for the corporations, combines, cut-throats, thieves, bankers, bondsmen, money kings, and land thieves, and English landlords. No, sir; nor was it made for Pinkerton henchlings to drive honest laborers at the point of bayonet to work on railroads for half wages. I appeal to every voter in the United States to never vote for any Congressman who will not pledge himself to support the sub-treasury bill; and if he does agree to stand by the farmer, and then fails, when he comes home hang him to a hickory limb 50 feet high."

S. J. Hoffmeyer, Desmet, S. Dak., gives his views which will be of greater force if sustained by election: "The Alliance in Dakota is working a wonderful revolution. It is the greatest of educators, besides being a power which can not be put down. Agriculture is being imposed upon all over the country. Discrimination effects us all alike. East and West, North and South, all sectional prejudices must cease. We must unite in order to compete with other industries of the country. The people of the North are just as sick of the old party hide-bound politician, as the Southern people are of their old

party-prejudiced brigadier. The people can not afford to be divided any longer. A free people will not be enslaved."

J. M. Pound, of Pound, Upson county, Ga., writes: "The battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift; so I say hurrah for THE ECONOMIST and all other pure and unadulterated Alliance periodicals. I think the Atlanta Journal will run itself to look for a refuge. It files from the nation at war to the nations at peace. War makes it a fugitive. No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no friends that it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and natives are not maintained by gold. In times of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the chief agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought since the days of Washington. Gen. Gordon spoke in Thomaston recently, and had no trouble in receiving endorsement by merchants and school children of that county town, but I don't think he got much cheering from the Alliance side of the house. This is from within ten miles of the General's birthplace. Hurrah for Norwood and THE ECONOMIST."

Benton Pitts Hatchetubee, Russell county, Ala., describes how he came to make up a club of subscribers. This is but one of many indications that the brethren now begin to realize that if the Alliance press is to be sustained it must be entirely through their subscribing for and reading the organs of the Order. Reform papers have few friends besides the workers they seek to benefit. It is a hopeful sign, though, that the number increases and the character of the papers improve, as it shows that the people at last realize how much they owe to the avant couriers of education, the papers aiding the Alliance movement. Brother Pitts writes: "In our Alliance meeting last Saturday evening our brother, Dr.

The National Lecturer.
Lecturer Ben Terrell will lecture
at the following places and dates:

WEST VIRGINIA.
Martinsburg, November 10,
Grafton, November 11.
Point Pleasant, November 12.
Alderson, November 13.

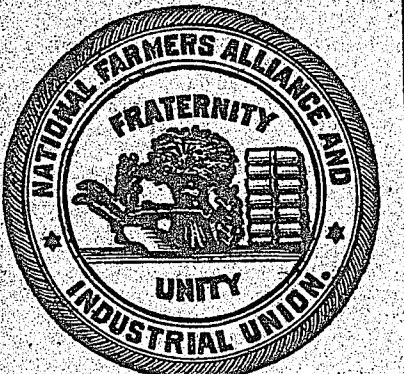
VIRGINIA.
Lexington, November 15.
Staunton, November 17.
Harrisonburg, November 18.
Woodstock, November 19.
Winchester, November 20.
Berryville, November 21.
Luray, November 22.

Charlottesville, November 24.
Louisa C. H., November 25.

Richmond, November 26.
Hampton, November 27.

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Brook no delay, but onward speed
With loosened rein;
And when the fatal snare is near,
They strive to check their mad career,
But strive in vain.

WE ARE THE UNLOOKED-FOR FOE

that have overthrown the High Priced Buggy and Harness Factories who have joined in the "Fools" and "Tricks" to enrich themselves,

and impoverished the consumers by giving them exorbitant prices.

OUR'S HAS BEEN A HARD FIGHT

with all the Buggy and Harness Factories and Agents against us. They have done everything in their power to overthrow us. But we were

on the right side, "the side of the people," and with their hearty support we have achieved

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

of which our Glorious Eminence is a positive and certain proof. The Millionaire Bog-Trust Buggy men and their Agents have lost lots of their

valuable (?) time trying to injure the sale of the "Murray" Buggies and Harnesses, but have made a glorious failure of it, and are

now very regret that.

Within they have been trying to injure our business, instead of remedying their existing evil, we have been gaining ground, and have now

risen so far above them, that it takes a powerful microscope for us to distinguish their dying struggles.

Our "Murray" Buggies and Harnesses are the best and Cheapest Buggies and

Harnesses. We are progressive, and do not allow the mass to grow on our backs in these days of electricity and steam, but keep abreast of the

times, and with unlimited facilities, are always adding to and improving the "Murray" goods in every way that is possible and judicious; and

this year finds the "Murray" Buggies and Harnesses even better than they were last year.

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HARNESS.

All "Murray" Harness is made of Best No. 1 Oak Tan and Leather.

No. 1 Murray Single Harness \$5.95

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This turns includes our Brewster Side Bar "Murray" Buggy, and our No. 3 Single, Stray, Trotting or Trac-

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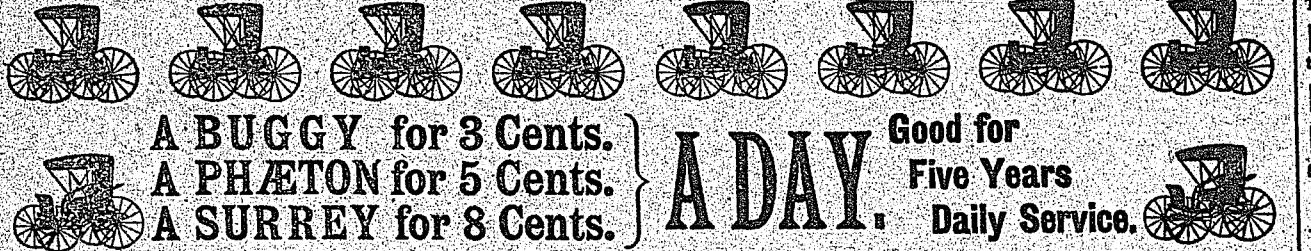
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been changed. Laws were passed increasing the volume of currency greater than ever before, but the manner of getting it out among the people remained the same. But the demands of government for increased amounts of material and munitions of war, for the pay of soldiers and other vast expenses, took from the treasury through these payments of appropriations and debts not only all the money collected as revenue, but the large additional sums of currency notes prepared and placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. By this means the volume of currency among the people was increased from about \$10 per capita in 1860 to at least \$75 in 1864, and this, too, with only \$30,000 national bank notes outstanding. Now conditions have changed, and the appropriations of the Treasury Department take money from the people and lock it up, instead of taking money from its vaults and putting it out among the people. At present the volume of currency depends upon the output of the gold mines, an arbitrary amount of silver and the pleasure of the national banks. From no other source can the amount be augmented. The national banks are retiring their circulation as rapidly as possible, which leaves the entire increase in circulation dependent upon the success of the mining operations of the country. It is quite problematical, if not susceptible of plain proof, that there has not been a single dollar in coin added to the general stock during the past five years. The gold and silver said to have been added to the coin of the nation has gone abroad to pay interest and dividends on alien investments. The last report of the director of the mint on the production of the precious metals concedes that \$279,000,000 in gold alone can not be found. It is not in the treasury, in the banks, or among the people. It is no longer a question for argument, but is an admitted fact that the currency of the country must be increased. The Supreme Court has decided that this increase can be made of legal tender paper money, and that Congress is the sole judge as to the time and amount. The only question therefore is that of emitting it from the treasury. The government can not give it to the people, neither can the people steal it. There are but two methods of getting it out of the treasury, by buying or borrowing. The people can not buy it, as the national treasury is already running over with other money that has been taxed from them, and until this is paid out none of the additional money could

be used. As a result it would lie there until some scheme was devised for the government to squander it. Such a source for an addition to the volume of currency would be both uncertain and unsatisfactory. The proper method of emitting money at the present time, under present conditions, is by loans to the people. There seems to be no other plan before the country worthy of consideration. The constitutionality of such a measure can no longer be questioned, and the whole proposition has been reduced to one of expediency and detail. No one doubts the demand for something of this character, or the wisdom of Congress to arrange for its practical application.

THE ARKANSAS SITUATION.

The Arkansas Alliance Economist and Cottage Home have been consolidated, and will hereafter be published in Texarkana, Arkansas, as the Arkansas Alliance Economist. It expresses some gratification on account of an editorial in the St. Louis Republic, which claims friendship for the Alliance on the part of the Democratic party. Such expressions are only forced from the Republic by the most signal defeat of its schemes, because no paper, North or South, has been a more bitter enemy to the Alliance than the Republic, and not one has been more unfair and unscrupulous. No falsehood has been too bad for it to invent or circulate. For several years the Republic has been the most bitter and implacable foe of the Alliance, and its work in that direction has only been limited by its ability.

The Alliance Economist scores a point on the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Arkansas because the treasurer of that body has called on the membership to pay their National dues, and advises the Alliance to be cautious about consolidating with them while they are in debt, and intimates that should they consolidate before the debt is paid that all will have to contribute to its payment. This is an error and should be corrected. The per capita dues is a personal debt that attaches to each individual male member, and any such individual failing to pay it forfeits his right of membership. It is wrong for any person or paper to advise against consolidation, because all members possess the same rights, and have a right to claim the same treatment from the National body. This being the case, the membership in Arkansas have a right to claim a State body duly chartered by the National. Two bodies in that State have applied for charter as a State body. A dispensation has been issued to

each under which they might work until such time as they could agree upon the detail of an organization in which they would consolidate in a State body on terms of perfect equality. The executive committee of the two bodies met and agreed upon a plan of consolidation, and recommended a list of officers for the new body composed of half from each body, and that the name be the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Arkansas. All of this action was submitted to the State Farmers and Laborers Union of Arkansas, when in regular session, and adopted, and the officers allotted to them were elected, after which that body changed its name to conform to the new body, because it had gone into consolidation to stay and wanted its printing done. It was agreed and understood that when two-thirds of the County Alliances had ratified the plan the new Order would come into existence by proclamation of the two presidents, and would be taken by the County Alliances, but from this point we wish to visit Indian River country via Titusville, back to main line, or J. F. and K. W. railroad. Our next point will be De Land, Crescent City, and Palatka, when we leave the J. F. and K. W., and cross over to St. Augustine (the oldest city on the continent), which now has the finest hotels in the world; thence to Jacksonville, the most hospitable city in the world. Here our citizens will give you the grandest reception ever given any people. The reception will be in the La Tropical Building. The banquet table will extend the full length of the building over 400 feet, which table will groan under its weight of good things, and the quantity of fine wine it must hold will make it, I fear, difficult for it to stand on its legs, or know its own head. Those who can do so next day will be taken into West Florida, and shown the great agricultural portion of our State.

SOUND SENSE FROM DAKOTA.

The Helena (S. Dakota) Citizen prints the following:

A number of politicians, that are hard pressed for arguments against the independent movement are endeavoring to divert the attention of farmers from the true causes of agricultural depression by claiming that if there were 15 to 20 bushels of wheat to the acre in South Dakota this fall, that money would be plenty; that this independent talk would never be thought of, and we would all be happy. It is true that we would all be happier at this particular time with an average of 20 bushels per acre than we are as it is, but it is a mark of a shallow reasoner and a demagogue to look no further into cause and effect than this, and no man who is honestly investigating the true cause of the depression of farming will ever make such statements or believe them when they are made. In the first place, a short crop should never be the cause of agricultural depression. Experience has proved that short crops will come and should be taken into consideration in determining the price for which farm produce should be sold. If the farmers of the nation are to hold their own with other industries of the nation they must not only get the cost of production in

his hands ninety days earlier. Tickets will be sold so as to allow parties to arrive December 1 and 2, and remain for thirty days.

Brother Mann writes:

My "itinerary," as advised at present, is: We go, after adjournment, south from Ocala to Leesburgh and Brooksville; thence via O. and B. to Tarpon on the Gulf; then Clearwater, Sutherland and Petersburg. These points are all on the Gulf. The people are going to make fish and oysters in all styles a feature of the occasion at these places. We divide up, stopping over night a portion at each place. Our special goes back to Tarpon, and starts early next morning, picking us all up, lands us at the terminus or St. Petersburg, where we are met with two steamers, which will convey us across Tampa bay to Port Tampa; thence by the F. S. railroad, we go to Tampa, where we will dine and drive, and so up the same road, stopping a short while at each town of importance, and when we come to Lakeland, we are undecided as yet, but hope to go to Boston and Punta Gorda, the extreme southern point touched by rail. Then we return via Boston Junction, on S. F. railroad again, up to Kissimmee, when we go to the St. Cloud farm, the great reclaimed belt of Florida, where millions of acres as rich as any in the world await the cultivator; the very Garden of Eden. The great sugar mills are here; rice mills and vegetable gardens, etc. Next point is Orlando, thence Sanford (both splendid places). From this point we wish to visit Indian River country via Titusville, back to main line, or J. F. and K. W. railroad. Our next point will be De Land, Crescent City, and Palatka, when we leave the J. F. and K. W., and cross over to St. Augustine (the oldest city on the continent), which now has the finest hotels in the world; thence to Jacksonville, the most hospitable city in the world. Here our citizens will give you the grandest reception ever given any people. The reception will be in the La Tropical Building. The banquet table will extend the full length of the building over 400 feet, which table will groan under its weight of good things, and the quantity of fine wine it must hold will make it, I fear, difficult for it to stand on its legs, or know its own head. Those who can do so next day will be taken into West Florida, and shown the great agricultural portion of our State.

THE OCALA MEETING.

For the benefit of delegates and others intending to visit the National Farmers Alliance meeting at Ocala, Brother A. S. Mann reports that he has received special rates of transportation from the railway companies for delegates and visitors. The rate will be one fare for the round trip, and all persons purchasing tickets should demand from the ticket agent from whom they purchase a certificate, which will entitle them to the benefits according to the usual custom. Brother Mann reports that arrangements have been made for a grand trip through Florida, and regrets that the matter was not placed in

fair years, but his average selling price for a series of years must cover the cost of production for that series of years, short crops included otherwise he will fall behind. The Agricultural Department bases their calculations on a series of ten years.

Take the average price and average crop for the last ten years; the two have only to be mentioned and any farmer will see that it is impossible to make a decent living for himself and family; pay expenses and all necessary demands upon the farm. According to the last report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the average yield for the past ten years is about 12 bushels per acre; subtract seed and you will have about 10½ bushels per acre for market, not deducting any for flour. The average price, at the seaboard, for the same period was about 8½; looking at a market report we find No. 1 wheat quoted in New York, about 24 cents above the market here; which taken from the 8½ cents, would leave 58½ cents as the average price per bushel to the farmer for the last ten years. The average price multiplied by the average yield makes \$6.15 as the average selling price per acre for the past ten years, and from this allowances should be made for dockage on dirt, and off grades. An examination of other lines of farm products, shows about the same result. Out of this average the farmer must feed and clothe himself and family, buy his machinery, keep it in repair; feed his horses and raise other horses to supply their places when one set is worn out; pay twine bills and thresh bills; pay for extra labor hired in harvest and threshing; pay interest; pay 80 per cent of all the taxes; and when the elements fail him for a year, and the bottom of the till is reached he can have the grim satisfaction of being told that he is extravagant; that his methods of farming are slack, and withal he is honest. For encouragement to the farmer in this unhappy state of affairs the old line politician steps up and with a bland smile tells him that if he had 20 bushels of wheat to the acre he would be happy. He never forgets to accompany this morsel of comfort with a "please vote for me," and it is a sad commentary on the intelligence of many farmers that they will accept the short crop as a sufficient reason for agricultural depression, or will vote for a politician of the old school with any hope of changing the condition of things.

In the above figures it is clearly shown that for the past ten years the farm product has not been equal to the cost of production. This being the case, it is a pertinent question for every farmer to ask, whether he can remedy the matter by better methods of farming, thereby increasing his general average? We find an answer to the question in the history of our crop for the ten years. The highest average in the past ten years was in 1882, when the general average of the nation was 13½ bushels per acre. This 13½ bushels left a surplus in the country of 50,000,000 bushels above seed, home consumption and export; this is only one and a half

bushels in excess of the average for ten years. A continued crop of 13½ bushels would result in nine years to a surplus equal to a full crop. The farmers would find at the end of the tenth year, a crop on their hands for which there would be no market at any price, and the same stagnation of business would result from over production that does from crop failure, and that too from no greater yield than 13½ bushels per acre. Subtract now the seed and 1½ bushels per acre which creates the surplus, and we find that 10½ bushels per acre is the highest yearly yield which he can place on the market, and not create an over production. Neither can a greater foreign demand be looked for. From all the nations on the globe which do not produce sufficient wheat for home consumption there is a yearly demand for 144,000,000 bushels, of which the United States exports an average of 128,000,000; we can not hope to increase our export trade in this line; so the farmer under the present condition of things must look to a yearly production of 10½ bushels per acre and an average of price 58 cents for all his prosperity. This is below the cost of production and can not be continued indefinitely without producing a system of tenancy in this country. The true cause of agricultural depression is simply this: money is our medium of exchange and measure of value; the higher money is, the more products of labor it will take to purchase a dollar; the cost of a dollar and the cost of producing a bushel of wheat are unequal, with the advantage on the dollar side. Now the value of all other commodities are measured by this dollar, which brings their price too high in proportion to the cost of a bushel of wheat; consequently the cost of other products of all the taxes; and when the elements fail him for a year, and the bottom of the till is reached he can have the grim satisfaction of being told that he is extravagant; that his methods of farming are slack, and withal he is honest. For encouragement to the farmer in this unhappy state of affairs the old line politician steps up and with a bland smile tells him that if he had 20 bushels of wheat to the acre he would be happy. He never forgets to accompany this morsel of comfort with a "please vote for me," and it is a sad commentary on the intelligence of many farmers that they will accept the short crop as a sufficient reason for agricultural depression, or will vote for a politician of the old school with any hope of changing the condition of things.

How can these two statements be reconciled? And why can not a fair, plain and correct statement of the financial methods of the government be obtained from that department?

Money deposited in banks can not be considered as money "kept in the United States Treasury." Neither can the funds held by national banks be considered as money in the United States Treasury. What the real facts are concerning this matter is therefore a matter of conjecture.

Counter Contrasts.
BY HARRY HINTON.

Two giant evils stand face to face in Africa. The one is slavery, carried on by the heartless Arab slave-hunters; the other is the rum traffic, supplied by the Christian nations of Europe.

Three principles, put into operation, as a remedy for agricultural depression: "Money at cost; transportation at cost, the land for those who use it." In these three principles, and especially the first one, are embodied the first and only practical remedy for agricultural depression.

THE FACTS ARE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN.

It has been repeatedly charged that the money given in the public debt statement as "disbursing officers' accounts" was deposited with national banks and used by them in their loans and discounts, and could be made a subject of favoritism. Secretary Windom in his letter to THE ECONOMIST of May 9, says: "While the \$38,972,187 represented the money to the credit of disbursing officers and kept in the treasury merely as a matter of convenience, and which they check against." Here is a statement that this vast sum of money is kept in the vaults of the United States Treasury and checked out by the disbursing officers. But now comes a statement equally as specific that this money is not held in the treasury, but deposited with the banks, at least a portion of it, as the following will show:

The president of the National Revere bank of Boston, Mass., recently wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury saying that the published report of October showed a deposit with the national banks of \$29,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 since the report of October 15, and asking if the department is increasing deposits with national banks. Secretary Windom has replied as follows: "The moneys, on deposit with national banks consist of funds to credit of the United States and to credit of United States disbursing officers. The amount reported on October 5, 1890, included only moneys subject to the drafts of the United States Treasurer, while that reported October 31 included also funds subject to the order of the United States disbursing officers. Instead increasing deposits with national banks, the department is withdrawing them as fast as it can be done without injury to the commercial interests of the country. Of course, owing to irregularity in receipts and disbursements by national banks, the moneys on deposit there fluctuate in amount, but there was no permanent increase between the dates named."

How can these two statements be reconciled? And why can not a fair, plain and correct statement of the financial methods of the government be obtained from that department?

Maida McL. seems to think farmers, especially poor ones, do not seem to care or notice how hard their wives work. Now, beg to differ with her. I am a poor farmer's wife, always have been poor, have raised a large family, and worked very hard. I have seen my husband save his horses, and felt proud of his kind disposition, but at the same time I could not lay aside my work. I did work, and worked very hard, but I never, for a moment doubted my husband's love for me. I think there are cases when men can not help themselves; they may pity, love, and at the same time are powerless to save their wives from hard work, as they would desire. Then, instead of a woman complaining about her husband's part, let her do just the work she is able to do, and no more, and she will find her husband will be satisfied, especially if he is the sort

of man or woman to have a friend, one human soul, whom we can trust utterly; who knows the best and worst of us, and who will speak the honest truth to us while the world flatters us to our faces and laughs at us behind our backs; who will give us counsel and reproof in the day of prosperity and self-conceit, but who again will comfort and encourage us in the days of difficulty and sorrow, when the world leaves us alone to fight our own battles as we can. If we have had the good fortune to win such a friend, let us do anything rather than lose him. We must give and forgive, live and let live. If our friends have faults, we must bear with them. We must hope all things, believe all things, endure all things, rather than lose that most precious of all earthly possessions, a truly friend. And a friend once won need never be lost, if we will only be truly and true ourselves.—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

A blessed thing it is for any man or woman to subscribe to a paper, one secular paper, whom we can trust for truth; who knows our best interests and will not play on our weakness; who will speak the honest truth to us while the political press flatters us to our faces and laughs at us behind our backs; who will give us conceit and reproof in the day of prosperity, but who again will comfort and encourage us in the days of difficulty when the party press leaves us alone to fight our own battles as we can. If we have the good fortune to read such a paper, let us do anything rather than lose it.

We favor a tariff which, yielding a revenue adequate to support the government economically administered, will fully compensate for all differences between the cost of manufacturing in this and foreign countries, including the cost of labor; and we demand that the present tariff be reformed so that the duties upon imported goods shall bear less heavily upon articles which laboring men are compelled to buy than upon luxuries, and that, as far as practicable, raw materials for manufacturing be put upon the free list.

Harry Hinton wants every man to guess which party put forth this tariff plank.

It is easier to tell why Mrs. Morton need give no thought to her costumes, as M. Worth is their composer. There is a seductive tale afloat that she has twenty that have never been taken from their wrappings, ten for carriage and day wear and ten regal reception robes. It is said the bill Worth rendered was \$20,000, as he selected, planned and made every one of them, \$1,000 per gown distances all competition in modest Washington, and Mrs. Morton will be the best dressed as well as the handsomest woman in the administration.—*Farm and Fireside*.

Two giant evils stand face to face in Africa. The one is slavery, carried on by the heartless Arab slave-hunters; the other is the rum traffic, supplied by the Christian nations of Europe.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

that shows mercy to dumb animals.—*Ella Dell.*

If Mrs. Morton were not "in the administration" she would not be such a shining mark, but every American lady in a people's government who dons the style of aristocratic governments when millions of her sisters as good by nature and practice as she, are toiling in sweat and calico to keep the wolf from the door, is duty bound to prove that all the money she so lavishly spends came from first to last through strictly honest methods. It is not the part of the public to prove such to be the facts; the burden of proof lays at the door of the individual who makes such an exhibition of wealth. The reasons why the burden is so placed are, first: there are millions equally as good living in toil, if not in want; second: very few become immensely wealthy by honest methods; third: this is a government of the people, for the people, and not for the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many. These reasons, with several others, compel every individual who wishes to make an exhibition of his wealth to first prove that every process by which he is thus endowed was honest, strictly honest. Until this is done the laws of presumptive proof say the individual did not come by his money honestly.

It is true that the prevailing ideas of marriage are loose; that many young men are more anxious to fall into a fortune than to fall in love; that young women frequently look more eagerly for an establishment than for a home. It may also be true that romance has largely given way to finance, and that Cupid, suborned rogue, is using his arrows to pierce a bank account instead of a heart. The oath taken at the altar has sometimes no higher significance than the big seal on a civil contract and binds both parties to the transfer of certain personal property or real estate. Tolstoi's sneer at this state of things, like the shot fired at Concord, is heard round the world. The sting of his criticism is vicious but deserved. In the blaze of his eloquence we see Hymen disguised as an auctioneer knocking beauty down to the highest bidder, and we naturally wince, for the truth he tells us as painful as a rankling wound. So far we sit at Tolstoi's feet as at the feet of Jove and note his sure aim as he hurls thunderbolts at the arrogant and insidious vices which usurp the throne of purity and the place of honor. —*Herald.*

Tolstoi and the New York Herald get their ideas of the looseness of the marriage relation mostly from plutocratic circles, and evidently show what the scoundrels are doing; while in league with a tyrannical oligarchy in robbing the masses of their labor-bought substance they are also sapping the very foundation of all virtue and morality. "Like king, like people." Thus we see that the venal element which for so long has governed this people has so imbued public morals that beauty is knocked off to the highest bidder. Preachers may preach and moralists may moralize, but the morals of the people, nevertheless, will decay in a corrupt venal government ten times faster than all these agencies can make repairs. We note that the Christian standard of the various sects is being lowered; the prevailing ideas of common honesty is being vitiated; the value placed upon a correct decent deportment is being undervalued, and the plutocracy and to venal political methods we ascribe a large por-

tion of these disasters. If the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union don't mend matters the republic is hopelessly rotten. Let every man who wishes to perpetuate the blessing of moral-purity and personal freedom to his posterity aid and assist this institution in their grand mission, be he millionaire or pauper, preacher or gambler, white or black.

Extracts from a Great Speech.

Below are given some extracts from a speech recently delivered by Geo. W. Williams, State Lecturer of Missouri. Space will not permit the whole to be given:

When products are cheap you cannot afford to eat them, for it takes all to pay interest and buy the little necessities of life. When beef was worth from five to nine cents you could afford to eat the best, for the balance would sell, and with it you could buy all you needed. But when it is worth two to three cents you must sell it all, that your children may have shoes and books. When wheat is worth \$1.50 per bushel ten bushels will bring \$15, but if it is worth 60 cents your ten bushels will bring you but \$6. Still it takes just as much ground and labor to grow the ten bushels now as then. Now you must sell it all, then you could sell one half and make bread with the other half and still have a profit of \$1.50. So it is with everything you raise, times hard, money scarce, crops fail, you cannot keep John, and with sorrow you discharge him. John is a good hand, an honest man and you would like to keep him, but he must go. He bids your wife and children good bye and starts down the road to hunt a job; soon he is a tramp and forced to beg. He is met by your kid glove gentry and soon hears the word "tramp, tramp, put him in the workhouse." That fall you say, dear wife we cannot have beef, it is so low that we must sell it to get shoes and books for the poor children. Thinking it over, you get mad; for the butcher sells you beef as high as ever he did. Your wife tells you to "go to town and ask the politician what the matter is, perhaps he can tell;" and you go and ask the question. He answers, "why you have nothing to sell; if you had plenty to sell you could have money." You go home and wife asks: "What did he say?" "Well, he said we had nothing to sell, and I guess he is about right, we will try it again." So you arrange to get up early and work late. Corn grows nicely and you will have some to sell; crops are good, you begin hauling corn to town. On returning you drop the lines and begin to figure. No fear of the horses running off, they have worked too hard. You soon discover that you are selling corn for less than cost. You go back and see that fellow again and he tells you that you have produced too much, that it is a case of over-production. But don't you see that it is false, there can be no over-production while people are starving? Mr. Williams proved that we produced less in 1888 than in 1887, and still the price had gone down, the general average of production and selling price. Why

How to Criticise Bank Statements.
Rhode's Journal of Banking.

should Liverpool control the price of wheat? there was only an average of seven bushels to each person in the United States; they need more bread, but you say there was no demand. Look at the Illinois coal miners; look at Dakota, they asked for help in charity's name. Do you want a suit of clothes? You have the supply, why don't you get them? Says one, "I have not got the money." That is true, but you had the money in 1886, why did you not keep it? Money is used to aid exchange and is of no use when not in circulation. If the money of the Nation is hoarded or destroyed, it stops the wheels of commerce. * * *

Money is scarce, merchants fail, farms are sold, homes are broken up; tramps seek bread and find it not, desolation prevails, a panic is imminent. They begin to loan, loan, loan on all good farms offered, until the money is all out. Times are good, you build, you improve the farm and home; you are of good cheer; you are determined to recover your losses, and you would if let alone. But alas, you are in the hands of the money kings. They go to your Congress and say take in their money (your money) and keep it till we give you notice. We have a large crop of mortgages and wish to harvest them; think of it, your Congress, the willing tool of the golden King (and none but the blind doubts it); he has got you, he goes home, reports money tight and begins to call it in; you pay and pay; he has none to loan; finally you have nothing to pay with; the sheriff takes possession; your home is sold; they have stolen your money, your farm, and given it to your enemy. England has control and is buying all of our industries. * * * Where is the remedy? Some folks say we need a change, and the speaker showed that we had changed men and parties more than once, but matters went on just about the same. We had put out a sleek, well fed, fat set, and had put in a lean, lank, hungry set, and that was all the difference between them. We need a change of notions, a change of purposes. A mere change of men will not do the work. But, says some one, you are attempting to run the Farmers and Laborers Union into politics. He affirmed that was just what it was organized for. Politics is the science of government, and the Union was to inculcate the true policy of government, not your politics. Don't be afraid of being called a crank. Every man that has amounted to anything in the world has been called a crank, and we need them to-day. In conclusion, he drew a picture of a company of men who farmed in the same neighborhood, raised corn, wheat, hogs, beef, etc., described their conditions, and asked, are not your conditions identical? Will not that which helps one help you all, and that which injures one injure all? Then band together, and work for your common welfare. Stick to the principles of the Union. Unite to help yourselves every day, especially election day.

Will the Conger bill really be passed, adding another article and enlarging the system of taxation?

from accounts due to banks, in order to arrive at the net liabilities. The first thing, then, to be determined is to see if the reserve is full. If the reports of any bank constantly shows less than what by law and custom constitutes the legal reserve it indicates that the institution is loaning more than is usually regarded as safe. A large amount of real estate indicates that some of the resources of an institution are in a form likely to prove unavailable if pressure were brought to bear on it. A large surplus and undivided profits in indicates that the business of the bank is prospering. If the premiums on bonds and stocks stand at a high amount, it may be thought that there is danger that some of the amount appearing under this head is liable to disappear and be lost as a resource before the bonds come to maturity. But no general rule will apply in the case of all banks, as the methods of business vary so great an extent in different cases. It is, moreover, impossible to tell from the face of a statement there may be found capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and dividends unpaid. These items all represent amounts due to stockholders. Then there are circulating notes outstanding, individual deposits, demand certificates of deposit, due to banks, bills payable, etc. These are all subdivisions of amounts due to depositors of various descriptions. The holder of the circulating notes of a National bank is really a preferred holder of a demand certificate of deposit. Of the subdivided items of resources, loans and discounts, overdrafts, bonds, and stocks, premiums on bonds come under the general head of "loans." Banks, houses and other real estate represent "real estate," and all other items are cash—either actual money in bank, checks on other banks, or amount due from other bank, or amount due from the Treasury Department. Current expenses represent cash taken to pay the expenses of the bank from time to time, but the volunteers are carried as cash until the next dividend day when they are turned to the undivided profits before the declaration of each dividend. The bank pays nothing to stockholders, as such, on demand, except dividends when they have been declared. The demands, liabilities to depositors are the only ones on which it is necessary to keep a reserve. The first thing in the examination of a bank statement is to see that the proportion of reserve held, whether in actual cash or in amounts payable on demand by other banks, is sufficient. The law requires this reserve to be about 15 per cent of the demand liabilities in the case of banks outside of financial centers, and 25 per cent in those centers. In some places like New York, Chicago, and St. Louis the law requires a reserve of 25 per cent to be held in actual money in the bank. In other places one-half of the 25 per cent must be kept in money in bank, the other half may consist of accounts due from other banks—called reserve agents. In the banks outside of financial centers, called usually by the name of country banks, the law fixes the reserve at 6 per cent in money in bank, and 9 per cent of accounts due from reserve agents. Accounts that are due from banks not reserve agents are allowed to be deducted

F. M. B. A.

Proceedings of State Meetings
in Indiana and Illinois.

The Annual Convention of the Illinois Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, held in the city of Springfield, last month, was attended by over 200 delegates, and proved a very agreeable and instructive meeting. The delegates were men of the soil; men born and bred thereto and who still follow the plow; it is therefore unnecessary to say they were thinking men, having minds of their own, with views based upon intelligence, industry and honor;

familiar with the times and the signs of the times and determined to be guided by their own judgment.

The following officers were elected:

President—Cicero J. Lindley, Green-

Treasurer—James Creed, of Walnut Hill, Marion county.

Secretary—W. E. Robinson, of Green-

ville, Bond county.

The committee on national legislation and resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

1. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that the circulating medium of the country shall be issued by the government direct to the people in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash basis and making all money so issued a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand that the taxes of the national government be levied on the luxuries and not upon the necessities of life, and we are opposed to the system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few.

3. We demand an amendment to the constitution of the United States so that the president, vice-president, United States senators and United States judges shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land and that Congress take early and just steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers.

Resolved, By the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of the State of Illinois, in convention assembled at Springfield, Ill., on the 21st day of October, 1890, that

WHEREAS, There has been introduced into the senate of the United States a bill known as the Paddock pure food bill (Senate Bill No. 3991),

which bill was referred to the agricultural committee of the senate and reported favorably by Hon. A. S. Paddock, chairman of said committee; and

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of said bill, all drugs and food products are required to be properly branded when offered for sale, and all adulterations prohibited under heavy penalties, thus preventing fraud, and enhancing the value of all farm products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the passage of the said Paddock bill, but oppose any measure of taxation, such as the Conger * * * compound lard bill which is class legislation, taxing one industry for the benefit of another.

Resolved, That a memorial to Congress be prepared, setting forth our views, and that as delegates we affix our signatures to the same.

Indiana Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, at Washington, Davies county, Tuesday, October 21, was duly called to order by President Stillwell. The roll-call showed representatives from 54 counties. A committee of five was appointed to memorialize Congress in the interest of farmers. Martinsville, Morgan county, was then chosen as the next place of meeting. The committee on resolutions reported:

"As the laboring classes were becoming alarmed and dissatisfied at the encroachments of monopoly and legalized capital, we demand: The abolition of national banks, and the coining of sufficient silver to carry on the business of the country upon a cash basis; the suppression of trusts and combines; that money be loaned, at a just rate, secured by productive real estate; that foreign ownership of land be prohibited, and that means be immediately devised to obtain that now owned by aliens; that all unearned lands be reclaimed by the

government; that the election of Senators be by popular vote; that salaries above \$1,000 be taxed at a stated amount; the reduction of presidential and congressional salaries to the amounts formerly allowed by law; instead of pledging candidates we believe in a glance at their past record; we hold that all are capable of self-government, and we oppose all attempts at partisanship in the organization platform. We demand that all written evidences of credit be stamped by assessors, and a failure to do this be a bar to their collection; that the salaries of county officers be in proportion to their services and responsibilities; an equal apportionment of the school fund; that State chemists give a complete and correct analysis of fertilizers; that all public contracts be given to the lowest responsible bidder; that we are opposed to the liquor traffic.

The following officers were then duly elected:

President—W. T. Stillwell, Gibson county.

Vice-president—Thomas Wadsworth, Daviess county.

Secretary—F. C. Claypool, Muncie, Delaware county.

Treasurer—W. W. Leuke, Fountain county.

every kind and we want it distinctly understood that we include in the number the organized liquor traffic, and finally we demand of the coming legislature that it pass a bill covering all license money and fees in this State into the county treasury of the various counties and pass the money to the credit of the poor farm.

5. We declare that we believe that the board of equalization of taxes in this State is unjustly influenced by, if not in the pay of the corporations of the State, and we declare that the board ought to be abolished. We believe that the revenue laws of this State should be entirely changed and all State revenues be raised by a tax on the gross receipts of the corporations of the State. We believe in a graduated income tax. We believe that it would be for the interest of the farmers and tax-payers of Illinois if the payment of taxes be made semi-annually as it is now done in Kansas.

6. We declare the Board of Trade in the city of Chicago to be a den of thieves and along with other similar institutions we denounce them all as whitened sepulchres full of dead men's bones—men ruined by these gambling institutions—and we further declare our unalterable purpose to never rest until our legislature has made gambling in farm products a penal offense, punishable by both fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary with one-half the fine to go to the informer or convict.

7. We oppose the issuance of a railroad pass to any person whatever. We declare the practice to be fraught with all manner of evil to the people of our State at large and to our legislators, judges, and other officials in particular; it stops the mouths and warps the judgment of the first named; it prejudices the opinion of the second class, and too often we fear, it influences their decisions, while as to the last named persons it so paralyzes them that they are no longer the servants of the people in the presence of a railroad magnate.

The following resolutions on the Paddock pure food bill and the Conger adulterated lard bill were also adopted:

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Indiana Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, at Washington, Davies county, Tuesday, October 21, was duly called to order by President Stillwell. The roll-call showed representatives from 54 counties. A committee of five was appointed to memorialize Congress in the interest of farmers. Martinsville, Morgan county, was then chosen as the next place of meeting. The committee on resolutions reported:

"Faulkner County Wheel (Conway, Ark.) says:

Rodger Q. Mills, the man who is making speeches for Breckinridge in this district at \$200 each, is the daddy of the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the outstanding United States bonds, which has cost the people \$42,064,663.69 in the past few months. Breckinridge voted for the resolution."

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Farmers' Vidette is the name of the paper established at Alexandria by the Louisiana State Union as its official organ. J. A. Tett is editor. It is thirty-two column, folio, all home print, clearly printed on good paper, and promises to be an important addition to the galaxy of Alliance publications. The Vidette says:

When human liberty was to be extended to five millions of human beings on our soil, the greatest statesmen of the day ransacked the Bible and all available history to prove that the thing emancipation without the consent of the masters was without a precedent. Every argument in opposition to emancipation was brought forward by the friends of slavery, but in the end the slaves were emancipated, and if the same philanthropy that planned emancipation had guided it on to the end, and bitterness and malice had not crept in to further debase an intelligent vanquished enemy, emancipation would have brought many more glories to our country's name than it has. Emancipation was met with all the opposition any question could have been met with, yet it prevailed, because it was right. It is not right that one class of men shall become the recipients of all the blessings the Creator made for the enjoyment of the others who earned them; and what was not right in 1860 is not right in 1890. There is a class of vampires who are now sucking the life blood of the workingmen and whatever blessings God intended as the reward of labor are being stolen by this class, and when the laborer remonstrates against the injustice and demands measures of relief he is answered with the same arguments the "Abolitionists" were answered with, and his plans for self-emancipation from slavery to the vampires are styled "unconstitutional," "wild vapors," and other names applied to the other abolitionists. The sub-treasury plan would do for the producer what the emancipation act did, or was intended to do, for the African slave. It would give him liberty and permit him to retain the just rewards of his labor. It would release his family from the bonds of poverty, and himself from the thralldom of debt. It would remove the vampire speculator from his throat and permit him to enjoy the blessings of an honest industry. The sub-treasury idea might fitly be named the second abolition agitation, and it will as surely succeed as did the first. Justice and right will prevail, and though the time may not be here just now, it will come sooner than its opponents expect.

Northern Light (Tacoma, Wash.) says:

From indications the politicians are about to drive the people into another war. The "agitators" are rapidly increasing; the supply of dead issues is falling off; the voters who are provided with pensions are dying out. What else but a good war can successfully kill off the "agitators," supply dead issues, and create pensioners? But let the politicians beware; the people will no longer respond to call for human sacrifices as they did in the past. Human nature is rapidly divesting itself of the crime of slaughtering their fellow men, and, furthermore, the people will never defend a country that has become the property of the few.

Oaksdale (Wash.) Weekly Sun seems to understand how it should be:

The Washington Farmers Alliance should run a paper of its own. In other States where the Alliance is as prosperous as it is here, it has become necessary to have a State organ. The Washington Alliance membership is spread all over eastern Washington and Idaho, and it is impossible to show the progress made or the present growing condition of the Alliance without a State paper. If the work of every local Alliance was published weekly, and the great good the Alliance is doing for the farmers was set forth from time to time in editorial work, it would not be long until our organization would be 20,000 strong in the State. The Alliance can

not afford to patronize or in any way support a partisan paper, and if we are not able to run an Alliance organ, we should at least use the columns of an independent paper.

The Chillicothe (Mo.) Crisis says:

Just now lawyers are in great demand. They are nearly all on the stump. Their mission in most cases is to whip the voters back into line. Is it not so in your county? These lawyers are skillful speakers. They have spent at least half their business lives praising wrong and condemning right. Their mission is half the time to prove that black is white. Is it not so? Is there not always a wrong side and a right side to a case, and is there not always a lawyer on each side? Take a carpenter and see how skillfully he handles the saw and plane; a printer, and how deftly he puts each type in its proper place; a merchant, and how easily and neatly he ties up the bundle; a meat cutter, and how smooth are the steaks he cuts off. Just so it is with the lawyers in their business of proving that black is white, that wrong is right, and right is wrong. So the old party managers, knowing the correctness of the saying "every man to his trade," have sent lawyers out all over the sections that are blessed with the independent movement of farmers and laborers to prove that this righteous uprising of the oppressed masses is wrong—in other words, that black is white. Now, we are not prejudiced against lawyers. Their practiced eloquence is sometimes directed in the right direction. The people's cause here and there has a grand and noble champion in the person of a lawyer.

Diamond Lake (Mich.) News, a good idea:

The Eaton County Farmers Alliance met at Eaton Rapids G. A. R. hall on Friday, October 17. Considerable routine business was done, including some work on the constitution and by laws to conform with the recently adopted constitution of the Michigan State Farmers Alliance. It was agreed to have a series of meetings, five in number, two in November and three in December, under the auspices of the lecturer of the County Farmers Alliance, at which the principles of the Farmers Alliance organization could be discussed, and at which members of other farmers' organizations would be invited to be present and take part pro and con.

A late issue of the New York Independent contains the following interesting statements:

The German government treasure amounts to \$30,000,000 in gold. The associated banks in New York city hold \$78,000,000 in gold. Other American banks hold \$11,000,000 in silver and \$9,800,000 in gold. The United States Treasury contains \$318,000,000 in silver and \$25,000,000 in gold. The bank of Holland contains \$30,400,000 in silver and \$25,600,000 in gold. The banks of France hold \$309,400,000 in silver and \$254,000,000 in gold. The Italian government treasure amounts to \$2,400,000 in silver and \$20,600,000 in gold. The Russian government treasure amounts to \$2,400,000 in silver and \$20,600,000 in gold. The bank of Spain holds \$23,600,000 in silver and \$20,400,000 in gold, and the bank of Norway holds \$13,400,000 in gold. The German Imperial bank holds \$68,000,000 in silver and \$27,000,000 in gold, and the German note-banks contain \$1,000,000 in silver and \$10,000,000 in gold. The bank of Portugal holds \$5,600,000 in gold; the bank of Sweden holds \$1,000,000 in silver and \$4,800,000 in gold, and the Swedish national banks hold \$4,000,000 in silver and \$1,800,000 in gold. The bank of England contains \$89,000,000 in gold; the Scottish banks of issue \$25,000,000 in gold; the Irish banks of issue \$16,000,000 in gold, and other banks in Great Britain hold \$40,000,000 in gold. The Italian note-banks hold \$6,600,000 in silver and \$33,600,000 in gold; the Italian national bank holds \$6,200,000 in silver and \$35,600,000 in gold; and the Belgian national bank holds \$7,000,000 in silver and \$13,000,000 in gold. The Swiss banks of issue contain \$4,800,000 in silver and \$11,000,000 in gold. The Greek national bank contains \$600,000 in gold. The bank of Algiers contains \$3,200,000 in silver and \$3,400,000 in gold. The bank of Roumania holds \$6,400,000 in silver,

The bank of Denmark holds \$15,000,000 in gold; the bank of Russia \$800,000 in silver and \$168,200,000 in gold, and the Austro-Hungarian bank \$4,600,000 in silver and \$28,800,000 in gold. The total in silver dollars amounts to \$79,100,000, and in gold to \$1,468,400,000.

The Pacific Union (San Francisco, Cal.) has an opinion of its own on the silver question.

Never perhaps in the history of the country did a President of the United States betray such an utter want of true statesmanship as did Mr. Harrison, when, in the midst of its deliberations on the silver question, he intimated to our last Congress that if the House should concur in the Senate Free Coinage bill he should deem it his duty to veto the measure. Such a purpose, though differing in no essential particular from that entertained by President Cleveland during his entire term, was especially dangerous when entertained by a Republican. Mr. Cleveland was never able to take his party with him in his hostile demonstrations against silver. Not so however, with President Harrison. He stood at the head of a party which had once demonetized silver, and that had for years been so completely under the control of Wall street that anything like independent action could not reasonably be expected of them. The Farmer was roundly abused for stating that the rise in the prices of farm products was due mainly to a shortage in production. We stated in effect that the glimmer of the cart-wheel dollar had blinded the eyes of the silver advocates so that they could not see the relation between prices and supply and demand. We were told that the rise in the price of wheat and corn and oats occurred at the time silver advanced in price; therefore the advance in silver caused the advance in wheat, corn, and oats. They did not seem to see that it might be argued with the same or even greater force that the increase in price of the cereal grains was the cause of the increase in the price of silver. But, like the old fogy who noticed that it rained when the horns of the moon were turned up and reasoned that the up-turned horns caused the rain, these men declared the increasing price of silver caused the rise in cereals. They did not attempt to explain on the silver hypothesis why the price of hogs and cattle went down at the same time. Our explanation was that the short crops caused the high price of grain. The same shortage explained why prices of cattle and hogs fell. It was seen that it would not pay to fatten stock on high-priced hay and corn, so the stock was run into the great markets in large numbers, and the very abundance gave the market a downward turn. Now that silver has gone down, and it is being understood that the boasted silver bill was but a shrewd game played upon the free coinage advocates, the newspapers that were so quick to see the relation between the increasing price of silver and the rising price of grain do not see any relation between the decreasing price of silver and the stationary price of the cereals. It is the old failing: men are quick to see whatever supports their preconceived notions, but slow to see what tends to oppose the same notions. The farmers are not as greatly and directly interested in silver as the silver producers and speculators would have them think they are.

Demorest (Ga.) Times says:

The two largest political parties have for several years manifested no higher appreciation of true statesmanship than to spend the sessions of Congress in the effort to stab each other. A thousand wrongs have been crying for redress, unnatural financial conditions have been waiting for adjustment, but Republican leaders and Democratic leaders, glaring hate into each other's eyes, and hissing stinging words into each other's ears, neither see the oppression nor hear the cries for deliverance. In 1884 the Democratic party came into power in the nation, simply because the people were tired of the money bags who have so long controlled the Republican party. In 1888 the Republican party had frittered away its opportunities and sold its influences to the millionaires. Neither the victory of 1884 nor 1888 indicated popular confidence in the triumphant party. Aside from the purchased vote, as numerous on one side as on the other, there was a

needed legislation. To advocate this legislation through the old parties that are in the clutches of these trusts and combinations, is folly. They have had the opportunity and refused. In view of this fact there remains but one chance and that is through a new party. If merchants and laborers are wise they will join heartily with the farmers for the bettering of the condition of all. Statistics prove that agriculture is on the decline and that farmers as a class are not prosperous. The very nature of things teaches that when such a condition confronts the farmer, the merchant and laborer will not prosper. When the ship of the farmer perishes, the boat of the merchant must go down with her. To avert this stranding of both, the merchant must cast aside his foolish prejudices, as the farmer has already done, and stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy—the money power.

Colorado (Denver) Farmer has something to say about silver:

When the price of silver rose so rapidly immediately after the passage of the new silver coinage law, the special champions of free coinage gave silver and the silver bill credit for the sharp advance in price of the cereal grains and other farm products that occurred at the same time. The Farmer was roundly abused for stating that the rise in the prices of farm products was due mainly to a shortage in production. We stated in effect that the glimmer of the cart-wheel dollar had blinded the eyes of the silver advocates so that they could not see the relation between prices and supply and demand. We were told that the rise in the price of wheat and corn and oats occurred at the time silver advanced in price; therefore the advance in silver caused the advance in wheat, corn, and oats. They did not seem to see that it might be argued with the same or even greater force that the increase in price of the cereal grains was the cause of the increase in the price of silver. But, like the old fogy who noticed that it rained when the horns of the moon were turned up and reasoned that the up-turned horns caused the rain, these men declared the increasing price of silver caused the rise in cereals. They did not attempt to explain on the silver hypothesis why the price of hogs and cattle went down at the same time. Our explanation was that the short crops caused the high price of grain. The same shortage explained why prices of cattle and hogs fell. It was seen that it would not pay to fatten stock on high-priced hay and corn, so the stock was run into the great markets in large numbers, and the very abundance gave the market a downward turn. Now that silver has gone down, and it is being understood that the boasted silver bill was but a shrewd game played upon the free coinage advocates, the newspapers that were so quick to see the relation between the increasing price of silver and the rising price of grain do not see any relation between the decreasing price of silver and the stationary price of the cereals. It is the old failing: men are quick to see whatever supports their preconceived notions, but slow to see what tends to oppose the same notions. The farmers are not as greatly and directly interested in silver as the silver producers and speculators would have them think they are.

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use them for homesteads. The citizens of our own country, whether native or foreign born, should own all the private real estate within it. During the hottest hours of the campaigns of these years, one might have asked the average Republican, in his cooler moments, if he believed his party would carry forward new and needed reforms, and he would have answered: "No." "Why do you vote the ticket?" he would have replied promptly, "If I don't the Democrats may win." Asking similar questions of a Democrat would have elicited similar responses, only that his excuse for voting for a party he did not and could not trust, would have been, "If I don't the Republican party might win." How long do you sensible citizens propose to be scared into support of rotten and corrupt political parties by such silly bugaboos? Does your party do what you want done, Mr. Democrat? Oh, no; it does not, can not, will not. Does your party serve the country, and the interests of the people, Mr. Republican? Of course you know it does not. What hope, then, is there inside old party lines? Let this political precept be blazoned throughout the land, till it is photographed in each voter's brain: "A political party will never learn to do right if you give it your vote when it does wrong."

The Kansas Courier (Wichita) says:

After all, this gigantic loaning on western real estate represents millions of English capital wrung from the poor of India and the world at large by English brutality and shrewdness. Having invested their money they proceed to reduce the volume of our money by bribery and that masterly policy which they know so well how to use. It is well known that the mortgage holder in most cases wants to get the property, and that being done his next step is through the local agent to secure owner as a tenant. When the foreclosures are finished up the proper measures will be taken to enlarge the volume of money and bring back their value, sell at an advanced figure, or hold our population as English tenants. If the people vote their men into the legislature stay laws will stop them. If the People's congressmen are elected the increase of the volume of currency will enable our people to hold their own.

Oktibbeha Citizen (Starkville, Miss.) says:

In the last thirty years trusts, combinations, and monopolies have had a wonderful growth. Prior to that time trade was legitimate, competition was fair, and profits were moderate. Speculators in that time had not discovered that legislation could be manipulated in favor of certain classes; then produced was sold and bought on delivery, and gambling on future delivery, that never was intended to be delivered, was almost unknown. Then, all was prosperity and the government was for our mutual protection, to provide safety for the people, and the people in turn supported the government in its simple wants and needs; kept its hands off the people, the government guaranteeing protection, and the people all in pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. If we are not on the right track, or if the old style is best, just reverse the engine and go the other way; that is right, that is brave, that is noble; an error confessed is a noble victory gained.

Labor's Tribune (Carthage, Mo.) says:

What possible good have the working people to expect from the old parties which have given us such hard times and scarcity of money? Labor is not well paid, produce is low, times are unmistakably hard, money is very scarce. Is this condition the result of accident, or is it the result of legislation? Who makes times hard or good? Law makers, and nobody else. Why has Congress and the Senate refused to put in circulation a volume of money equal to our trade and population? Because the Wall street money power owns the whole outfit.

The Standard News (Edwardsville, Ala.) says editorially:

The falling off of certain crops in the North and West enables the farmers to command better prices. With characteristic impudence the Republican leaders claim that this increase in the prices of farm products is the result of their recent legislation. The monopolies and their partisan tools will soon learn that the average farmer has been doing a good deal of thinking during the past few years. He is able to distinguish the work of the politicians from the work of Providence. Face to face with the hard problem of earning his daily bread, he has made himself acquainted with the key-note of the situation, and that such a paper will be worth to the farmers of Mississippi its weight in gold, and lastly, that they will stand by it and sustain it. It is to the farmers of Mississippi, and when we have a con-

vention in the State or the legislature to select, to press upon the farmers the dangers we are to encounter ahead, and the demands upon them in the encounter, and the responsibilities of the right or duty of franchise as they relate particularly to them, and thus arouse them from their lethargy and bring them to a perfect understanding of their condition. The farmers do not desire to make war upon other classes; they do not want to tear down any political party, but in Mississippi they do desire and will demand a continuance of white supremacy, and that that supremacy shall show due respect to their interests in preference to the rings and cliques and high broad-gauged statesmen that have heretofore run our affairs for us. We shall await with much anxiety to see the course of the new organ as to its policy and manner of doing things; because our heart and soul is with the farmer, and we know the power for good that is lodged in these gentlemen's hands. We believe that the farmer is honest when aggrieved in his professional organization, and that this beacon light can prevent many of his errors, and that yet we will follow in line the greatest of American newspapers and organizations, to wit, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the Alliance. Certainly we believe it will do our State good, and not harm, in her onward march in progress, and we are sanguine that on them rests the welfare of the nation. Mississippi must follow the national demands of the Order, and Alliance men must make their party feel their power, and in the end all will be well.

Cottonwood (Tex.) Prodigal says:

The first need of this momentous time is that living—thought that has bone and muscle in it. Vague reverie is the jelly-fish condition of thought and amounts to but little. We want right-thinking general among our whole citizenship. We don't want any delegated or proxy-thinking; we have had too much of it in the past, and it has helped bring our country to its present dangerous situation. For many years the ordinary common folks of this republic have allowed persons who set themselves up as expert professional thinkers to do about all the thinking that should have been done for themselves, especially on great national questions.

Farmers and Laborers Friend (Booneville, Ind.) says:

More money in circulation means higher prices for produce; higher prices for produce means better paymasters and better customers; better paymasters means prosperity for our merchants; prosperity for our merchants means more employment for labor; more employment for labor means more consumers of the produce of the farmers, and the whole means general prosperity for all. A very desirable condition, indeed.

The Rock Islander (Rock Island, Ill.) puts it square:

If you haven't given any thought to this question you will say off-hand: Why, my boss, of course. If, however, you are one of those who have discussed labor in all its interests, you will clearly see that behind the boss stands the man who needs your labor product, and who, just because you and he don't know any better, or knowing, are too indolent and indifferent to bestir yourselves, is forced to exchange the product of his labor with the product of your labor by way of your boss and his business friends. These divide among themselves all they possibly can of the consumer's labor product while on its passage, and the meager fraction that finally reaches you, the producer, constitutes your wages. Labor pays for it all. The consuming laborer not only supports you, but the producer, unselfishly says:

The Mississippi (Kosciusko) Clog-Hopper, in speaking of the new state organ, unselfishly says:

The executive committee of our State Alliance, in its address announcing the sale of the New Farmer to the Commonwealth and New Mississippian, and the merging of the three into one to be called The Mississippian, and to act as the official State organ of the Alliance, makes use of the following language in pointing out the demands of the hour and the policy to be pursued by that new creature, to wit: "A bold, aggressive policy is demanded; one that will sententiously lead the people, rather than one which looks to the moving of the masses and then joins the following." We have never met one of the proprietors of the new management and their partisan tools who will soon learn that the average farmer has been doing a good deal of thinking during the past few years. He is able to distinguish the work of the politicians from the work of Providence. Face to face with the hard problem of earning his daily bread, he has made himself acquainted with the key-note of the situation, and that such a paper will be worth to the farmers of Mississippi its weight in gold, and lastly, that they will stand by it and sustain it. It is to the farmers of Mississippi, and when we have a con-

vention in the State or the legislature to select, to press upon the farmers the dangers we are to encounter ahead, and the demands upon them in the encounter, and the responsibilities of the right or duty of franchise as they relate particularly to them, and thus arouse them from their lethargy and bring them to a perfect understanding of their condition. The farmers do not desire to make war upon other classes; they do not want to tear down any political

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Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are thirty cents per page line. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

Be it resolved by this National body, That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued and recommend that every member of the order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE election returns indicate a decided change in the political complexion of the next Congress. This change of front can be attributed more to Republican arrogance and assumption, and the better education of the people, than any other cause, and should be considered more in the light of a rebuke to that party than a victory for Democracy.

The defeat of the party in power is as crushing

it was unexpected by them, and

should carry with it a lesson long

to be remembered. It is a revolt

of labor in production against present conditions, and a trumpet call

for a change in the economic policy of the nation. It is the natural

outcome of proper educational

methods among the people, and

proves conclusively that a major-

ity of men will do their full duty

when it is clearly and honestly

made known. But above and be-

yond all, it is a rugged and out-

spoken announcement that the agri-

cultural portion of the people are

determined to have their rights

under a free government in spite of

all opposition. If the Democratic

party is wise, it may reap substan-

tial benefits from this election; but

if it remains content with present

success, without applying it for

the benefit of the people, the next

election will doubtless reveal a still

greater surprise than the one just

passed. Nor will it be safe to con-

sider these gains as a triumph for

the doctrine of free trade, or an

attempt to involve the country in

another tariff war, as was done two

years ago. The people will not

submit to it, and will certainly

emphasize their disapproval in a

manner that will be both seen and

felt. This election may be consid-

ered as a protest against New Eng-

land dictation; against the decep-

tion and trickery of the silver bill,

and the sectional hatred contained

in the force bill, both of which can be clearly traced to New England domination.

THE average hayseeder can now take a rest. He will not be disturbed again, politically speaking, for the next two years. His hand has been squeezed in the soft palm of the politician for the last time this season. Anxious inquiries for the health of the wife and baby will no longer be heard, and an invitation to have a cigar and a glass of soda water will no longer be in order. The tool has done its work, and as a matter of course will be laid aside and forgotten until some further service is required. Then it will be brightened up with a few shakes of the hand, a smoke, or a drink, or patted on the back and told that the best interests of the country depend upon the prompt discharge of duty to party. The tool is used again, etc., etc. Will the tool consent to be used in this manner always?

THE Lodge force bill and the Topeka Capital did splendid service in wiping out Republican majorities, and a vote of thanks are due them. If the force bill had passed the Senate, and a newspaper like the Topeka Capital established in every State, the Republican vote would have been too small to count. The war closed a long time ago, hence the old-fashioned bloody shirt campaign of sectional hate fails to draw the votes.

A NEW ENGLAND silver bill, a New England manufacturers' tariff bill, and a New England force bill, constituted a larger load than even the Republican party could carry. It shows quite conclusively that the country is getting weary of New England domination. And from latest indications, New England participates in the fatigue.

THE columns of THE ECONOMIST are still open to any reputable lawyer who will discuss the unconstitutionality of the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Carlisle advised his friends to declare the measure unconstitutional as the easiest and safest method of dealing with the subject, since which time the bill has been denounced as unconstitutional by hundreds of newspapers and politicians, without a single argument to substantiate such a position. THE ECONOMIST has printed the decision of the Supreme Court, the debates in Congress, arguments from prominent jurists, and letters from men eminent in the legal profession, to prove that this measure is constitutional, and wholly within the limits of sound legal requirements. For nearly one whole year this bill has challenged public attention to an extent

far beyond any other measure of recent years. As yet no legal argument has been urged against it. If there is any constitutional objection to its provisions it is time the people were made acquainted with them. If there are none, honesty and fairness demand that this capacious objection cease, and the plan be given a trial.

THE people of Kansas don't seem to hate the people of North Carolina so all-fired much after all. Who is Polk?

MR. JOHN CAROT LONG, the scholar in politics, can now contemplate the ruin he has wrought.

THE "National Economist Hand Book of Facts for 1891" is in rapid process of preparation, and will be out promptly December 15. It is held over until that date in order to get in the proceedings of the National Alliance. Several weeks ago notice was published stating it would be raised in price to 25 cents. This has been reconsidered, and it will be furnished at the price of 15 cents per copy, as it was last year.

DEAD as any door nail. That is, sectional hate.

PERHAPS Mr. Reed now remembers that he was pledged to prevent the remonetization of silver as a condition of his election as Speaker.

A SENATOR FOR THE FARMERS. The following is taken from the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower (Jacksonville), which shows that the Alliance in that State is strong enough in the Legislature to select a member as a successor to Senator Call:

The manner of expression from the press and politicians, as to the successor of Senator Call, is being weighed with serious concern by the Alliance men throughout the State. The effort from these sources is to make or unmake the successor; and from the many expressions we fail to observe any mention made as to whether these "special favorites" would be acceptable to the farmers of our State. This seems rather remarkable, in the face of the fact that the Alliance will command the situation in the incoming legislature. They will go with considerably over a majority into joint ballot, and it will be with them to say who shall represent Florida in the United States Senate as the successor of Senator Call. Are they going to do this? If the Alliance is in politics with a serious purpose, it will be done. If the Alliance in the respective counties, in the selection of representatives to the legislature, have made no mistake in their men, they will be fully alive and equal to the emergency. If these representatives are true and loyal, have become enlightened as to the true situation, understand the real issues before the country, and know the "reason why," they will discharge their duty fearlessly and send to the Senate a genuine Alliceman, who will prove an honor to the Alliance and a satisfaction to the country. But if there has been a mistake in these selections; if pretended Alliance representatives are worshiping outside "heroes," if they have lost sight of the desperate condition of their impoverished constituency in the wild craze of personal "vindication;" if they have grown blind and dumb to the teachings of the Supreme

Court, in a desire to bestow honor on a "favorite friend," with no assurance that he will "hew to the line," it will be a cold day for the Alliance. If the farmers are in politics merely amusing themselves with child's play, if the Alliance is to be taken as mere debating club or eleemosynary society, and the discussion of State questions simply for idle show, then the Alliance will disappear from the political equation. Will the farmers now make a public confession that their Alliance is a gigantic humbug, and that the whole scheme is an ignis fatuus, and but the empty sound of the tinkling cymbal? Or will they assert the honesty of their purpose, the integrity of their cause and the dignity of their claims by a bold and manly stroke that will convince the country? The day of ridicule and contumely has passed. The assaults upon Alliance leaders as cranks, demagogues, and corruptionists are growing less, and their measures which were denounced as wild and visionary, and as fit productions only for a lunatic asylum, are now commanding consideration and respect. If the Alliance would win, the time for action is at hand, and the men it sends to the State and national legislatures should go in pursuance of its well-defined line of policy. Life is too short and the exactations of capital too great to fritter away a term of six years. At this critical juncture the Alliance has great need of a champion in the nation's council—to-day it has none. In the present Congress the farmers' measures were introduced "by request," and were floated around the august halls. No one dared to espouse the cause of the humble, the oppressed, the submissive farmer. Today we have the power and mean to have a champion there, and we mean to have a man that is heart and soul with us—a man from among us.

DAVID A. WELLS has been defeated for Congress. This is the same person whose book, "Robinson Crusoe's Money," is being circulated among the members of the Alliance. This book was aimed at the old Greenback party, but could not be sold, and is now being sent out to ridicule the Alliance movement. It is an absurd production and is a true index of the character of its author. This is the same Wells who said in 1866:

Discarding all methods, I would adopt what might be called the cremation process, or I would have it enjoined on the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy, by burning, on a given day of every week, commencing at the earliest practical moment, a certain amount of legal tender notes.

The people have no use for such a man. His generation has passed away.

A GOOD SPEECH. The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) publishes a lecture by H. P. Ingram, taking strong grounds on the proposition to secure a loan direct to cotton planters from English capitalists. The following extracts are given:

The plan, as I understand it, is that an arrangement has been made with European capitalists to advance \$64,000,000 on 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Now, I for one regard this move with some fear as to its final good. English capitalists, as I have already intimated, have at this time a very powerful money hold in this country. Money with them is cheap and the opportunities for speculation are not so good there as here, and they are compelled to look out for other chances, and they have found them here. Our government re-

fuses to arrange the money matters of our country in a way that has been pointed out to them by which the people might be able to cope with others in trade. Consequently, English money will come here and buy all the available lands and make tenants and serfs of the people, and then our law-makers at Washington will have the pleasure of seeing who will control the produce of this country. English gold will build factories in its own cotton fields, and ship its own produce on its own railroads. It will bring its own pauper labor from England, and will by the help of the laws under which we are forced to live, make of our laboring class the same as the Irish tenantry. Our Congress has forced the cotton planter to resort to these measures and the grain and meat raisers will be compelled to follow suit. There is but one escape from the centralized power which our people are threatened with, and that is through the power of the voters at the ballot box. *

Other nations have long since gone to ruin with just such legislation as we are suffering from now. How long we can stand the strain that is upon us, time alone can tell. Would that I had the power of eloquence to impress upon you the threatening misery and degradation that is hanging over us. Without a speedy change the old regime of incarceration for debt will return. The love of gold by those who are to-day throttling our people, will become so intense that our liberties will be regarded as a secondary consideration, and our beloved America will be trampled under the foot of despotism which has been set up and is being sustained by a money loving and a God-forsaken congress.

If this monetary system continues, the land and the homes of our laboring people will be swept from under them, and the owners be reduced to beggary. If you think I have overdrawn the picture go to other countries and you will find instances of this kind. The power of money is greater than any other to accomplish evil, and the avarice of those who have the control of it can never be satisfied. They will grind the poor to powder, and move heaven and earth rather than see the common people prosper beyond the necessary means to pay tribute and homage to their power. *

The people have no use for such a man. His generation has passed away.

In 1815 an effort to secure independence of the country was made by patriots, led by an Indian, Pumacagua, who was joined by quite a respectable sized army, but was defeated, captured, and executed. Soon after this there was a general

uprising among the American provinces of Spain, and Peru owes her independence to aid received from Chile, Argentina, and Colombia, composed in part of territory which had been included in the empire of the Incas. In 1821 a fleet from Valparaiso, with English officers, landed an allied force under General San Martin, an Argentine, before which the viceroy withdrew, and July 28, 1821, independence was proclaimed at Lima. September 20, 1822, the first Peruvian Congress met, and February 26, 1823, Jose de la Riva Aguirre became the first president of the new nation.

September 1, 1823, General Simon Bolivar, with a force of Colombians, came to the defense of the new republic, and in the latter part of that and the next year conducted military operations so successfully that the viceroy capitulated in December, 1824, thus terminating all efforts at subjugation. General Lamar was the second president and General Gamarra became the third, August 1829. Following for fifteen years, till 1844, the Peruvians played at being a nation with indifferent success. In 1844, a constitution was adopted, under which General Ramon Castilla became president, April 20, 1845. In 1858 the constitution was amended into its present form.

From 1845 to 1879 an era of comparative peace followed; population increased, railways were projected and built; the public debt was bonded, and the interest paid; and a most notable forward step taken in the condition of the people and the State. In 1879 Chile made war, invading and assuming jurisdiction over Tarapaca, rich in nitrate and guano deposits. When peace was secured, in 1883, this arrangement was made permanent, and at the end of ten years Tacna and Arica were to decide by plebiscite whether they would accept Chilian or Peruvian jurisdiction.

The constitution of Peru is modeled generally after that of the United States, the division of power being the same. The Senate is composed of representatives from the various departments on the basis of one for each 30,000 people; while the House also represents the federal idea, being nominated by the provinces. There are parochial and provincial electoral colleges, the latter electing congressmen and municipal councils. The President of the Republic exercises his functions through a cabinet of five ministers, who hold office at his pleasure, but the signature of one of whom is necessary to give value to any executive promulgation. There are two Vice-Presidents. State govern-

ments do not exist as in the United States.

By the constitution political equality is absolute. Roman Catholicism is the religion established by law, but there are several Protestant churches and Jewish synagogues. Elementary education is compulsory, being free in the municipal schools. The government sustains a system of high schools. When Peru was the central province of the Spanish dominions of South America, it was also the head of the system of instruction under control of the Catholic brotherhoods, and in 1551 Charles V established the University of San Marcos at Lima, the first institution of the kind on the Western hemisphere, antedating the first English settlement at Jamestown, Va., by fifty-seven years. This university has been enlarged from time to time until it now includes faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, political science, theology and applied science. There are also universities at Cuzco and Arequipa.

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the people of Peru are pure-blooded descendants of the original civilized tribes. The proportion of mixed blooded people is 23 per cent, and of European descent 20 per cent, principally Spanish. There are besides a non-native population of 20,000 Europeans and 50,000 Chinese, who, together with 350,000 uncivilized Indians are omitted from the table which follows, enumerating the nineteen departments:

English Departments.	square miles.	Popu-lation.
Piura.....	13,931	135,502
Cajamarca.....	14,188	213,391
Amazonas.....	14,129	34,245
Loreto.....	34,727	61,125
Liberdad.....	15,049	147,541
Ancash.....	17,405	284,091
Lima.....	226,922	
Callao.....	14,760	34,492
Huanavelica.....	10,814	104,155
Huanuco.....	33,822	78,936
Junin.....	209,871	
Ica.....	6,295	60,111
Ayacucho.....	24,213	142,205
Cuzco.....	95,547	238,445
Puno.....	39,743	256,594
Arequipa.....	27,744	160,282
Moquegua.....	22,516	28,786
Apurimac.....	62,325	119,246
Lambayeque.....	17,939	85,984
Total.....	463,747	2,621,844

THE Farmers Alliance is a protest against present conditions. A protest against the unequal distribution of the profits arising from labor in production. A protest against those economic methods which give to labor a bare living and make capital the beneficiary of all life's pleasures and comforts. It is a protest against continued toil on the one hand, and continued ease and comfort on the other. It is a protest against forced economy, debt, and privation to the producer, and peace, plenty, happiness and prosperity to the non-producer.

APPLIED SCIENCE
In Agricultural and Rural Economy.
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEV.
WOODSTOCK, MD.

PHOSPHATIC MANURES.

As gradually the American agricultural colleges and experiment stations emerge from the scum of politics and the ignorance of men of an exclusively non-scientific scholarship, we may hope that they will begin to lay hold of questions of serious importance to American agriculture. Enough money has been wasted in floundering at random. The most economical preparation and use of phosphatic manures ought to have a leading place among the questions to be submitted to exhaustive scientific study and investigation. The chemistry of this question has not been placed on the most satisfactory basis. The accuracy of methods used by public analysis is open to question. Their classification and statement of analytical results and the interpretations placed upon them are crude, unscientific, and untrustworthy. The formulas and manipulations of the manufacturers of super-phosphates are many of them clumsy, costly and not productive of the best results. These questions enter largely into the question of the cost of production of the bread supply of the world. They ought to be put at rest so far as science is able to put them at rest. Legislation based upon pseudo-science known to be false and erroneous still remains upon the statute books. Legislation which by special taxation increases the cost of these manures to the farmer, and the cost of bread to the people. Legislation which ought never to have been enacted, and which ought to be without delay repealed. Those farmers who have adhered most largely to natural, unmanipulated articles, such as raw ground bones, South Carolina floats, Orchilla phosphate, and the like, have lost less money by the culture of wheat the past fifteen years than those who have used the more costly manipulated goods. It is not a question of honesty, but a question of economy; undoubtedly a ton of raw phosphate can be so manipulated as to increase its agricultural value. It is not a question of honesty of manipulation, but of cost of manipulation, viz.: Does the increased value conferred on raw phosphate by manipulation equal the cost of manipulation? This is the question, a true answer to which practical agriculture asks at the hands of science. This is the question we now put to the agricultural colleges and the staticians under their control. We put this same question to the National Department of Agriculture. Can true answer be made in the present state of knowledge? Doubtless not. Now, therefore, here is work to be done by science under control of these departments and institutions, National and State.

The above melancholy account we clip from the Baltimore Sun for the information and warning of our readers. There is no greater nuisance than the domestic cat. When one is sick it ought to be killed. A sick cat almost invariably dies; it may kill a number of persons by conveying to them communicable disease. Cats are common carriers of two most fatal mal-

adies communicable to man, viz., consumption and diphtheria. That both these terrible diseases are communicable from animals to man is certain; that cats are peculiarly liable to both is certain, and the habits of cats make it certain that they must be peculiarly apt to communicate their infective disease to man. From the facts in the case the following rules are easily deduced:

1. Keep no cats.
2. Shoot every stray cat you see.
3. Never suffer a child to handle a sick cat.
4. Invariably kill and bury a sick cat.

5. This is the way to bury a sick cat when killed: Dig a deep hole in a place below the source of water supply for the family. Put in the bottom of the hole a shovel-full of lime; put in the cat, and put on it a shovel-full or two of lime. If no lime is at hand, un-leached, hard-wood ashes may do; fill in the hole and pack the earth. Oh, too much trouble is it? Very well, only don't blame Providence.

UNDER-CONSUMPTION.

The writer has from time to time urged upon the readers of this paper that the argument of over-production by agriculturists was false and erroneous. It was maintained that we are not being impoverished by superabundance of life's necessities, but by the inability of the great mass of urban population to pay for a normal ration.

In the November issue of The True Commonwealth Professor Ely has an article entitled "Farmers and Natural Monopolies," showing how farmers are directly interested in the prosperity of urban communities. The professor shows that existing conditions have so impaired the purchasing power of the natural consumers of farm products that "thousands and hundreds of thousands do not consume a sufficient amount of agricultural products to satisfy their rational wants." "Widely diffused prosperity," continues the learned professor, "will increase the consumption, even of staples like wheat, corn, and potatoes, and still more of products like meat and fruits of all kinds." Our readers will not fail to recognize a full endorsement of our arguments in criticism of the political twist given to the statistics of agriculture and the McKinley bill, in these contentions of Professor Ely. Nevertheless, we do not believe that Professor Ely, this writer, or anybody else even suspects the actual extent to which the people of the poorer classes in this country are underfed. Farmers themselves, forced to eat what they can not sell, are to a great extent underfed and insufficiently clothed, being also sorely overworked.

George Washington, 1792. Received a second time the unanimous vote of the electoral college for the presidency. While there was no opposition to the election of Washington for a second term, yet public opinion had become divided upon questions of policy, and the people had taken sides upon these issues. One party, headed by Mr. Jefferson, was called both Democratic and Republican. The other party, led by Alexander Hamilton, was styled Federalists. The first demanded that the government should confine its action strictly within the specific and limited sphere defined by the Constitution. The second asked for the enlargement of such action by inference and implication.

John Adams, 1796. Received in the electoral college 71 votes. His opponent, Thomas Jefferson, received 68. As the rule was at that time, the person receiving the highest number of votes was elected President, and the next highest became Vice-President. The doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution was contended for by the Democratic-Republican party. This party was commonly known as Republican until 1812, when it took the name Democratic (which name it has since retained). The Federalists demanded

a greater service than all the politicians since George Washington. We hear said much of "the scholar in politics." The mere scholar in politics, or in anything else except scholarship, amounts to naught. It is the thinker, not the scholar; or better, the scholar who is also a thinker, who is needed.

Such a one is Professor Ely, and such another is Hon. William S. Wilson. Reverting to the question in hand we say again what we have already said repeatedly. That the surplus products of agriculture are withheld from the hungry people and accumulated by speculators, in elevators, in order to force a rise by cornering the markets for the food supplies of the people. In the accomplishment of these villainies, these millionaires, aided and abetted by the people's government, perverted from its natural uses and functions by the politicians, growing richer and richer, are soon to become billionaires; while the people starve and die in the midst of plenty which they, underfed and overworked, produce in vain. We say starve and die not as a mere extravagance of speech. How much the death rate, and how much more the sick rate, is increased among a populace overworked and underfed, and insufficiently clothed and unfurnished, who shall say? Oh, ye speculators in the bread of the people, ye millionaires, the most of you also thieves and plunderers of the needy and helpless! Oh, ye politicians, corrupt and venal, who pervert the people's government from its natural uses and functions, ye are those murderers who kill the poor, who have no covering from the cold, and whom their government has left defenceless.

Presidents of the United States.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the United States, with the date of their election, vote of electoral college, name of opposing candidate, and leading features of political differences in each campaign:

George Washington, 1789. Received the unanimous vote of the electoral college for the presidency. Political differences had not as yet crystallized into parties.

George Washington, 1792. Received a second time the unanimous vote of the electoral college for the presidency. While there was no opposition to the election of Washington for a second term, yet public opinion had become divided upon questions of policy, and the people had taken sides upon these issues. One party, headed by Mr. Jefferson, was called both Democratic and Republican. The other party, led by Alexander Hamilton, was styled Federalists. The first demanded that the government should confine its action strictly within the specific and limited sphere defined by the Constitution. The second asked for the enlargement of such action by inference and implication.

John Adams, 1796. Received in the electoral college 71 votes. His opponents, Daniel Webster 14; William H. Harrison 73; Willis P. Mangum 11; Hugh L. White 26. Mr. Van Buren was the acknowledged successor of President Jackson, and with the opposition divided into factions was easily elected. About the same issues as in the preceding campaign were discussed, but with much less bitterness.

William Henry Harrison, 1840. Received in the electoral college 234 votes. His opponent, Martin Van Bu-

ren, received 60 votes. The questions following the money panic of 1837 and the sub-treasury, together with the military record of General Harrison, informed the issues during this campaign. President Harrison died within a month after his inauguration, and Vice-President John Tyler became President instead.

James K. Polk, 1844. Received in the electoral college 170 votes. His opponent, Henry Clay, received 105 votes. In this election, James B. Birney, Abolition candidate, received 155 votes. General James B. Weaver was nominated by the Greenback party, and received 307,000 votes. While the Democratic and Republican parties discussed in a mild manner the tariff and a few minor measures, they ignored by concerted agreement the demands of the reform party. That party, however, made a vigorous campaign, and did much to open the eyes of the people to the true financial policy of government. President Garfield was assassinated July 2, 1881, and Chester A. Arthur became President.

Zachary Taylor, 1848. Received in the electoral college 163 votes. The Free soil party nominated Martin Van Buren, who received about 300,000 votes. The war with Mexico, non-interference with slavery, tariff and the Missouri compromise furnished the political issues for this contest. General Taylor died in July following his inauguration, and Millard Fillmore became President.

Grover Cleveland, 1884. Received in the electoral college 219 votes. His opponent, James G. Blaine, received 182 votes. John P. St. John, Prohibition candidate, received 151,000, and Benjamin F. Butler, Greenback, 133,000. During this canvass the usual charges and counter charges were made by the two old parties; the tariff came in for a share as usual. Butler being unpopular with many reformers, failed to materialize much strength, and as a consequence, the Greenback party practically disbanded with this campaign. But the reform movement continued to grow among the people, and manifested its strength in many ways.

James Madison, 1808. Received in the electoral college 122 votes. His opponent, Charles C. Pinckney, received 47 votes. The political differences entering into this contest were over the "embargo act." The war between England and France was followed by decrees which prohibited American trade with either. Also the right to search American vessels was claimed by Great Britain. These demands led to the "embargo act" as a retaliatory measure.

James Madison, 1812. Received in the electoral college 128 votes. His opponent, DeWitt Clinton, received 89 votes. The war of 1812 with England, and the cry of "Free trade and sailors' rights" carried Mr. Madison to his second term, although opposed by a portion of the old Federalists and the anti-Administration party.

James Monroe, 1816. Received in the electoral college 128 votes. His opponent, Rufus King, received 34 votes. What was known as the "Era of good feeling" began at the close of war, and but little opposition was made to the election of Mr. Monroe.

James Monroe, 1820. Received every vote in the electoral college but one, which was cast for John Quincy Adams. With such a unanimity of choice but little party difference was possible.

Abraham Lincoln, 1864. Received in the electoral college 212 votes. His opponent, George B. McClellan, received 21 votes. The issues in this campaign were principally those arising from the war then in progress. President Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865, and Andrew Johnson became President.

Ulysses S. Grant, 1868. Received in the electoral college 217 votes. His opponent, Horatio Seymour, received 77 votes. The results of the war, such as reconstruction, public debt, reduction of the army, currency, and universal amnesty made up the issues in this political contest.

Andrew Jackson, 1828. Received in the electoral college 178 votes. His opponent, John Quincy Adams, received 83 votes. The powers and limitation of government, with the protective tariff, made up the issues during this contest. At this time the people divided into the Democratic party, led by Mr. Jackson, and the National-Radical party, headed by Mr. Clay.

Andrew Jackson, 1832. Received in the electoral college 209 votes; Henry Clay 49 and William Wirt (anti-masonic) 7. The parties during this campaign divided on questions of the tariff, State rights, internal improvements and the United States banks.

Martin Van Buren, 1836. Received in the electoral college 170 votes. His opponents, Daniel Webster 14; William H. Harrison 73; Willis P. Mangum 11; Hugh L. White 26. Mr. Van Buren was the acknowledged successor of President Jackson, and with the opposition divided into factions was easily elected.

Rutherford B. Hayes, 1876. The result of this election was the closest ever before held in the United States. The returns from some States were duplicated, and general chaos seemed to prevail. It required 185 electoral votes to elect. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, claimed 203 votes. In the controversy which followed a joint high commission was formed to whom the question of which candidate was elected was referred. After much

investigation a decision was made March 2, 1877, which gave 185 electoral votes to Mr. Hayes and 184 to Mr. Tilden. The justice and correctness of this decision have both been questioned. Peter Cooper was a candidate of the Greenback party and received nearly 100,000 votes. This party demanded radical changes in financial legislation.

James A. Garfield, 1880. Received in the electoral college 214 votes. His opponent, General W. S. Hancock, received 105 votes. In this election, James B. Weaver was nominated by the Greenback party, and received 307,000 votes. While the Democratic and Republican parties discussed in a mild manner the tariff and a few minor measures, they ignored by concerted agreement the demands of the reform party. That party, however, made a vigorous campaign, and did much to open the eyes of the people to the true financial policy of government. President Garfield was assassinated July 2, 1881, and Chester A. Arthur became President.

Zachary Taylor, 1848. Received in the electoral college 163 votes. The Free soil party nominated Martin Van Buren, who received about 300,000 votes. The war with Mexico, non-interference with slavery, tariff and the Missouri compromise furnished the political issues for this contest. General Taylor died in July following his inauguration, and Millard Fillmore became President.

Franklin Pierce, 1852. Received in the electoral college 251 votes. His opponent, General Winfield Scott, received 42 votes. The Anti-Slavery party put in nomination John P. Hale, who received about 155,000 votes. The questions entering into this campaign were those of a strict construction and the fugitive slave law. State rights and the question of slavery assumed prominence in the discussions before the people.

James Buchanan, 1856. Received in the electoral college 233 votes. His opponent, John C. Fremont, received 114 votes. Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition candidate, received 250,000 votes, and Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor candidate, 147,000. No doubt this political contest was the most disgraceful this country has ever witnessed. Money flowed like water. Bribery and corruption filled the land. The question of tariff again monopolized the entire attention of the people to almost the entire exclusion of all other issues. The Union Labor party, headed by Mr. Streeter, did all in their power to awaken an interest among the people to their own welfare, but the task was hopeless. Both the old parties saw in the contest failure meant political death, and they fought with all the energy of despair. After the campaign was over the country seemed to realize the trap they had fallen into, and organized labor has been gaining rapidly since that time.

James Buchanan, 1860. Received in the electoral college 180 votes. His opponent, DeWitt Clinton, received 89 votes. The war of 1812 with England, and the cry of "Free trade and sailors' rights" carried Mr. Madison to his second term, although opposed by a portion of the old Federalists and the anti-Administration party.

Abraham Lincoln, 1860. Received in the electoral college 180 votes. His opponents, John C. Breckinridge 72; Stephen A. Douglas 12, and John Bell 39. The popular vote cast for Mr. Lincoln was 1,857,610, while the aggregate vote cast against him was 2,804,560. The issues in this election are too well-known for recapitulation. Slavery, State rights, and a general distrust between the Northern and Southern portions of the country conspired to make the results of the campaign one of great importance, as it subsequently proved.

Abraham Lincoln, 1864. Received in the electoral college 212 votes. His opponent, George B. McClellan, received 21 votes. Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition candidate, received 250,000 votes, and Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor candidate, 147,000. No doubt this political contest was the most disgraceful this country has ever witnessed. Money flowed like water. Bribery and corruption filled the land. The question of tariff again monopolized the entire attention of the people to almost the entire exclusion of all other issues. The Union Labor party, headed by Mr. Streeter, did all in their power to awaken an interest among the people to their own welfare, but the task was hopeless. Both the old parties saw in the contest failure meant political death, and they fought with all the energy of despair. After the campaign was over the country seemed to realize the trap they had fallen into, and organized labor has been gaining rapidly since that time.

Education as a Function of the State. Webster (Signal Minden, La.)

There are various theories respecting the source whence springs the right of providing education for the young. Some hold that education is entirely a function of the church. They base this opinion upon the assumption that education embraces in it proper definition more than the State is warranted in promising or able to carry out. In a government like ours, for instance, which is disconnected with the church, and embraces within itself no religious functions whatever, it is seen that the religious feature, so essential in the true idea of education, would necessarily have to be sacrificed.

The truth of this opinion may be seen in the prevalence everywhere of denominational schools. One class of religious endeavor to provide religious education for their children from their earliest years by the founding of parochial schools, while others are content to confine their work to the higher education in colleges and universities. Another view is that education should be carried on by private enterprise and at the expense of the public. The public debt, currency, and the condition of the Southern States formed the basis for the political discussion of this campaign.

Reduction of the gross sum divisible between capital and labor tends to diminish, not to increase, the fraction of what is left that goes to the workmen. Their best ally is multiplication of capital, the return upon which decreases with the increase of its amount. It is the workingman who is most deeply concerned in the accumulation of capital, and who feels first, most acutely and most abidingly, any calamity that seriously diminishes the amount of available wealth. This truth is hateful to the agitator and the adventurer, because it can not be turned to the use of either; but it behoves all genuine friends of the working classes to bring it home to them with every argument that they are capable of understanding.

This is an admirable confirmation of the demand of the farmers for a greater volume of money. It will help labor more than it will capital. This is why capital fights it so hard.

hood schools, which derive all their support from the ability or the willingness of patrons to support them. Still another view is as to the duty of the State to provide education. This view is one that is growing more and more in popularity favor, and is destined yet to result in a system of education that will in a respectable way meet the demands for public education. Education is not only a function of the State because the State is pledged to administer its affairs for the welfare of the people, but because its own safety depends upon the education of its citizenship. If ours were an absolute monarchy, or a government by an aristocracy, it might be that the ends of government would be reached through the intelligence of the governing power. But our governing power is the people. Hence the intelligence of the people is a disideratum of the government itself. It is not a question as to whether the State may or may not educate. The State must educate, or the State itself is the sufferer. This is a matter that concerns every individual, either as a parent or as a citizen, or as both. What we ought to do is to build up our public school system. Build it up by providing a more liberal school fund. If the State law will not provide a sufficient fund, let the parishes supplement this by a special tax levied by the police juries. Let competent teachers be employed, a graded system adopted, uniform text books used, and such accessories in the way of buildings and furniture and general school facilities employed as will lift from our section the long deserved stigma of having no public school system worth the name. Nothing can be more creditable to a community or a State than a school system which fully meets the needs of general education. Nothing is so worthy a testimonial of its public spirit and enterprise, and will so surely bear the fruits of a progressive civilization, as a well-endowed system of education for all classes.

THR London Times, after producing an argument against the teachings of the reformers engaged in the labor movement that shows a complete misconception of the whole subject as it exists in America, offers the following truthful conclusion:

Reduction of the gross sum divisible between capital and labor tends to diminish, not to increase, the fraction of what is left that goes to the workmen. Their best ally is multiplication of capital, the return upon which decreases with the increase of its amount. It is the workingman who is most deeply concerned in the accumulation of capital, and who feels first, most acutely and most abidingly, any calamity that seriously diminishes the amount of available wealth. This truth is hateful to the agitator and the adventurer, because it can not be turned to the use of either; but it behoves all genuine friends of the working classes to bring it home to them with every argument that they are capable of understanding.

This is an admirable confirmation of the demand of the farmers for a greater volume of money. It will help labor more than it will capital. This is why capital fights it so hard.

Views on the Farmer's Movement.

BY A. A. GUNBY, MONROE, LA.

[This gentleman is one of the younger men prominent in public affairs in Louisiana, judge of the district which includes Ouachita and adjacent parishes. This paper was written for THE ECONOMIST at the solicitation of friends who desired to have him state his views.]

Those who occupy high stations should have the ability and courage to lead in all movements to reform abuses and remedy grievances. But this is precisely what they will not do. To retain their places is their chief concern. This is the spring and scope of their activity. Hence they can not be expected to take the initiative in measures the popularity and strength of which are unsettled. Hence it is no invasion of the provinces of public men for a private and obscure individual to discuss the plans proposed by the farmers for the relief of the producing classes. A great deal of thought has already been brought to bear on this subject, and it is neither desirable nor possible for me to go fully into all its branches. I can but promise a hasty review of some of the questions involved, the expression of my own honest opinions and a few suggestions that may prove useful and fruitful in the hands of others.

It is charged by the opponents and enemies of the Farmers' Alliance, that their platform demands legislation which is "unconstitutional." I shall seek to show that not one of these objections is well founded. The planks in the Alliance platform chiefly objected to are:

1. The abolition of the national banks and the issue of treasury notes in lieu of the national bank currency.

2. The prevention of gambling in futures of farm products.

3. The sub-treasury, or farmers' warehouse plan.

Now what is there about any or all of these planks that is unconstitutional? Is it unconstitutional to abolish national banks? No lawyer can take such a position, even though he be attorney for the banks. Is it unconstitutional to issue treasury notes as money? The Supreme Court of the United States in the legal tender cases has decided that Congress has the power to issue such notes and to make them legal tender in payment of all debts. This power is not a war power, but one which may be exercised by Congress whenever in its discretion there is a sufficiently urgent exigency for its exercise. For over twenty-five years the government has continued the circulation of over three hundred millions of these legal tenders in a time of peace, because Congress found, pretty soon after the war, that the attempt to destroy that circulation was detrimental to the general welfare. And although the banks and financial speculators have waged constant warfare on the much-abused greenback, and although they have had sufficient influence to compel the payment of their bonds in gold, they have never been able to drive paper and silver, the money of the people, out of the commercial transactions of the country.

Is there anything unconstitutional in legislation to stop gam-

bling in futures? Certainly not. The oleomargarine bill and other bills of the same character have been enacted on ample constitutional authority. No one doubts that Congress, as an incident to its control over the inter-state commerce, has the power to destroy the worst evil that afflicts such commerce. Nor does any one doubt that Congress, under its revenue power, has the same right to tax sales of futures that it has to tax whisky and tobacco. From whatever standpoint we view the question, the objections to the constitutionality of the Butterworth bill are unfounded and absurd.

Is the sub-treasury plan proposed by the farmers unconstitutional? It is said that nothing can be found in the constitution that justifies or authorizes such a measure. This is specious but shallow argument. No mention of a national bank can be found in the constitution; yet it has been held by the Supreme Court that the creation of a national bank was constitutional, being authorized under the powers incidental to the power to conduct the fiscal operations of the government. Nothing is said in the constitution about the power to build light-houses, levees, etc., yet this power is clearly incidental to the power to regulate foreign and domestic commerce. There is just as much power in the constitution for congress to establish warehouses for farm products and issue treasury notes thereon as there is to establish and maintain the present system of national banks. This is a proposition which can not be safely denied by any constitutional lawyer. Remember, I say nothing about the details of the sub-treasury bill. These details are experimental, provisional, tentative. But the plan, the principle, is constitutional and sound. Under its unlimited power to provide and regulate the currency and to carry on its fiscal operations, the government, if it sees fit, has as perfect right to issue treasury notes or certificates on deposits of farm products as on deposits of bonds or bullion.

The charge that the legislation demanded by the farmers is undemocratic is a vague charge, for the reason that there are so many standards of determining what is democratic. If we are to be governed by the expressions in the national platform of democracy, there has certainly been no democratic condemnation of the farmers' platform. If we are to be governed by the opinions of the various State platforms, we find that some of them endorse the ideas of the farmers. If we resort to the opinions of the so-called democratic leaders, still greater confusion arises. These leaders do not agree on any question of public policy. You can prove that any measure is undemocratic by applying to them. For instance, Cleveland, a great democratic leader, fought the coinage of silver with all the strength of his nature. So with the tariff bill. So with internal taxation. So with whisky warehouses. Some great Democrats think the latter undemocratic, but Carlisle would strenuously defend them. To say that

a measure is undemocratic is the stereotyped plea of callow politicians. It is enough to say that democracy means the rule of the people in accordance with the constitution, and hence, whatever is constitutional and in accord with the wishes of a majority of the people is democratic.

The charge that the farmers are demanding "class legislation" is the most unjust and unfounded of all. It is unfounded, because the farmers are not asking or seeking for favors, but for simple justice. They ask for nothing at the expense of others. They seek no benefits, but relief for ancient wrongs. They do not want the government to give them something for nothing, as the railroads did. They do not ask to be enabled to oppress others, as the banks do. They want the government to take it out of the power of others to wrong them, and to enable them to get for their products just what they are worth, according to the law of supply and demand. Is this class legislation? The righting of a wrong concerns the entire body politic. Reform of abuses is a question of universal administration. You might as well call a law in favor of personal liberty, or a law restraining corporate oppression, class legislation. A class which demands fair play, demands what interests and concerns all classes. The injustice of this charge is apparent when we consider what a vast amount of continuous legislation has been enacted by the Federal Government in favor of other classes. Legislation in favor of railroads, manufactures, miners, moneyed corporations and land syndicates fill a large space in every volume of statutes issued for the last sixty years. Class upon class has been subsidized and coddled by the government. And shall the pets and paid agents of these protected and favored classes now be heard to taunt the farmers with seeking class legislation? Shall these wards of the government, who have feasted while the farmers stood hungry out in the cold, now be heard to protest against the masses seeking to enter their fathers' house and sit at their fathers' table? For one, I do not like class legislation of any sort. But I dislike still more to hear people who stand on a stack of special statutes preach about the Jeffersonian doctrine of non-interference. If we are to have class legislation, let it be in favor of the farmers, who toil in the sun and who undergo so much hardship, exposure, and privation in order that the world may live. If the government has any special favors to grant, in heaven's name let the farmers have their share.

This brings us to the consideration of the justice and righteousness of the farmers' demands. I will not enter upon the fruitful themes that bear on the question how the condition and interests of the producing classes have been affected by Federal legislation. An honest tale speaks best being plainly told. I will only state the prominent facts that present themselves to a plain man. The farmers, like all other classes, are entitled to the entire products of their labor. If they sell these products,

they are fairly entitled to whatever those who need and use said products are willing to give, less the just and fair cost of necessary transportation. The price or value of the product should be determined by the relation of the amount used to the amount produced. This is the simple law of supply and demand, which forms the natural tie between the producer and the consumer. Whatever the consumer pays over the cost of production is the fair profit of the producer.

In order to secure this result, the dealings between the producer and the consumer should be as direct as possible. This rule does not do away with merchants who are the distributors of the world's products and convenient agents for both producer and consumer. There is no antagonism between honest merchandising and honest farming. Now, let us examine and see how these principles are observed in the transactions of this country. Does the Western farmer get what his Southern brother pays for his flour? No! The bulk of it goes to middlemen. Does the Southern farmer get what the Eastern manufacturer pays for his cotton? No! The bulk of the profit goes to middlemen. Let me illustrate: Take my cotton shirt, for example. It was produced by three classes of labor.

1. The man who made the cotton.

2. The man who made the cotton into cloth.

3. The man who made the cloth into the garment.

Now, does the price I paid for the shirt simply represent what all those laborers get? No; they solely get a living out of it. The profit goes to the men who bought the cotton, to the men who loaned money on it, to the roads that hauled it, and to all the other innumerable middlemen who stand like an army of highwaymen all along the route between the producer and consumer. Profit to everybody, but the men who do the work. This is the illogical and unnatural condition to which our industrial classes have been reduced by institutions which have abolished the law of supply and demand, and made the price at which the producer sells no criterion of the price at which the consumer buys. The chief agencies in producing and perpetuating this oppressive and iniquitous state of affairs are three:

1. The capitalists who control the lines of transportation. It is useless to deny or disguise the outrages committed by railroads on the producing classes. If the producer of the West or South must sell his products to the consumer in the East, it is essential that the facilities for transportation should be fair, reasonable and impartial. But they are none of these. Railroads are established by the public for the benefit of the public. Every franchise they have was granted by the public. Their property derives every dollar of its value from the protection and patronage of the public. Yet instead of being the peculiar friends and servants of the public, they are swift to combine against the public, to play into the hands of designing speculators, to further

schemes of commercial unfairness and partiality, and to use all their tremendous power to advance and aid corporate wealth at the expense of the masses. This system of distribution will have to be changed before the producer can hope to be safe in his fundamental rights. The inter-state commerce legislation has utterly failed to reach this great evil, and perhaps it will be necessary for the general government to assume complete ownership and control of all lines of transportation to insure to the producer a fair rate and impartial attention in the distribution of his products.

2. The second agency by which the profits of the producer are destroyed, is what is called speculation in futures. In every large city of the country there are exchanges, under one name or another, where gamblers meet to bid and barter over the products of honest toil. Go with me to the second floor of the Board of Trade building in Chicago, and I will show you where the price of flour, meal and meat is fixed. Here is a gambling den in which wheat and corn are the chips and cards. Here in this costly hall, beneath this brilliant frescoed dome, daily meet a noisy throng of men who live in fine houses, drive fine horses and sport diamond studs. See the mad commotion. Hear their shouts of triumph and audacity as they press upon each other in the crowded gambling pits. What means this wild scene? Who are these men, and what service do they perform for society? These are they who bet on the price of farm products, who sport with the earnings of sweat and toil, who gamble over the fruits of the earth. They do not work. They fill no want of society. And yet they make more millions, more out of every crop than those who produce it. By combinations with the money power they can make the price go up or down, as best suits their schemes. They reduce the price when the producer has to sell, and raise it when the consumer has to buy, thus robbing both Peter and Paul with perfect impartiality.

The States are powerless to deal with this merciless device of the middlemen. The federal government alone is competent to deal with it, and it is amazing that among all the soi-disant patriots in Congress enough have not long ago been found to crush the life out of this giant evil.

3. The third and most powerful agency in stripping the producers of his just profits is the money power. This power works in a multitude of ways. By an almost incredibly artificial and arbitrary system, it is enabled to tie the hands of all classes and control all-commercial movements. It does this by furnishing "money to move the crop." In other words, the producer can not sell his crop directly to the consumer. The money lender must intervene. By a long series of inequitable and ingenious laws, a complicated system of exchanges has been set up which enables Wall street, the money centre, through its instruments and branches the banks, to control the markets. By the aid of the government, Wall street can manipu-

late and manage the supply and the movement of money, which has become, not a circulating medium, but an engine of oppression whose prices can be turned in any direction at the will of the operators. The true idea and function of money, a medium of exchange, has been destroyed. Capital, instead of being the servant, has come to be the master of the producer. Nothing shows this better than such phrases as "money stringency," "financial tightness," etc., which convey unphilosophical and unnatural ideas. In a rational society money could never become stringent, for it is nothing but a medium of exchange, and should be as simple and all-sufficient as the atmosphere. Products might become scarce; exchanges might become few, owing to various causes. But if social institutions were constructed and conducted on a rational basis, the requisite means of conducting all exchanges, many or few, could never be wanting. How different the present state of financial economy! It matters not now whether products be abundant or scarce; the man who controls the money market is king of prices. With a pressure of his hand the cost of money goes up or down. Think of that expression, "the cost of money." In ancient times, the true idea of money prevailed. As brass, or iron, or wood, and other valueless substances, it constituted a simple but efficient means of transacting business; it was not regarded as an investment or as active wealth. No interest was allowed for its loan. The Hebrew Psalmist placed the man who puts out his money at interest in the same category as the man who takes a reward against the innocent, and even Shakespear's "Merchant of Venice" did not lend money "upon advantage." But this has all been changed in modern times. Shylocks, with the aid of the law, have invented and perfected a system by which money breeds faster than Laban's spotted sheep. It has usurped the place of labor and become the only wealth. This system has been worked with greatest success in the United States, until the people and the government have become its slaves. Our financial system must be changed, even if it costs as great a battle as Jackson fought in 1834. The same fight on the same principles has got to be made again. This government is a failure if it does not put it beyond the power of any set of men to control the money of the party managers.

Every fact in history encourages the farmers to persevere in their organization. Their own wonderful success in the short time since they began to organize is an omen of complete triumph. Organize, organize, organize should be their watchword. Ten years ago the Land League in Ireland was hooted at and its plans denounced as confiscation and high-handed robbery. But they organized and sent their members—their own members—to Parliament, and to day the Tory government proposes an appropriation of £40,000,000 to buy the lands for the Irish peasants! Equal triumph has attended the organization of the trades unions, miners and other workingmen in England. It will simply take the

hands of the money manipulators off the throats of the people. To this end they must get the aid of the government; and to get such aid they must get control of the government. This can be done by organization and wise counsels.

The convention at Ocala, Fla., in December, should perfect an organization on a platform on which the farmers of the South and the farmers of the West can both stand. The West and the South always stood together before the war on the kindred issues of free trade and free land. Let them become fast friends again. A unity of interests should beget a unity of purposes and efforts. They should also adopt a platform on which the Knights of Labor and all other industrial bodies can stand and work together, so that when the final triumph comes it may be decreed not only that every one shall have the entire product of his work, but also that there shall be work for all.

One of the most important subjects to be considered will be whether the Alliance shall attempt to secure its demands and carry out its reforms within the lines of the old parties. It is difficult to see how farmers who belong to different parties can work together effectively for one end if they adhere to different parties. Partisan papers usually begin by denouncing and ridiculing the attempts of the farmers to take a part in politics. Then they next abuse them as disorganizers. Lastly, assuming a confidential tone, they seek to give persuasive advice to the farmers, and to tell them how they must manage their campaign. A deaf ear should be turned to all such counsellors. Machine politicians, bosses, hoodlums, and loafers should be kept out of the organization, and action should be taken in all political movements in a manner that will deprive such elements of all influence and power in this government. In both political parties, as at present organized, the machine politician, the party manager, the boss and the hoodlum are a power. The consequence is that they elect men who care more for the party than they do for the people. For my own part, I believe that the Democratic doctrine of State rights is essential to the proper government of this country, and if the Alliance can establish itself on that doctrine and build up its reforms on that foundation, it does not matter what becomes of the party machinery or the party managers.

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Avalon (Mo.) Aurora gave this advice before the election:

When the golden tongued campaign orators of the old parties come to Avalon to talk "tariff, tariff," and call each other hard names, just keep cool, and don't be fooled, they are only playing mad. The fact is the whole object and business of both sides is to throw dust, blind and deceive, and they resort to all their old tricks to accomplish the purpose. Listen closely to their charges of thievery and corruption that each side will bring and prove against the other, believe what they prove, then go and vote the independent ticket.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

At a regular meeting of Chickasaw county Alliance, Mississippi, the following resolutions introduced by L. F. Baskin, were unanimously adopted: Whereas we have received numerous evidences of fraternal feelings from our Western brethren and sisters, prominent among which is the resolution of the ladies of Verdigris Alliance No. 873, in Montgomery county, Kansas, and whereas we are more than willing to extend to our co-laborers an evidence of our desire for a reciprocity of kindly feelings and good will; Therefore be it resolved, that we take this method of extending to our sisters of the above referred to Alliance our heartfelt gratitude for their noble expressions as published in NATIONAL ECONOMIST of October 18, 1890, and assure them we sincerely desire to see the day when all bitterness caused by the civil war shall be buried, realizing as we do that it is for the best interest of agriculturists, West and South, and we are willing to labor faithfully for the accomplishment of the end.

Central Alliance, No. 608, Montgomery county, Kansas, sends the following for publication: Whereas, we, the ladies of Centennial Alliance, No. 608, are in full sympathy with the resolutions passed by the sisters of the Verdigris Alliance, No. 873, on the 16th day of September, 1890.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse said resolutions.

That we send fraternal greeting to our sisters in the South, and to the sisters of Verdigris Alliance.

That we will do all we can to bring about unity, peace and harmony between the West and South, and toward organizing a Womans' Alliance Aid Society.

Book Notices.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. By Charles Whiting Baker, C. E., associate editor of the Engineering News. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.25.

An interesting and instructive work on monopolies. It discloses a careful study of the subject by the author, and contains many original ideas concerning the origin, growth, present power and methods by which this great evil may be controlled. Taken altogether, it is a valuable addition to economic literature.

COLES' COMBINED SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION. "A new system of Agriculture." By A. P. Cole. Price: paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.

It consists of a new plan (patented), by which land is drained of its surplus surface water, and held in underground trenches or reservoirs, by which it escapes to the surface again when drought or continued dry weather demands, thus keeping up an even degree of moisture throughout. It is well worth a careful examination by the practical farmer.

The Sub-Treasury Plan.
O. Legon in Southern Mercury.

By consulting THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST of September 27, you will see that the unconstitutionality of the sub-treasury idea is completely set at rest by reasonable men. Now what are our congressmen going to do with their record? Loaning money to the Centennial of 1876, to the amount of \$1,500,000 and \$1,000,000 to the cotton exposition at New Orleans? Yes, they voted to loan this money, but as soon as the farmers wanted money loaned to them on their own products, the cry of unconstitutionalism, and paternalism and flooding our land with Federal officers, was raised in order to crush the earth, but I am glad to note that they have not succeeded in doing what they thought they would do when

The National Lecturer.
Lecturer Ben Terrell will lecture at the following places and dates:

WEST VIRGINIA.
Martinsburg, November 10.
Grafton, November 11.
Point Pleasant, November 12.
Alderson, November 13.

VIRGINIA.
Lexington, November 15.
Staunton, November 17.
Harrisonburg, November 19.
Winchester, November 20.
Berryville, November 21.
Luray, November 22.
Charlottesville, November 24.
Louisa C. H., November 25.
Richmond, November 26.
Hampton, November 27.

County officers are earnestly requested to see that all necessary arrangements are made to entertain Brother Terrell while with us, and that due publicity is given to the appointments in their respective localities.

J. J. SILVEY, State Sec'y.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Under this head subscribers will be given a chance to advertise lands or farms they may have for sale at a very low special rate.

The following rates apply to yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST only. All advertisements will be set in nonpareil type (this notice is in nonpareil type) and cost the same sum as the ordinary Notices will cost, namely eight words to the line. Prices: Five lines or less, one insertion, 50 cents; four insertions, \$1.00; three months, \$3.00. Over five lines, first insertion, 10 cents per line; after first insertion, five cents per line each insertion. For example, a notice of 128 words would be 16 lines, and would cost \$1.00 for one month, or \$3.00 for three months, \$6.00.

These rates apply only to farms and lands owned by the advertiser.

YOU ARE IN A BAD FIX.
But we will cure you if you will pay us. Men, Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated, suffering from early Evil Habits, or Later Indiscretion, send for **BOOK OF LIFE**, written by the greatest specialist of the day, and sent (sealed).

DR. PARKER,
153 N. Spruce Street, Nashville, Tenn.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST is now prepared to offer any one of the following articles as premiums, to be sent postage paid from this office, for clubs of subscribers at one dollar per annum:

CLUBS OF TWO.

The National Economist Hand-Book of Facts and Alliance Information, containing about 100 pages of statistical and other well selected matter.

CLUBS OF THREE.

One copy of "Philosophy of Price," by N. A. Dunning, bound in cloth.

One copy of book of facts of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, No. 1, containing 46 pages of solid reading, including the articles on "Railways" and "History and Government." It is a valuable premium.

CLUBS OF FIVE.

One copy of "Plutocracy; or, American White Slavery," by Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia; bound in paper. A valuable and interesting book.

One copy of bound volume of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, No. 2, containing over 400 pages of solid reading matter.

CLUBS OF TEN.

One copy of "Philosophy of Price," by N. A. Dunning, bound in cloth.

One year's subscription to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

CLUBS OF FIFTEEN.

One copy of "History of the Wheel and the Alliance, and The Impending Revolution," by W. S. Morgan.

To receive either of these club premiums it is not necessary to send all of the names at once, but notice of intention to claim the premium should accompany the first order.

CLUBS OF TWENTY.

The President, Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Board are located at 519 Ninth street northwest, Washington, D. C.

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Secretary—J. P. Oliver, Dadeville.

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President—John P. Russ, El Paso.

Secretary—R. H. Morehead, Hazen.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

be pressed with renewed vigor, and either the sub-treasury plan or "something better" must and will become the law of the land.

DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There is great danger, now that the Alliance has received national recognition through the results of the election, that the members will relax their efforts and rest content with present advantages. To do so would jeopardize the usefulness of the order and nullify the results of past efforts. Instead of being satisfied with what has been achieved, it is the duty of every member of the Alliance to dedicate himself or herself anew to its principles and labor more earnestly than ever before in strengthening and building up the order. By so doing the present success can be utilized and the order greatly benefited. What has been accomplished is the result of persistent labor. It is the fruits of years of unremitting toil in the field of reform. This labor must be continued or every point that has been gained will be surely lost. Let the brotherhood everywhere recognize this fact and act accordingly. Let every legitimate means be tried to further the cause for which the Alliance is contending. The enemies of the order will not sleep. Every effort possible will now be made to lessen the power of the Alliance. It will be attacked upon all sides, and will require the united support of all its members to defend it against these assaults. Let no member of the Alliance think that the battle is won, but rather consent to believe that the fight is but just begun. Instead of the present being a time for rest, it is a period for work, for constant watchfulness and an unwavering zeal. Remember, he that endures to the end shall receive the reward.

A FINANCIAL FLURRY.

The panic is on in Wall street, and a general crash is imminent. Failures reaching up to tens of millions have already occurred. Reports from New York say:

Never before in the history of Wall street has there been such a collapse in values as was recorded in many securities to day. The panic which resulted is ascribed universally to the scarcity of money. In the stock exchange no money was offered, but borrowers anxiously bid for funds and the fate was held as high as 1/2 per cent premium and legal interest right up to the close. This is equal to 180 per cent per annum but even at this rate money could not be obtained, and one broker, David Richinford, who held off until one minute of the close, was then compelled to suspend. Other brokers, it is thought, who could not take in their stocks, will have to suspend to-morrow.

Secretary Womodom declares his inability to render aid. He says the surplus in the treasury is now reduced to \$9,000,000. This proves the utter folly of the present financial policy of buying bonds at a high premium and anticipating in-

terest for the sole purpose of aiding the gamblers of Wall street, when the country would be better off if the whole lot were sunk in the middle of the ocean. The truth about this panic is, the inflation is going out of the watered railroad, insurance and other stocks and bonds, which will be a benefit to all other business in the end. The inflation was taken out of all the products of labor long ago. Since that time the same operation has been gradually working its way toward Wall street. It is now there, and the gamblers of that locality are simply learning the lesson which the farmer learned some time ago. When all species of business began to feel the hard times which labor has felt for many years, a general demand for better conditions will be made. Let no one who labors in production worry about any disaster that may overtake the manipulators of Wall street. When they prosper, labor is being robbed. When they are in distress they are learning a lesson that may result in good.

THE COMMON WELFARE.

A letter from T. W. Whately is published in the Cotton Plant on the objection that the cotton planters of South Carolina have no common interest with the western grain farmer that would be advanced by the sub-treasury plan:

It is objected that the price of western farm produce would be advanced to the injury of the cotton planter, under the operation of the bill. We hope and expect that farm produce all over the whole country will advance in price, for we are all in the same boat, and what will benefit one section in that particular will benefit the whole. If the western and eastern farmers get more for their produce, thereby they can and will use more of our cotton goods and pay better prices for them; and it will work just the same way for us; if we get better prices for our cotton, we can afford to pay our laborers better prices for their labor, which will enable them to live better, to consume and pay for a much larger quantity of western produce than they do at present. The spirit and design of the Alliance is to wipe out sectional lines and animosities, and to unite the whole people of this great country into an indissoluble bond of brotherhood whose ruling motive shall be to labor for the good of the whole country. Sectional strife and party spirit are the chief agencies of our oppression and depression; eliminate them from the struggle, and our march would be onward and upward to a higher and happier state of existence. But if we are not prepared to take so broad and catholic a view of the situation, self interest should urge us to cultivate a kind and friendly feeling with the west, for it is the seat of empire, and our interests are identical; we are the chief agricultural producers of the country, and the sub-treasury

plan will work equally well in the cotton section.

THE SUB-TREASURY IN VIRGINIA.

J. Thomas Goode, Esq., has published a letter correcting a newspaper statement that a very large proportion of the Alliance of Virginia oppose the sub-treasury bill. He says:

In reply, I wish to state that I was a delegate to the Lynchburg convention, and a member of the committee to which was referred the sub-treasury bill. That it was endorsed by more than a two-thirds vote of the committee. That when it came before the convention, a member who opposed the bill offered resolution, on the ground of "harmony," that the question be laid on the table. And many of the warmest supporters of the bill voted for the sake of harmony. This I thought unwise, as I felt sure the opposers of the bill would herald it to the world that the bill had been defeated, when in truth, if it had been brought to a vote, fully two-thirds of the members would have endorsed it. Of this I am satisfied from the best canvass I can make of the question. As soon as the resolution was passed, I remarked to the leader of the opposition—who had also been a member of the committee which endorsed the bill—that his strategy was worthy of Stonewall Jackson, that he had changed sure defeat into a seeming victory. I was also a member of the committee which framed the Alliance platform, and on account of the previous action of the convention, the sub-treasury bill was not considered. * * * I am president of our county Alliance and know most of the members. We have nineteen sub-Alliances, and I know not a single member who opposes the sub-treasury bill.

KANSAS IN CONGRESS.

For years the Sunflower State has been justly proud of its congressional delegation. With Ingalls and Plumb in the Senate, and Ryan, Peters, Perkins, Morrill, Anderson, Finster and Turner in the House, we have stood in even rank with the best and most self-respecting States of the Union. At least four members of our delegation in the House have acquired national distinction and were recognized as among the leading republican members of that body. At no time has Kansas had to blush for her representatives, but she has always had occasion to congratulate herself upon the ability and fidelity with which her interests were pursued in Congress. But what falling off from this proud distinction now comes in the election of the demagogues and piebald political rustlers of the people's party. What good citizen of Kansas will not blush to see his State, the proud mother of able and patriotic men, represented at Washington by such broken-down political hacks as Clover, Baker, John Davis and Jere Simpson? Without influence, intelligence, experience or patriotism, these wailers at the times and prophets of calamity will be a reproach to the State and a cause of public disappointment and humiliation. They will be put where they belong, at the bottom of the most insignificant committee. They will be consulted about nothing. The interests of their State will be forgotten or disregarded, and "the Kansas delegation" will be an epithet of reproach and a sign-post to warn foolish people of other States against a similar catastrophe. Unfortunate Kansas, that the political methods of the South, the boycott, the secret signs, the passwords, grips and political catchwords, can prevail against principles and parties. Unfortunate for us when a pack of ex-

confederate conspirators can induce our farmers to send to Washington pygmies in place of men who have reflected honor and glory upon the State. Unfortunate people, who have been cajoled into an exhibition of folly too serious and too conspicuous not to bear bitter fruit for many years to come! Kansas is in disgrace. At last a Southern invasion has accomplished its purpose and revenged its section for the indignities of a quarter of a century ago. We are a laughing-stock, and a Democratic Congress will snap its fingers at us from Washington. Thanks to bleeding Kansas, the South is in the saddle again.

The above is taken from the Topeka Capital, as a specimen of mendacious journalism without a parallel at the present time. If the whole North and Northwest could be searched it is not likely a single newspaper of even local reputation would be found that could be induced to reprint this article. The more this article is considered the greater appears the patriotism, labor and final victory of the brethren of Kansas in the overthrow of a Senator who would consent that such a paper should champion his cause. This editorial will be recognized as the vicious snarl of a defeated and demoralized conspiracy, the hypocritical cant of an overthrown and rejected domination. The plutocratic tendency of Kansas has been checked by the bold and fearless work of the Alliance, and the brethren are both able and willing to accept the responsibility. The Capital can content its soul with this assurance, that a party that can transform a majority of over 80,000 into a minority, is perfectly able to take care of itself. There is not a shadow of doubt that John Davis, Ben Clover and Jere Simpson will reflect as much credit to the State of Kansas as Senator Ingalls and the present Congressmen. Besides this, these men have learned that the war is over; that prosperity and plenty always wait upon peace and fraternity. Being convinced of this, they will seek at all times to destroy sectionalism and sectional hate; and labor for the building up of fraternal feelings and the good of the whole country. In this they will differ widely from the present representation of Kansas in Congress.

If the difference in methods is not satisfactory the people will say so at the next election. As it is, the Alliance assumes that the people are satisfied, and will prepare itself for still greater victories.

Class Legislation.
BY HARRY HINTON.

We have often seen a question made odious and condemned by the very parties who of all others in another way have profited by, and sanctioned the question in dispute. It is the same old cry, "look out for pickpockets." Who are these who antagonize the people's measures with questions of constitutionality, absurdity, and class legislation? Are they jack-

anapes or school boys unlearned in the history of law making in this country? No, sir, no; they are old men, representative men, men often chosen by the people to further their legislative interests. These very men whom the people delight to honor have turned their worst enemies. Is there anything strange in this? No, sir; nothing strange. It is history repeating itself. The freest peoples, the proudest republics, experienced this crucial test of free existence when their rulers became wolves and cajoled and fattened on the property of the people. It is nothing strange; it is nothing new.

Let me ask one question right here. Did you ever know the common people to wreck and ruin a free government? No, never. It is always some shrewd friend of theirs who does the mischief. It was so in Rome, it was so in Greece. Who, then, should the people consider enemies of this republic? Any man who attempts to impose on their ignorance, be he a gray-haired veteran or a learned Solomon; no fame, no gray hairs, no resounding eloquence, no honors already wrongly acquired should shield such a man from popular contempt.

On the statute books of this nation we find hundreds of laws of the same constitutional status as the sub-treasury plan. On these same books we find thousands of the nature of class legislation. The whole history of the government is bristling with class legislation. No sooner than the mass of the people came forward with some measure for their own good all along down the line of plutocracy and their imps was heard, "beware of pickpockets," "beware of pickpockets." It is class legislation; it is unconstitutional; it is absurd. Near 4,000 articles manufactured or produced in this country are protected by a tariff. The manufacturers of said articles have laws passed especially for their benefit. Is not this class legislation? The government spends over \$7,000,000 per annum for the benefit of the Indians. Is not this class legislation? The nation spends near \$100,000,000 as pensions. Is not this class legislation? The government lends national banks money at 1 per cent on bonds placed in hand as collateral. Is not this class legislation? We find nearly all the laws on finance class legislation and damnable robbery; and go on to the end of the black chapter.

The truth will flash on your minds in one instant that the idea of class advantage in the laws of our country is the cause of all this party muddle and hurrah. Classes contending against classes for the advantage by law. There is scarcely one law in a thousand which does not affect some class interest. Every department of the government is clamoring for more pay and more patronage. Every profession and calling is clamoring for more protection. The warring elements of society each is looking toward the government as a liberal patron or a protecting father. This condition has existed since the earliest days of the republic. It is the foundation stone of all party differences. It is the capsheaf and

glory of party success. No, sir. Whether the sub-treasury bill is class legislation or not, is not the question. The question is whether you are going to be false to the people and true and faithful to the plutocracy. That is the question.

Such dodging and quirkings! You dodge behind the constitution. The boys soon found your toes sticking out there. You squirm about impracticality and take whisky and silver bullion on deposit and issue money at one per cent tax. Don't pass the sub-treasury bill! It is class legislation. Look out for pickpockets! It is paternalism! It is socialism! It is dangerous! Lookout for pickpockets!

Let the plutocracy consult together and arrange another schedule of action by which they may continue the people in slavery. Their old methods which have worked so long and so well are about to prove abortive. The class legislation of the tariff on account of its intricacy and metaphysics, has served this corrupt gang very well. They threw this bone to the dogs while they gathered the peaches. They shun the discussion of the money question as they would shun the small pox or yellow fever.

John Essex, down the country, was always coming to Major Lynch and telling him that Jim Small was continually stealing corn out of his crib. In like manner Jim Small was going to the Major and telling that John Essex was ever and anon stealing corn. This nonplussed the Major; for here were two honest men accusing each other of thievery. So he concealed himself in an old hogshead near by on Friday night, and by times Jim Small came and got a bag of corn and John Essex stood out and watched. On the next Friday night John Essex came and stole a bag of corn and Jim Small stood out and watched. That is precisely the way with the two political parties. On plunder and corruption they live. If one robs the people by one set of laws, the other in time, robs by another batch of laws, and they both are reporting on each other; but each watch while the other steals that the people may not find out anything on the financial question.

Anything to divert and deceive the masses! After years of paternal and socialistic legislation, and that too in the interest of classes already the wealthiest and not composing a tenth of the population, our party counselors advise if there is any legislation wrongly enacted, the proper way would be to repeal such legislation. This is impudence, hypocrisy or ignorance. Should you repeal Mills' law purchasing bonds at a premium, would that save the fifty-two millions already given away? Should you repeal the law demonetizing silver, would that restore the billions already lost to the common people and make it possible for the bonds to sell at a premium? Should you repeal the national banking act, would that restore the billions wrenched from the people in the form of usury and by capitalistic combinations? Should you repeal

the credit strengthening act, would that save the half billion put in the pockets of the bondsmen? Should you repeal the funding acts, would that save to the people the billions gone into the hands of a particular class? Should you repeal all class legislation on the tariff question, would that restore the money those consumers have paid out who were not interested in this legislation? No, sir, no. Such cajolery is provoking. The way the thread has been wound up on the ball it must be unwound. Instead of repealing all of this tyrannical and paternal legislation, we must have counteracting and remedial legislation as the easiest to procure and as the easiest and gentlest in its workings.

The people are in a pitiable condition, not so much on account of the fact that they are made poor by the laws of that country for which they and their fathers fought, as on account of the fact their minds are confused, their passions and prejudices inflamed; and their political integrity and morals debauched, and that, too, by that very government whom all thought should redeem the world from slavery. The plutocracy has in its employ the most eloquent and brilliant talent of the nation and the readiest and wittiest writers of the press, well knowing they must deceive the people before they can enslave them. So it was, when Grecian and Roman liberty sank to rise no more. Let us search the English language for proper terms to characterize the statesmen who are tramping upon the sacred blood of fallen heroes and bringing about mediaeval slavery, and then, "who will believe our report?"

Ha! Little honor to be much believed, And most pernicious purpose! Seeming, seeming!

I will proclaim thee, Angelo; look for't. Angelo—Who would believe thee, Isabel; My unsoiled name, the austerness of my life; My vouch against you, and my place i' the state,

Will so your accusation over-weigh,

That you shall stife in your own report,

And smell of calumny.

So, after we have told these statesmen of this paternal class legislation which has despoiled us of our substance and is bringing us into poverty and bondage, they will tell us to repeal those laws, and by whom? By the parties. By the parties! Indeed! Thus they bid us seek redemption of the devil and would send lambs to the wolves for protection.

Blessed be the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Millions of our land see the danger menacing our blood bought republic, and shoulder to shoulder, they are standing in the breach and will rescue it from the fate of its predecessors if human effort can avail. Since class legislation is the cause of our wrongs, we shall have class legislation to right those wrongs. Since paternalism and socialism has robbed us of the reward of our toil, paternalism and socialism must meete out every man justice.

Justice, Oh royal duke! Dishonor not your eye By throwing it on any other object Till you have heard me in my true complaint And given me justice, justice, justice.

Take away all class legislation from the government and it becomes a lifeless and limpless corpse; it is a machine with no power, a balloon without gas. True, all classes who either ask or receive class legislation invariably argue that it is for the "general welfare," and, true, often other classes are indirectly and to some extent benefited, but in no case equal to the class for whose benefit such legislation was directly enacted. Such is true of some of the tariff legislation, but is in no sense true of some of the financial legislation, for it was a direct robbery of all classes. This fact grows out of the sympathy of the different industrial callings; that is manufacturing, commerce and agriculture. Agriculture comes with her sub-treasury bill in order to receive a direct benefit in the case of tariff legislation, still arguing that it will indirectly be to the advantage of commerce and manufacturing. We will cover it so far as the truth will allow us with the "general welfare," for we have not learned how to play the liar and the hypocrite as yet. Still we will assert from the nature of the calling that if agriculture is benefited it will more enhance the general welfare than any other class legislation. We also assert that the application of tariff protection to American agriculture in most important cases is a hollow mockery. Since, then, this important and valuable branch of industry has not received its just proportion of class legislation, and has assisted in supporting thousands of weak infants to crowning manhood, she demands that at the eleventh hour that she be placed upon an equal plane with her sisters. Her demands are justice. Upon justice the republic will thrive; without it it will die.

Decline of American Statesmanship.

By J. M. WHITEHEAD.

We hear it on every hand, that our statesmen are not the giants they once were. It seems to be a conceded fact that they do not measure up in point of ability with the men who occupied their places fifty years ago. It is said: "There are few men of large caliber in American public life in this day and generation, and that the standard seems to be declining."

If this be true, it is worth while that thinking and patriotic men should begin to study the cause of this decline. That there is an abundance of first class talent in the country can scarcely be doubted, for we find evidence of it in all departments of business and professional life. Then, why is it not found in the public service? If it is true, as is claimed, that there is not a man of commanding ability in the lower house of Congress, and not one of first class talent in the Senate, then there must be a cause for it. It is said as an evidence of this that McKinley and Mills are the leaders of their respective parties in the House and Ingalls and Blackburn in the Senate. Think of it for a moment. Could such a debate as that which took place in the United States Senate some years ago, between the two last named Senators, ever have occurred between Clay and Webster, or Calhoun, or even John Ran-

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dolph, the Virginia cynic—such low-flung, undignified personalities. Take the great debate between Webster and Hayne, and lay it down by the side of this fish-womans' quarrel, if you would realize how wonderfully statesmanship has declined. For Blackburn it may be offered as an excuse, that "one must fight the devil with fire." But there is a more exalted way and a more consuming fire, than that of denouncing a fellow Senator as one who "prosecuted jawhawkers for robbing hen-roosts."

Henry Clay was in the House with John Randolph of Roanoke. Ingalls is a small imitation of the eccentric Virginian, with the exception that Randolph was always original and Ingalls is not. It has been proven on Ingalls that he will even change his religious belief to get the chance to use some eloquent funeral oration delivered by one of the old masters five hundred years before he was born, and palm it off on his fellow Senators successfully as his own. Randolph was incapable of conduct like this. Clay and Randolph sometimes locked horns in debate, but the great Whig leader never lowered his dignity to engage in mud-slinging with his eccentric rival. There was then and is now a better way to treat such men, and Clay had the genius to adopt it. I do not refer to the duel between them, growing out of a tilt in the house, for Mr. Clay never failed to bear off the palm in debate by the lofty magnanimity of his bearing and the grand sweep of his eloquence. Ingalls goes cavorting around in the Senate like a Spanish bull in a china ship, smashing, cracking right and left, and most of the Senators are afraid of him. Some of them are unable to meet him with his own weapons, and are without capacity to rise above him, except in owl-like wisdom and silence. The consequence is that they sit still and let him disgrace the country, by a silent acknowledgement that he is the most talented Senator in that august assembly, as he is in fact the only one capable of filling the galleries.

Now why this decline in statesmanship in Congress? A leading daily paper expresses it thus forcibly: "The new men are mostly of the stamp of machine politicians; men whose capacity better fit them for election wire-pullers than for conducting affairs of State." Sometimes it happens that one hunting smaller game stumps his toe against the top of a mountain of gold jutting up above the surface of the earth, and this is what the editor did in the paragraph above quoted. Machines are not adapted to making and turning out men like Clay, Webster and Calhoun, Benton, McDuffee, Silas Wright and their colleagues. Men of noble instincts and lofty aspirations can not obtain their consent to do the practical work in politics required as the conditions of success to reach places of high public trust, and therefore content themselves to move quietly along in more humble walks of life. This is not intended to reflect on conventions or primary elections fairly conducted. The machine work in politics is back of all this. It is in the methods by

which the work is prepared beforehand for these agencies of the people, and by which public sentiment even is sometimes manufactured by unfair and dishonest means. Skillful manipulation of influences and political trades too often take the plan of honest endeavor, predicated on merit and adaptability to fill the places. These are modern devices unknown to our forefathers, who would have thought such tricks and selfishness unworthy of honorable aspirations.

It is a mistake to suppose, as some are inclined to do, that small salaries have anything to do with it.

The salary of the President of the United States was \$25,000 until during Grant's administration. Hays was the first President elected after the salary was raised to \$50,000. Salaries have been gradually going up since the government was founded, and statesmanship has been as certainly going down. Henry Clay and congressmen of his time received \$8 per day while actually in session. Mills and Reed and their colleagues receive \$5,000 a year without regard to length of time employed. Men of brains are not the most grasping after wealth. The simple lives led by our forefathers on small salaries was conducive to the production of great minds. Men of great capacity do not refuse now to go to Congress or the Senate because of the insufficiency of the pay. The salary itself when large becomes a corrupting motive to induce shallow men, with means, to strive for places of distinction, where if the pay were not so great they would spend less to obtain, it thereby improving the chances for the brainy men without money.

Diogenes was a wiser man than Alexander and would have made a safer congressman if they had been citizens of this republic, although he had nothing and wanted nothing, while Alexander wanted empires and was still unsatisfied. It would not be safe or wise for this republic to allow Vanderbilt to fix the salary of public men by the amount he pays his cook, although this is sometimes cited as a reason for such action.

Running off after the whims of such men would be dangerous in the extreme. Vanderbilt is himself very rich, but his intellectual endowments have never been regarded as at all above ordinary. If money would command brains Vanderbilt would possess more than anybody. But his stomach is his God, hence the estimate placed by him on the services of a cook. The Police Gazette makes more money than any religious paper in the Union, not because it is better, but because it is worse. Because Vanderbilt cares nothing for the pleasures of the mind does not prove that increased pay in the public service will result in relegating incapacity to the rear and in substituting in their stead the best and most capable men that the country can afford. To suppose so is to conclude that man's love of gain is measured by his brain power, and that his love of country and the well-being of his fellow-men is swallowed up in love of filthy lucre. Exactly the contrary

is true. As man's reliance upon his intellectuality increases, just in that proportion does his feeling of dependence on material things diminish.

RAILWAY CAPITALIZATION.

The second annual report of the statistician of the Interstate Railway Commission, Mr. Henry C. Adams, is interesting, covering exhaustively the subjects of inquiry officially undertaken. From the comment of the statistician upon capitalization the following new presentation of one phase is made:

In view of the slight provision made for the payment of bonds, and of the marked tendency for new and consolidated mortgages to be drawn for long periods, it seems right to say that there is an observable purpose to constitute railway obligations a perpetual indebtedness on railway property. A purchase is made by road A, out of its earnings, of something over \$5,000,000 of the bonds of road B. The result of this purchase is that \$250,000 is paid each year out of the earnings of road B to road A. The directors of road A might, it is true, pass this amount to its stockholders in the form of increased dividends, but under the conditions assumed this would not be likely to occur. It is more probable that the directors of road A would assign this \$250,000 to pay the interest accruing on \$5,000,000 of its own bonds, and in this manner render possible a reduction of freight and passenger rates to a corresponding amount.

This being the case, the result of the purchase by road A of \$5,000,000 bonds issued by road B would work to the advantage of the public in the same way and to the same extent as the payment by road A of one-half of its own funded debt.

It is not necessary to trace the effect of a purchase of stock of one company by another company. The general effect of corporate purchase of railway property is in the same direction.

In view of such considerations, it is interesting to notice what is the size of the quasi sinking fund thus described. The amount of railway bonds and railway stocks outstanding June 30, 1889, was, as stated above, \$8,518,718,578. The distribution of this amount on the line of classification suggested, is shown in the following statement:

Item.	Owed by railway corporations.	Owned by railway corporations.
Stocks—\$4,251,350,733	\$247,740,399	\$3,463,459,330
Bonds—4,267,547,859	304,233,502	3,963,955,357
Total. 8,518,718,578	1,151,972,901	7,366,745,677

It is not claimed that the \$304,233,502 bonds returned as the amount held by railway corporations measures the payment of railway funded indebtedness, or that the sum of stocks and bonds so held, amounting to \$1,151,972,901, should be deducted from the total of railway capital before determining the amount that has a claim upon current earnings; but, repeating what was said above, such facts as these tend to abate somewhat the rigor of the conclusion that the policy adopted by railway management is one that inevitably increases the weight of permanent indebtedness.

In order to state clearly what is

The Sub-Treasury.
By J. H. ROBERTSON, MT. VENCO, VA.

To persons who have the opportunity to read both sides, it is amusing to observe how the enemies of Alliance principles persist in putting out their brains against the sub-treasury plan. Such is the strength of this remarkable financial system, that a fair summary of the opposition arguments enables the mind to obtain a better grasp of its merits and of its beauties. The papers that publish these arguments are therefore effective agents in the making of converts to the peoples' cause. In neglecting to publish the plan and the arguments which elucidate its bearings, these papers are unjust to such of their leaders as are limited to them for information.

It is a remarkable fact that a subject of such great interest to a majority of citizens should be ignored by a large portion of the political press, the peculiar province of which ought to be to give information on political subjects. Such an article as that published in the Atlanta Constitution, under the signature of "Georgian," is, and ought to be, of vastly more interest to the average rural citizen than whether Peter Smith or John Jones shall be permitted to suck the public teat. The withholding of such information must, of necessity, force the patrons of these papers to seek it where it can be found. In the great battle between the people and monopoly, the interest of all (monopolist included) demands that the individual's interest must give way to the general welfare. Under the same environment human nature must ever realize that the government is that 2,000 men exercise this tremendous power over the people. Not a public improvement of any kind can be suggested but what this class connive and contrive by legislative enactment to fasten interest-bearing debts on the people. Through this source there is taken from the people, the hardy toilers, nearly \$200,000,000 annually. In this calculation corporate and private debts are not figured, all of these increase the burden to gigantic proportions.

It is the interest of those who possess the securities for these and all other interest-bearing debts that money should be scarce and that they have the power to regulate its volume. We may rest assured that when they want to buy the means of life, the productions of labor and the laborer's time, they will manage the best they know how to make money scarce; and when they have anything to sell to have it plenty. They will manage to contract and expand the volume of money so as to give themselves an advantage over labor every time. As a class they care nothing about the production of wealth; they study to accumulate it, and they are very successful, as the following figures will show:

Thousands of men and women, in consequence of idleness, at the very commencement of winter, are threatened with starvation. Thousands more, in consequence of the high price of fuel, caused by a combination of coal operators, and wages totally inadequate to meet the expenses of a comfortable and respectable living, thousands with the prospect of freezing to death. What does it mean? Poverty increasing; intense and steadily increasing competition with labor in nearly every vocation of industry; an army of idlers crowding upon the workers everywhere; mechanics and artizans in every calling crying "scab" at the poor fellow who has no alternative but to fight for place, to work for what he can get or die by starvation.

A decrepit, homeless and hungry humanity, swelling in number every day, audible groans of want, woe and misery coming up from every mining, manufacturing and commercial district and from many agricultural localities throughout the civilized world. Hard-working men and women everywhere, that have struggled for years to secure homes, find themselves daily turned into the street, the little surplus earnings beyond a bare subsistence not being enough to satisfy the

greedy demand of interest on debt—the monster that night and day absorbs the wealth produced and sets the millions who earn it adrift. From 1870 to 1880 our national valuation reached the sum of \$43,600,000,000. The accumulating process is still going on in favor of the capitalist and against the laborer. Interest on public debts and schemes for refunding are the sources of the income of the aristocratic and most profligate classes in all civilized countries; for the last half a century all the legal talent they could employ has been engaged in a struggle to make the laws and master the situation in the United States so as to insure the permanence of the mortgage system in the interest of their progeny.

The True Commonwealth Club, of Washington, D. C., discusses economics at its stated meetings. Its last meeting was opened by Prof. J. L. McCreary, who said among other good things:

The stock argument is that the government is corrupt, and can not be safely trusted with business enterprise.

This is on the assumption that the government is something apart from the people, and above the people, whereas it is the people's creature, and should serve them. The people should realize that the government is not to fear and distrust it, and should seek to mold and shape it. They should learn to look upon it as a creature of their will. They should cease to fear and distrust it, and should seek to mold and shape it. They should turn a deaf ear to those who seek to use it as a scarecrow to frighten them into inaction.

If the people are to secure from government that protection which forms its only claim to exist, they must throw off all party allegiance, and demand of all candidates the strongest pledges of fidelity to their interests, and sustain none who do not intelligently and faithfully fulfill those pledges. They need no revolutionary schemes of socialism, communism or anarchy. The present machinery of government, in this country, is all they could wish.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Catahoula, La., Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union sends the following for publication: "Resolved by the Catahoula Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, that we extend our thanks to Brother Linus Tanner, of Cheneyville, La., for the able manner in which he deals with the opponents of the sub-treasury plan in No. 26 of the ECONOMIST, and to the Legislative Committee of the National Alliance, and the NATIONAL ECONOMIST for the many and fearless stand they take in the defense of the laboring classes."

Nathan Hiatt, Exeter, Mo., writes: "Brothers, the great financial campaign of 1892 is still drawing nearer, and the question is, are we to run this government and have a government of republican democracy, with the supreme power in the hands of the whole body of the people, or must it still be an unconstitutional aristocratic despotism run by Wall street, New York, Liverpool and London, with the supreme power in the hands of a few men, the majority of whom have no interest in this government except it be to rob and enslave the American people?"

Mrs. Lucinda Merrell, Spanish Fort, Montague county, Texas, believes in the sub-treasury plan. Present Congressmen can not offer anything better or they certainly would, she thinks, and not spend their time playing poker while in Washington, and elec-

tioneering when at home. "Most all the women are true Alliance men in Texas are for the sub-treasury, first, last and all the time. I must say something about THE ECONOMIST. It is the best educator I ever saw, but I don't much like the 'Georgian' long-winded piece. I don't think so much advice concerning the Democratic party is good for the Order. The drouth sufferers of West Texas have not forgotten the last Democratic administration. If we want to unite the North and South we must leave partisanship and sectionalism aside."

O. R. Harris, of Dranesville, Ga., writes: "Why have you stopped sending me THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST? My time does not run out until next February. I have not got one in three weeks. I have missed getting the last three numbers. Now, gentlemen, I can afford to do without my Nashville Advocate, and my Wesleyan Advocate, for I can read my Bible when I fail so get them. I can also do without my daily Constitution, for I have my weekly to fall back upon, but, gentlemen, when you fail to send me THE ECONOMIST, I cannot find anything that will answer in its place. The ECONOMIST is the paper of papers with me. I wish that every Alliance man would take it. It is the greatest educator in the way of a paper, that I know of. May God bless you in your efforts to educate the people. How I do appreciate our paper. Send it to me regularly."

T. W. Taylor, Fountain City, Ind., complains of non-arrival of late of THE ECONOMIST. The paper has not omitted an issue, but has not been fully up to date of publication for three weeks, because of more than a week's actual loss of working time in October, while moving the office of publication to present quarters. The mails are to blame for missing numbers, though delays have been unavoidable, but it is hoped will not occur in future, as everything is now working smoothly, and the presses running all the time recovering lost time. If the brother read the "Georgian" article with great interest, the purpose of publication in this paper was served in his case. Its publication should not have been regretted by him if uncoupled with such indifference by THE ECONOMIST as would indicate an adoption of the views of "Georgian" politically. Editorial comment was made calling attention to the political views of the article, coupled with a disclaimer. It is a strong plea for the Alliance, that many honest men in either party insist that the carrying out of its purposes would be but the honest rule of the principles to which their party stand pledged. Mr. Taylor is given in full: "For near three weeks we received no ECONOMIST here, but last Thursday the October 25 number came to hand. In it I notice a second communication from the pen of 'Georgian' which I have read with great interest, but much regretted its publication in our national organ. Let me say at once that any attempt to take the F. A. and I. U. into the fold of the Democratic party will be not only disastrous to the Alliance but to the best interests of the entire country. The Alliance has exerted a wonderful influence in shaping the avowed principles of all political parties; but to claim that the Democratic party is now ready to champion the measures it advocates is proof positive that the party making the claim is so wrapped up in the interest of his party that he can not see the effect of his utterances. He certainly knows but little of the feelings of the people of the Northern States, or he would never have made the proposition to merge the Alliance in the Democratic party. The Alliance has secured the wonderful power and influence it yields solely upon the assumption that it is entirely non-partisan in spirit and action; and now that the people of all sections are beginning to look to it as the coming savior of the nation, that its national organ should countenance an effort to destroy the nation, will do more to revive the spirit of sectional hatred than anything the Republican party has done in the last decade. The great work of the Alliance is the education of the people in the principles of just and righteous government, and the importance of establishing fraternal relations among the people of all sections, and this work can only be done by standing aloof from all political partisanship."

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Another Panic in Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Wall street enjoyed an old-time sensation to-day. The excitement which has prevailed for several days, caused by alarming cables from London and Paris, continued when the stock exchange opened this morning. These cablegrams had it that one stock house and one big cotton operator in London were among those who would go to the wall, and there were other rumors, alarming, though somewhat vague, floating about, all of them tending to make the New York market a trifle panicky. Traders found it hard to make sales, and the scenes on the floor of the exchange were lively enough to fill the galleries from the hour of opening. Just before noon, when the excitement was highest, and when to the uninitiated in the galleries the brokers on the floor represented howling dervishes more than anything else, an event occurred that turned the scene to one of quiet and solemnity.

Friday. The object in raising the rate, of course, is to make the rate of interest so high in London that it will discourage speculators from buying foreign securities, deter promoters of foreign enterprises from borrowing money or gold to send out of the country, and also, on the other hand, to draw money in gold from any other country where rates of interest are lower than in London. The fact that money has been much lower in Paris for some months past than in London has encouraged the belief that gold could be drawn from there to London, but the Bank of France, which now holds only 1,190,000,000 francs of gold, or say \$239,000,000, against 1,316,700,000 francs, or say \$365,000,000, at the end of June, refuses to sell any more gold, or part with it in loans or any other way. The borrower can get no specie but silver, of which the Bank of France holds about \$250,000,000.

scene to one of quiet and solemnity. This was the sudden death of one of the old members of the Exchange, who was stricken with apoplexy and died before he could be moved from the floor. The member was James Struthers, stock broker, of No. 2 Exchange Court. At about 1 o'clock money-lenders began to appear in the loan crowd of the stock exchange. They offered the money which they had been holding back for better rates and found many eager takers. Rates quickly ran up to 25 and 50 per cent and then $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and interest, which is about equal to about 90 per cent per year. At about the same time there came a sharp rally in the stock market and prices began to advance, but the bears raided sugar and prices fell off again to the lowest point of the day. Among the extreme declines was the Manhattan, 8 per cent, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 6 per cent. The impression seems to be gaining ground that only prompt action on the part of the Bank of France can avert a panic in London, the reverberations of which will be felt all over the world. The situation in London is becoming painfully strained. South America, South Africa and Egypt, in all of which England's moneyed interests are very large, are calling on the Bank of England for more gold, and the bank cannot respond.

In New York the rates of interest for money are still too much above those of London to permit the export of any gold to London. Exchange in this market is still from two to three points below the gold-exporting point, and likely to stay so. It is this situation in London, and with it the prospect that the Bank of England may be obliged to raise the rates of discount still higher, until the rates of interest in London are above those in New York, in order to compel the exports of gold from here, that is obliging all the London and English speculators in stocks to sell out. It is this that brought us an almost constant stream of stocks from London during October. The rates of exchange, however, in this market do not show that any large amount of money is being remitted for stocks sold for London account, and this makes it appear that London has been so much depleted of American stocks that there cannot be many more to come. As remarked above, the rates of exchange fail to show any evidence of large remittances for stocks sold on London account, and the presumption is at least admissible that there has been less real selling by London than is currently reported. The panic seems to continue from its own effects by the continual exhaustion of the margins of successive sales of

On June 19 the six greatest banks of England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands and Belgium held an aggregate of £116,913,775 in gold. On November 6 they held only £103,443,910, a decrease £13,469,855, or over \$67,000,000. This decrease of gold has been almost entirely in the three great banks of England, France and Germany, viz: Bank of England over £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000; Bank of France, nearly £5,000,000, or \$25,000,000, and bank of Germany nearly £7,000,-
or \$35,000,000. Where

Open Letter to Massachusetts Senators.

large part has gone to South America, and just now the strain upon the Bank of England for further amounts to go there and to Spain to support the credit of English enterprises in those countries, is the cause of the advance Batesville, (Mo.) Journal.

H. M. Cross, of Newburyport, Mass., who has lived South and understands the situation thoroughly, has addressed a vigorous, patriotic and statesmanlike letter through the Boston Globe to Senators

ETARY RUSK'S REPORT.

Secretary of Agriculture has
ed his annual report to the
ent. The secretary expresses
eful view of agricultural
and asserts that, without
g the effects of natural causes
ancing values, it is evident
e economic legislation of the
ision of Congress has directly
ed the farmers, and improved
ue of cereals, as he believes,
largely due to silver legis-
He traces increased ex-
ade in cattle and animal pro-
to the energetic and effective
res adopted by the depart-
or the eradication of pleuro-
onia. He declares that not
of contagious pleuro-pneu-
has been alleged to exist.
American cattle shipped to
ports since last March. He
ly recommends a law for the
tion of all animals slaug-
or interstate or foreign trade.

outlook for home sugar industry is considered favorable. A article of sugar should have produced profitably from um, varieties of which with sugar contents, have been oped through the efforts of epartment. An analysis of grown in the various States seeds distributed last spring, ate a high per cent of sugar afford conclusive proof that sections of the country are ed to a successful culture of sugar beet. He announces the lishment of three national experiment stations, devoted each to cane, sorghum and sugar.

the provisions of the tariff
Secretary Rusk finds some
inconsistencies, in that it
entire control of the sugar
manufacturing and bounty pay-
s to subordinate officers of the
Treasury Department in spite
the fact that heretofore the
Department of Agriculture has
charged with general super-

on of the sugar industry, both its cultural and manufacturing uses. It makes it the duty of Secretary of the Treasury to establish regulations as to the importation of animals, the inspection which devolves upon officers of Department of Agriculture; and decide upon questions involving similarity with the subject of animal diseases at home and abroad; whereas the Secretary of Agriculture is the only officer required by law to be informed as to the existence of animal diseases in foreign countries, and as to the possibility and probability of such diseases becoming

probability of such diseases being communicated to our domestic animals. Arrangements have been effected for having a large amount of work done in the several divisions of the department, experi-

ents with grasses, the collection of statistics, the examination of food products, etc. The production of raw silk as an indigenous industry is referred to in not very encouraging terms.

Reference is made to the forthcoming transfer of the weather bureau to the Department of Agriculture, with a declaration of the Secretary's desire to widen the present scope of the bureau so as to increase its benefits to agriculture. He strongly insists upon the necessity for a more frequent representation of the department at the meeting of agricultural and kindred societies, not only to give them encouragement but for the benefit of Department workers themselves, who will be brought into closer contact with the farmers, and become more familiar with their wants and the best means for meeting them.

In concluding he says: " I feel
simply justified in expressing my
general satisfaction at the condition
of agricultural matters in our coun-
try. A careful review of the events
of the past year, and a general survey
of the agricultural field to day, be-
oken marked improvement in the
condition of our agriculturists, and
promise well for their future and
wellbeing..."

THE Peoples' Signal (Marlin, Tex.) prints the official circular of the national president and executive committee, which some antagonizing papers have recently denounced as a "secret boycott," and comments:

If the above Alliance circular is a boycott, then it is only "diamond cut diamond" between it and Buell's instructions to individual bankers. It is only the saint fighting the devil with his own fire-brands, and if the suggestions of the national executive committee of the Farmers Alliance are put into practical operation they will find that

practical operation they will find that in the short space of one year they will have fifty papers advocating their cause where they have one now. In fact they will nearly all be Alliance organs, vying with each other to see which can be most zealous in advocacy of its principles.

The increase in population, exclusive of immigration, from 1870 to 1880 was over 22 per cent, while the increase from 1880 to 1890 on the same basis was less than 14 per cent. Bradstreet says:

Assuming for the moment that that total is approximately accurate, we find that the natural rate of increase for the troublous decade of civil war and reconstruction struggles, when the progress of population was so much retarded by war, insecurity, poverty, etc., was nearly 20 per cent. So that on the basis of Mr. Porter's figures the decade of the civil war was more favorable to the progress of population than the decade just closed, when the natural rate of increase

was only 14 per cent. A like comparison with the decade preceding the civil war shows a still greater difference. The percentage of natural increase for the decade 1860-69

over 24 per cent., or not far from double the rate computed by Porter for the decade 1880-90. The question forces itself at once upon anyone who takes the trouble to make a substitute comparison of the kind made, has the rate of natural

quarters in London probably exercising influence upon the happiness and prosperity of more people than any potentate on earth. It is trust, the name indicating its purpose.

shall be free and ballots secret. Practice, however, suggests certain amendments as desirable. These are mainly in the direction of simplification. It would be well if the ballots could be handed to the voter already folded. Men unaccus-

shall be free and ballots secret. Practice, however, suggests certain amendments as desirable. These are mainly in the direction of simplification. It would be well if the ballots could be handed to the voter already folded. Men unaccustomed to handling paper are awkward at folding. With ballots already folded they would be spared trouble and possible errors would be avoided. Apparently there is nothing whatever gained by the indorsement of stubs by the ballot clerk. The consecutive numbering furnishes ample security against the use of fraudulent ballots and indorsement is unnecessary. It offers an opportunity for the identification of men's ballots which ought to be taken away. The provision of the law which allows a man nominated by petition to have his name printed upon the otherwise straight ticket of a political party should be in some way amended for the protection of voters against deception. The Democratic candidate for Sheriff unquestionably lost a good many thousand votes yesterday by this means, an independent candidate's name being printed on tickets in all other respects like the irregular ones of his party. These and other points will be considered hereafter with helpful intent. The law is so good that no effort should be spared to make it better.

SECRETARY WINDOM was kept fully advised of the condition of the money market yesterday, but did not feel called on to take any action in the matter, beyond the purchase of all the silver bullion that was offered to the department. The director of the mint said this was done for the relief of the market. The available treasury cash balance will be used principally in the redemption of the 4½ per cent loan. The Secretary's offer of October 9, to redeem this class of bonds on presentation at par, with interest to maturity—September 1, 1891—is still open. The bonds are coming in very slowly, however, and the total redemptions to date are less than \$5,000,000.

So says a press dispatch from New York one day last week. Of course he will keep posted on the condition of Wall street gamblers and do everything in the power of the government to assist them. He has done so in the past and will doubtless do so again. But when the distressed, mortgage ridden farmer appeals for aid he is

met
D

Recent indications point to a rapid increase of the inconvenient multitude of small islands.

tude, so rapid indeed that even this autocrat of the treasury may soon feel its power.

The Alliance Advocate (Indianapolis Ind.) says:

Now that the smoke of battle has partially cleared away, how has our cause fared in the rush for victory? From reports received from far and near it is learned that the farmers' candidates have pulled through upon otherwise defeated tickets; which plainly shows the handiwork of the grand farmers' organization. And to "cap the climax" news comes that the State of Kansas has been won by the Farmers Alliance. Who shall say now

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION,
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BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America, that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles, heretofore, and whereas we have received from this National body, That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued and should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TO BUSINESS AGENTS.

There will be a meeting of the State Business Agents' Association at Ocala, Florida, during the session of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, the first week in December. All members are requested to attend. It is specially enjoined that members will bring all data relating to prices, rates and discounts that may be of use to the Association. J. B. DINES, President.

PERSONS sending for the National Economist Almanac will please state in their order which almanac is wanted—the one for 1890 or 1891.

THE attention of delegates to the national meeting is called to the letter and telegram below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1890.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—This is to call your attention to the following telegram which explains itself. You must act at once as the time is short. I am expecting to hear from the other roads every day.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. TURNER,

Sec. N. F. A. & I. U.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Nov. 11, 1890.
HON. L. L. POLE, Pres. Nat'l Alliance,
Washington, D. C.

At request of A. S. Mann, committee of your order, the Louisville and Nashville system has made free rates over its lines to Ocala, Fla. See dispatch to McKee, manager of Associated Press for details. Send out through Associated Press a request for all delegates who wish to come over the Louisville and Nashville system to send their credentials to me at Pensacola, Fla., and I will return the same to them with "free transportation" from the point at which the delegate may state that he will first touch the Louisville and Nashville system. I will return same by first mail. Delegates will be permitted to stop at points on line going and returning, good for December.

W. D. CHIPLEY,

Gen. Pas. Agt. L. & N. R. R.

THE ECONOMIST desires to congratulate the brethren throughout the entire country upon the results of the late political contest. It especially wishes to commend those gallant brothers of the West who so manfully upheld the banner of the order. Never before in the history of this nation has there been such a complete and peaceful

overthrow of political power. Many reasons are being advanced to account for this sudden change, but the right one has not as yet been assigned—the education of the people through the Alliance and similar associations. It is the education of the people into proper methods of thought and upon correct principles of government, through the sub-Alliances, that has brought about this wonderful change. This work of education has been going on silently but rapidly, especially during the past three years. It has taught men to be men, to think like men, and above all, to act like men. It has taught them to be fearless, to be aggressive and to know their rights and insist upon them. It has instructed them in the true theory of government, the duties of one man to another, and that all should have an equal chance in the great battle of life. Such teachings have done their perfect work, as the votes at the late election conclusively prove. It is the Alliance and its educational methods that has wrought this marvelous transformation. To such an extent has this education permeated the farming community, that there is scarcely a neighborhood where a sub-Alliance is held that can not produce one or more men who can discuss the political questions at issue with intelligence and force. The laborer can have a chance at his political future.

JOHN SHERMAN in accounting for the recent political disasters says the "women did it." That is exactly the plea Adam made a long time ago. Adam lied when he said so, and the proof has stood against him ever since. Just so with John Sherman; he knows it was the men that did it and he is shaking in his shoes, anticipating the time when the farmer and the laborer can have a chance at his political future.

SOME reform journals that have been for many years beating the bush for a popular plan to relieve the people, have fallen into the habit of condemning all methods that may be brought out by others. They seem to forget that this is a large country and filled with millions of people who are as competent as they to discover a wrong and prescribe a remedy. While it is commendable, indeed, to be a reform paper of long standing, yet it does not fully express the situation. The education received from the Alliance convinced the people that present conditions were wrong; that a change must be made, and that at once. Not having candidates of their own in many places, they cast their ballots for the overthrow of the party in power as the first step in the direction of reform. This was done not because of their faith in either of the old party methods, but by destroying one the other might learn wisdom.

WITH silver going down, and wheat going up in price, the legend which has been attached to the rupee of India must have been lost. If the advance in the price of silver increases the price of American wheat, why does not the decline in the price of silver lessen the price of Indian wheat? Theory and practice have refused to meet expectations many times before.

all parts of the country. Of course the Democratic party is the beneficiary in this election. How well that party will acquit itself remains to be seen. It has already laid claims to all the credit which attaches to the victory, and will scarcely concede that the Alliance was a factor in the contest. However that may be, the Alliance is conscious of its power and the part it has taken in the matter, and being thus self-satisfied, will continue in the work of education, believing that through such influences the people will be saved from impending ruin. The brethren of the Alliance and friendly orders may well thank God and take fresh courage. The farmer has broken loose from the clutches of the politician and has gone from beyond his control. He has at last discovered his strength, and will in the future make it count for better government and happier conditions.

THE following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles, heretofore, and whereas we heartily approve of the course it has pursued and should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Be it resolved by this National body, That we recommend that every member of the order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

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THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions Under Which They Exist.

PERU—II.

The natural sub-divisions of Peru are longitudinal, being three distinct regions with widely differing characteristics. The coast region parallels the Pacific ocean with the western or Maritime Cordilleras as an eastern boundary. At intervals, the widest being over seventy miles, streams from the mountain cross this section on their way to the ocean, each having valleys of wonderful fertility. The belts of upland are treeless, upon which during the dry months, from November to June, every vestige of vegetable life dies out. The surface is generally firm, though in some places there are great accumulations of sand which move under the influence of the fixed winds, traveling almost imperceptibly with the currents, assuming the shape of hillocks of a half-moon shape, with the convex side to the windward, and ten to twenty feet high. Commencing in June, as the sun is near the northern limit of its annual motion, clouds appear, and frequently the sky is overcast for weeks, a gentle mist falling, with occasional showers.

Then myriads of plant seeds start into life, and in an almost incredibly short space of time the whole face of plains and hills become verdant, flowers decking every part of the earth's surface. This verdure comes from several varieties of short-lived amaranths, which fulfill the entire routine of germination and reproduction before the proximity of the returning sun brings into operation the droughts resulting from the trade winds, which during the other months are exhausted of their vapor by the rarification incident to their passage over the greater Cordilleras and the Andes proper. The land terminates on the coast in considerable hills which descend abruptly to the tide, and there are few protected harbors. The valleys which intersect this coast region are often traversed with mountain-fed streams, and are nearly fifty in number. During the time of the Incas these were perfect gardens, throughout their length, irrigation being practiced to an extent unexampled in the world's history.

THE vast deposits of guano on adjacent islands do not seem to have been availed of by the civilized tribes, probably because of ignorance of their value. Be that as it may, they are now becoming rapidly exhausted by exportation. The nitrate beds of this coast region promise to be of value for generations. The products of these

valleys are principally fruits, cotton, corn, sugar and lucerne, though the commerce in any of these is inconsiderable.

Ascending from the Pacific, at a distance averaging perhaps forty miles, the line of demarcation into what is called "the Sierras" is reached. Of varying width, this region extends the entire length of the country, and corresponds, with climatic difference, to the valley region of Chile, with which it is a continuous formation. The Andes here are separated into three distinct ranges, or Cordilleras. The Sierras is a vast stretch of mountain and valley, with elevation varying from 5,000 to 20,000 feet above sea level, and bearing a flora which includes the palms of the tropics and the lichens which characterize the extreme frigid limit of vegetation. Here is the most picturesque and healthy part of the republic for sixty-six years.

There has also accrued interest charges of \$112,000,000, unpaid since 1876.

The commerce of Peru is practically controlled and absorbed by England, and is carried on principally through the port of Callao.

In 1887 imports were valued at \$8,658,531, and exports at \$8,372,287, and the amount has somewhat increased since. The chief exports were sugar, wool, caoutchouc, cotton and coca. Guano has decreased as an article of export, but muriate has more than taken its place. Silver is said to be plentiful in mines in several departments, but the production is not great, the crudest methods of smelting and cupellation being practiced. Something like \$200,000 is the annual export of silver.

PAPER currency issued for the expenses of the war with Chile has depreciated to so great an extent as to force its ostracism by the government. The coinage includes gold and silver, though there is little statistical information as to amount of either. The money in common use is almost exclusively silver.

The civil budget for 1889-90 is shown in the following tables which indicates the source as well as the outlay of government. As there are no subdivisions to levy separate taxes, the cost of government cannot be charged as excessive:

	REVENUE.	SOLES.
Customs	4,282,250	
Direct taxes	1,589,400	
Railways	74,750	
Post Office	188,197	
Telegraphs	17,000	
Other receipts	123,000	
Total	6,275,197	

	EXPENDITURE.	SOLES.
Congress	282,693	
Government	918,571	
Ministry Foreign Affairs	17,300	
Justice	462,045	
Hacienda	1,666,510	
Army and Navy	2,384,837	
Total	5,891,958	
Surplus	383,238	

The defense of the republic is dependent on an army of less than 10,000 men, and a most insignificant navy. The government owns 1,525 miles of railway (now in possession of English creditors) and 1,382 miles of telegraph lines. The postal system is confined to 120 offices. In June, 1890, Gen. Andres de Cermeño was elected to succeed himself as president.

Could any people depend on natural resources alone, Peru would occupy a most enviable position among the nations. At present she is in the hands of the money power, and without a supreme effort of self-denial, wisdom and patriotism, her emission from present conditions would seem impossible. Her people are descendants of the peace-loving civilized tribes dominated by the evil influences of the competition forced upon them by their Christian conquerors, and it can only be by the aid of a general republican sentiment that she can hope for that emancipation which will put her in line with the more progressive republics of the Americas.

WHEN the water is all out of stocks and bonds, and the entire business of the country is in the same boat, perhaps a united effort will be made to better conditions. Then the farmer will have an opportunity to demand and receive his rights.

SOME quibblers are pointing to the success of the Democratic party in Massachusetts as evidence that the Alliance has had but little to do with the results of the election. In New England the Farmers League made itself felt. In the Middle Northern States the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and Patrons of Industry were factors of no mean proportion, while in the South and Northwest the Alliance showed its power. The Alliance also was present at the elections in New York, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. In fact, the results of the late election can all be traced to the action of the Alliance and other agricultural organizations. Wise politicians will not fail to recognize this fact.

THE total national bank circulation outstanding on October 31, amounted, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, to \$179,620,916. This represents a decrease of \$2,114,142 for the month and of \$22,245,847 for the twelve months. The portion of the circulation based on the deposit of United States bonds amounted to \$124,958,736, a decrease of \$471,580 for the month and of \$5,248,549 for the year. The portion of the circulation secured by the deposit of lawful money amounted to \$54,662,180, a decrease of \$1,642,562 for the month and of \$16,997,298 for the year.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZETZ.
WOONSOCK, ME.

ROAD MAKING.

We have received the bulletin No. 14, of the Alabama Experiment station, which is mainly a discussion of the road question, from the pen of Gen. James H. Lane; and is marked by the very attractive brevity and directness of statement, always characteristic of our distinguished friend. The paper contains valuable suggestions to road supervisors and to the voters who elect those functionaries, as well as to the farmers, who are more than anybody else interested in good roads. The author refers to the question, whether an undulating road is less tiresome to a horse traveling or drawing a load, than one which is a dead level. He quotes Mahan as inclining to the common view that changes of grade rest the horse, and General Wheeler, his successor at West Point, who says it has no foundation. Also Mr. Stevenson and that distinguished engineer who submitted the question to Dr. John Barclay of Edinburgh, a distinguished comparative anatomist, who declares that it is demonstrably false that muscles can alternately rest and come into action in cases of this kind. The question not being one of engineering science except in part, and partly also in comparative anatomy, an engineer and an anatomist between them ought to get at the truth. In fact, however, the engineer submitted one question and the anatomist replied to another. Granted that it be demonstrably false that muscles alternately rest and come into action in the case. The question is, whether the same muscles acting constantly with the same or very nearly the same degree of force will weary sooner, than if they act alternately with greater or less force, for the same length of time. It is beyond doubt that alternate muscular contractions of greater and less energy can be sustained with much less fatigue than permanently equal contractions of the same muscle. It must be admitted that in going up and down hill two sets of muscles are brought into action by the horse. In going up hill those which carry the body forward bear a severe strain, while those which hold the body back coming down hill are thrown out of use except in moving the mere weight of the limb. Coming down hill a heavy strain is thrown upon the holding back muscles and the propellers are thrown out of use except in merely moving the limb. Now then, does this alternation between heavy strain and very light strain, of extensor and flexor muscles tire as much as a more moderate strain thrown constantly on one set of muscles? The muscles which propel the body forward have all the work to do on a level road, the others being employed only in moving the limbs. In practice, the question is about this, viz.: Does a pull moderately hard and constant cause greater fatigue than a suc-

cession of short, harder pulls and down grades where the load runs by itself or has to be held back. And this question may be resolved into another, viz.: Are intervals of hard labor and comparative rest less fatiguing than constant moderate labor, without respect or change?

The writer is of opinion that Mahan was right entirely, and Wheeler and Stevenson and Barclay, wrong altogether.

To lift the arm gently to a position at right angles with the body, requires a very trifling muscular effort; but to hold the arm in that position for ten minutes is what no man is able to do. Yet a man may alternately raise and lower the arm as in working the handle of a pump, using much muscular force with each up and down, for a much longer time, and not tire.

It tires a man much more severely to walk down a mountain than to walk up; the holding back muscles of a man being, under ordinary circumstances, much less in use than the propellers, and so they tire sooner. It is much more tiresome to descend a mountain in the saddle than to ascend the same mountain. It also tires the horse much more to come down than to go up. These facts the writer has experienced and demonstrated to his own satisfaction very numerous times.

CORRELATION OF FORM AND FUNCTION IN ANIMALS.

Some numbers back we had some general remarks on the above subject. In this place the purpose is to show the manner in which stock breeders have reduced this principle to practice unconsciously perhaps, but none the less successfully on that account. If there is a typical form in quadrupeds conducive to speed, there is also a typical form conducive to the production of flesh and fat when that is the use of the animal. Whether it be a sheep for mutton, a pig for flesh or steer for beef; the general outlines of the form are identical in the best specimens. Take a pencil and make an outline drawing of a fat sheep; now rub off the head and tail and outline in their place the tail and head of a steer of some beef-bred cattle; remove in turn the head and tail of the steer and, by a few strokes of the pencil bring into their room the parts of a pig. The result will surprise one who has not tried it. One body outline fits all the appendages very satisfactorily. This object lesson will show that the outlines of the meat-carrying parts of the body are identical in the best fat animals used for butchers' meat, whether beef, pork or mutton.

What then are the points of this typical meat-carrying carcass and in what way are they correlated with the functions of the organism? The points are those of the but-cut of a saw-log. They conduce to the nearest possible approach to cylindrical form. Rub off the head, neck, legs and tail of your type figures and that which is left will be a cylinder. The meat producing and meat carrying cylinder is divided into two great cavities by the diaphragm, the outline of the front of which contains the respiratory and great circulatory organs; the posterior

contains the organs of digestion. The cylindrical form will show that the two great sets of organs are evenly balanced. If the posterior is too large and the anterior too small it will show that the digestive organs are sluggish and slow in performing their functions, and hence always distended with half digested food.

The physiological significance of this will be slow and imperfect elaboration of new blood materials from the food supply, and hence an imperfect lung development for oxygenating the small thin blood stream sent through the lungs. Also a puny development of heart and great receiving and distributing vascular trunks which occupy the cavity of the chest. Some find in practice invariably that a narrow chested animal is also long legged and pot bellied. A slow moving small blood stream feebly distributed to starving tissue, is the final result. Every practical farmer knows, or ought to know, that such an animal can only be fed for the butcher at a loss. Every physiologist knows, or ought to know, the reason why. Every skilled and experienced breeder will reject a beast of that form to breed from, for he knows that heredity will surely reproduce in all its details this tout ensemble of miserable defects. Breeder, feeder, butcher, as the case may be; each and all desire a well sprung rib, denoting a capacious chest, a full expanse of healthy lung, a large and powerful heart, and an ample capacity of the great receiving and distributing vascular system. This will be accompanied by vigorous health, quick breeding and the best quality of flesh heavily laid over the prime points of the carcass.

KOCHE'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

There is to be established in Germany on the plan of the Pasteur Institute an experimental laboratory under the supervision of Dr. Koch, to test in the human subject his treatment of consumption. So far as can be ascertained the method consists of the injection into the circulation of a chemical substance, harmless to the consumptive, but capable of arresting the progress of the bacillus which causes the disease. It is claimed that even in advanced cases the disease can be arrested and a cure effected. It must not be forgotten that when the tubercular deposit is once formed it becomes a foreign body embedded in the tissue of the lung or other organ invaded; and the presence of this offending matter is of itself a serious danger to health and life. Too much must not be expected in the way of curing such a condition.

In the case of a child attacked with tubercular meningitis, which is in effect, acute inflammation of the brain produced by the tubercular deposit, it will not be sufficient to arrest the progress of the bacillus originating the deposit. It is the tubercle, a foreign body introduced within the cranium, which is to be dealt with. To stop the deposition of tubercle will be a point gained, but also, how are we to get rid of the existing deposit or how avert the frightful consequences of its presence? And how are we to know of the presence of

the deposit until revealed by the consequences of it?

In a large majority of such cases no human skill can avail. It can not be supposed that we shall ever arrive at a method which can be relied on to cure such cases, as advanced consumption or tuberculosis is constantly present.

If, however, Koch's method shall prove able to arrest the progress of tuberculosis with certainty it will prove a blessing of the first order to mankind. Moreover, by this method itself of dealing with these disease producing microbes by the injection into the circulation of chemical substances harmless to man when so injected, but destructive to the microbes, it is not only to be hoped, it is to be expected that we shall soon have effective means to combat other and perhaps all diseases of microbial origin in man and beast. These microbial diseases include the most fatal and communicable diseases to which flesh is heir. It is to be noted that the method of dealing with such diseases by chemical substances is free from the objection to microbial inoculation, viz.: the objection of indefinitely multiplying the cause of the disease; but on the other hand the chemical injection will probably afford no immunity from future attacks. This whole subject is one of absorbing interest. Are the mighty achievements of the human intellect during the latter years of this marvellous century the scintillations of a dawning millennium? At one point of view social phenomena seem to point rather to the inauguration of a new reign of the Prince of Darkness, and indicate rather that Satan is loosed for a thousand years upon the earth. There is in progress a movement somewhat like of which was never known. The lines of progress along which the nations are moving are converging upon some vast event. So rapidly are old things passing away; so entirely are all things becoming new; that the stunning rush of mighty events staggers, stupefies, paralyzes the human understanding.

The Tendency Toward Paternalism.
Bradstreet's.

The tendency of the times seems to be more than ever toward paternal government. Even those men who strongly advocate individual action, and have for their motto "the less government the better," are unconsciously yielding more and more to the attractions of co-operative methods. To realize the fact consider that there never was time when so many co-operative enterprises of a more or less public character were in progress.

For instance, those who have occa-

sion ago was hardly dreamed of. The electric fire-alarm is no longer found only in the large cities. Turn to another line of governmental interference and we find the Postmaster General's advocacy of a postal telegraph meeting with much more approval than formerly. The attempt of the department to improve the parcel post service by establishing parcel stations in various parts of the cities, and by placing big boxes for parcels in convenient localities, indicates that a future step may be the express companies by the Postoffice department, though that step may be a long while in taking. The express companies themselves are semi-public institutions, complete examples of co-operation as far as their work goes, even if their profits go to private purses instead of the public treasury; and it is within the memory of many when Haraden, the pioneer expressman, made his first trip between New York and Boston. That was only half a century ago, and now the business is so great that the rumor of union between two of the great companies interests the whole country. Government now takes a share in regulating private affairs such as our ancestors would have found a greater provocation for resentment than the stamp act, and yet hardly a murmur is heard save from those temporarily inconvenienced by the new order of things. Sir Edward Coke's precept that "a man's house is his castle" no longer has more than the shadow of truth. In the first place, this castle must be built only as the government allows. They who fear God are under his blessing and protection. Such should be chosen to office; but this can be only when Christian men make conscience of taking part in politics. As it is they are virtually excluded. Political management has become so intensely partisan that they have not the freedom of conscientious action. The broader views of right are lost sight of in bids for success. The issues are not so much moral principles as offices and profits. The appeals are not to intelligence and conscience, but to the lower motives, and such means are used as imply the prior degradation of manhood. The saloon is too often the headquarters of the local organization; at all events its influence is so great that its adherents may not be disregarded. Moral issues are avoided, and such men are chosen as may be most available and will best suit the interests of the party managers. Charges of gross corruption do not exclude men from honorable position so long as they can successfully marshal the party forces. All this tends to drive honest Christian men away from all part in public affairs. The duty of Christians becomes the more imperative because such is the present condition of our political affairs.

As

such is the supervision of the relations between employers and employees, such as the legislation about hours of work, employment of minors, the arbitration of differences, etc. There is the regulation of interstate commerce, already established as a function of government, and the national regulation of bankruptcy, doubtless soon to be established again. River and harbor bills are passed to-day without a question as to their legality, though only three-quarters of a century ago the Cumberland road and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal questions were campaign issues, as much debated as the tariff is to-day. Since that time towns have had to borrow money to help build railroads, some cities have come to look on private water companies as usurpers of public rights, franchises of all sorts have become recognized as a matter of public control, and here and there

as fit subjects for public sale, and the right of municipal ownership of public works is hardly disputed. The progress of business and industry is in the same line. Note the consolidation of railway companies, the spread of the corporation idea, the tendency toward huge factories and enormous farms, the concentration of the bulk of the fresh meat business into a few hands, the growth of bazaars in the cities, the clustering of allied industries in the towns.

The Christian in Politics.
Evangelical Repository.

The Christian should be in politics. He has the same interest in public affairs as others. The welfare of the country is as important to him as it is to others. His love for his country should be intensified by his love to God, who gave us this land and our good institutions and has opened to us such marvelous possibilities. No one has more at stake in the future than he, for the church and its precious interests are involved. Also the traits of character which he possesses are essential to the permanency of the nation. It is in righteousness that a nation lives. They who fear God are under his blessing and protection. Such should be chosen to office; but this can be only when Christian men make conscience of taking part in politics. As it is they are virtually excluded. Political management is now engaged in concentrating the wholesale production and distribution of goods. This question is up to day, and upon its solution depends the fate of our civilization. The Workmen's Advocate, commenting upon the existing situation says that, "The conditions soon be such that even the possibility of co-operation for such purpose will have entirely disappeared. Capital is now engaged in concentrating the wholesale production and distribution of goods. This accomplished, it will quickly direct its efforts to the concentration of the retail trade; a task which it will find easy as compared with its present undertaking, great trust or syndicate of capitalists, controlling every production of human labor, will find no difficulty in crushing out the thousands of intermediaries who now stand between the manufacturer and consumer, and who, by doubling the price of every article, touch, can only make a small profit after covering their multi-expenses. In the first place, a trust will raise the wholesale price to retailers, while establishing gigantic stores of its own, where retail price will be sufficiently lowered to the public to wipe out the net profit of its competitors. A great trade, with a perfect system of delivery, will enable to get larger profits from low prices than were ever obtained by the whole body of intermediaries which it will displace. It will boast for a time—and with every appearance of reason—of having conferred upon the consumers immense benefit by reducing the price of every commodity. So however, it will raise prices, or reduce wages, or do both alternate until the people, tired of a system productive of extreme misery, absolute slavery, will conclude to substitute their own co-operative self-government for the co-operative despotism of the trusts."

Now that the weather bureau has been turned over to the Agricultural Department, it is hot that Congress will at once place the Fish Commission under the care of that department also. The best interests of the people can be served by having all such national institutions under responsible department control. An effort should be made to secure a change at the coming session, at

THE REFORM PRESS.

Discussion of Current Topics in the
Organized States.
The National Economist (Locksburg,
) quite right:

While we are well aware that these
victories have not been gained without
tugge; and the Alliance has met
solid opposition of the would-be
politicians, yet they are substan-
tive, and show what can be
done by unity of action. Opposition
to the Alliance movement is no
desert their principles.

The Speech (Hamburg, Iowa) solilo-
quy:

... might learn a good lesson from
the story of the leper, as we sit medi-
tating like him on the certainty of
life if we stay in the old parties. If
you want, we should get up and start,
right gain a victory over corrup-
tion, and restore hope and happiness
to our troubled land. Let us
do it, for it is miserable death that
a soon overtakes us if we sit still and
swept away by this wicked tide of
opposition and crime that is now roll-
ing against us.

The Farmer Record (Muncie, Ind.)

says squarely in this way:

It seems strange, but it is a fact that
majority of our farmers give the
monopoly press a better support than
to the papers published exclusively
in the interest of the farming
Democratic and Republican
State papers are working in the interest
of the money-lending class and
against the farming and laboring class.
... giving them your support is like giving
an enemy a club to knock your
brains out. It is simply taking
uchi from your most deadly enemy
constant aim of these papers will
be to criticize and create distrust and
division in your own ranks, they
will tell outrageous lies to make you
lose confidence in each other. In fact
they will work every scheme and by
any means and methods to destroy the use-
fulness of your organizations. Know
this to be the object of these papers
each you certainly do if you would
reflect for one moment, why do
you continue to give such papers your
confidence and support? You have
many good papers that are advocates
and working earnestly for your
interests, and the more support you
give them the better papers they will
be able to make, and the more in-
vite they will be able to wield in
their behalf. Then drop everyone of
these partisan papers, and do it now,
there are papers that are talking your
language of the question. If you don't do
your efforts to free yourselves from
the yoke of oppression will be a fail-
ture. Rural Home and Sentinel (Tois-
fan, N. C.) says:

The sub-treasury bill had been intro-
duced into Congress through the in-
fluence of Wall street bankers, Con-
gress would have taken action upon it
in the Supreme Court of the United
States would have passed on the consti-
tutionality of the bill by this time, but
4,000,000 farmers present it and
that it be passed. Congressmen
hit unconstitutional and "lay it on
honest," and say that they will not
vote for the bill unless the Supreme
Court pronounces it a constitutional
measure. We would like to know if it
is customary for the Supreme Court to
be upon measures before Congress
takes action; measure which have not
been discussed in the halls of Con-
gress. Every one knows it is not a cus-
tom. The sub-treasury bill is the only
measure the farmers have presented
for their benefit and it is shamed, and
other people are told to wait until Su-
preme Court says its constitutional.
Such talk two years ago the far-
mers would swallow, but that day is
passed. The Farmers Alliance may not get
what they want this year, but they will
get it there all the same. Their pres-
ence in the country is, so far as num-
bers concerned, an unknown quanti-
ty. They are not politicians, but they

have a theory which must be made
practical. They are taking a hand in
partisan warfare only as a means to ac-
complish an end. They have wit-
nessed the tendency of the govern-
ment toward nationalizing its forces
in the fields of industry by the tariff,
which has tended more toward the
manufacturers than the producers, and
they have an idea that if it is constitu-
tional to protect the manufacturer and
the wage-worker, it is constitutional to
aid and protect the producer as well.
The farmer does not ask protection
of his goods, but he asks protection
against those who want them. The
what we eat does us good, only as we
are able to digest it, and appropriate its
nutritive qualities by our power of
enervation, so principles are valuable
to our mental organism as we are able
to recognize their truthfulness, and
appropriate them so then we are only
useful and valuable to any organization
of reformers as we come to adopt and
stand by and defend the principles of
that organization. Now, the Farmers
and Laborers Union has certain principles
as its foundation upon which the
order rests its claims. The principles
are not exclusive, but are as broad as
humanity, and as such the order has
made them its standard of right, seeing
they could not be incorporated into
the laws of our country with organized
effort upon the part of the people, this
order has organized. Its work is to
educate the people into recognition and
appropriation of those fundamental
principles known as "The legislative
demands of the Farmers and Laborers
Union." If they are right and you be-
lieve them true and just, join in and
help on the good work. If they are
wrong, put an argument and refute
them and disorganize the order. There
is no use for an educational order, that
is educating in the wrong direction, why
not take hold and assist and get your
part of the "dividend" of honor and
glory?

An "Old Timer" in the Alliance
Vindicator (Sulphur Springs, Tex.) has
heard Congressman Culberson discuss
the sub-treasury plan, and gives and
answers his greatest argument against
it:

It was this; he said under the opera-
tions of the bill, men would deposit
their cotton and draw 80 per cent. on
it, they would settle their debts with
the money, and of course still have 20
per cent. in the cotton deposited, but
being without money, they would be
compelled to sell to a speculator to get
anything out of it. Now the above was
the substance of his greatest argument
as I heard it. While I am not anything
extra for intelligence, not being versed in
political economy; yet I with a
thousand others of the common people
of Hopkins county can answer that
this election does not rebuke; but as we
stated at the outset its magnitude can
not be measured. Take a glance at
the opposition that has been over-
thrown. The entire patronage of the
United States government; not a dozen
Democratic postmasters or federal officers
within the boundaries of Kansas; not one federal officer that dared to be
in sympathy with the People's move-
ment. There were the skilled hench-
men, who, for twenty years had been
under the training of the Ingalls school
of politics; there were the millions in
the corruption fund in the east on
which to draw; there were the rail-
roads and the telegraph at the service
of whoever should ask; every avenue
of communication in the hands of the
enemy. But in the face of all this, with
the People's party entirely dependent
upon their industrial savings for money
with which to run a political campaign,
no slush fund with which to buy votes,
but put a limited amount to employ
speakers, on general result compassing
a change of 10,000 votes in two years.

The News Reporter (Three Rivers,
Mich.) says:

The Farmers Alliance and Industrial
Union have broken all of the States and
smashed the Republican party for the
time being, at least. With the cheek
of a prostitute the Democracy of Wall
street and the solid South shout Demo-
cratic victory whenever the Republi-
cans have been defeated. It is not a
victory for Cleveland democracy, but it
is a rebuke to Cleveland's administra-
tion quite as much as it is to Harri-
son's. It is a kick against hard times,
and that tells the whole story.

Education and Labor is a new paper
published in Washington, D. C., by S.
W. Russell. It says:

Education and Labor has direct and
active concern with legislation, and
with each of the diversified industries
upon which the Home and School abso-
lutely depend. That legislation and
that industry which, judged by the
highest standard, tends to refine, ele-
vate, and strengthen Home and School
it warmly approves, while those which
tend to weaken, blight, and degrade, it
vigorously condemns.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Leader ex-
presses it:

The farmers of Indiana would vote
an independent ticket if they "wasn't
afraid the other party would win."

The Alliance Echo (Macon, Ga.) says
of the fight on Livingston:

That it was only another effort to
make it appear that the Alliance Presi-
dent would not get elected unless he
received some kindly help from his
enemies. As a matter of course, these

enemies were not Republicans, but
Democrats, whom the Alliance man,
Livingston, had offended by daring to
offer himself as a candidate in place of
the old liner. But after all, this seems
to have been all bosh. Livingston has
been elected by his own Alliance friends
and the Democrats who stood aloof
from him can simply take a lesson
from the fact that they are not needed
when an Alliance man is being run.

The Labor Review (Gladbrook, Iowa)

differs from other doctors. It diagnoses
the case and prescribes:

Theologians will tell you it is the
hope that their collections will be in-
creased. Republicans will tell you the
only hope is in the increase of tariff;
that the nation can never prosper with-
out greater taxation. Democrats will
howl down with the tariff, reduce the
tariff five per cent or the nation can
never prosper. Mr. Blaine, the great
protectionist, tells us the only hope for
the nation is in reciprocity. He gives
the whole protection business dead
away when he says trade with the na-
tions which will trade with us, and
stop these retaliatory measures for
they injure our people as much as the
foreigners. Prohibitionists say the only
hope is in putting down strong drink,
and while they note that numerous
citizens are putting it down, not in the
way of their category, they note that
the nation is not yet safe. Belva Lock-
wood, Mary Walker and others will
tell you, that the only hope for the na-
tion lies in female suffrage; if that
won't save the nation nothing will. The
hope of the nation lies not in any of
these quack nostrums; the patient has
taken too many of these already, and
that's what's the matter. It is not in
her political leaders, not in her states-
men, or her military and naval heroes;
it is simply in the people themselves.
It depends upon their intelligence and
patriotism—their happy homes and fire-
sides. Through the corrupt influence
of the money kings in controlling con-
ventions and purchasing elections, these
homes are fast passing into the hands
of the wealthy. For the spread of in-
telligence, the hope of the people lies
in the press of the land. The money
kings have taken advantage of this
hope; they have subsidized the press—
the best of ability is employed to feed
the people taffy while they are being
robbed. The people want facts re-
garding the affairs of the day, that they
may judge for themselves. The great
papers are manipulated in the
interest of the money kings and monop-
olies. The people should drop such
papers and support the reform prints.
We are glad to note they are so doing
in many places. Let the good work
go on.

The News Reporter (Three Rivers,
Mich.) says:

The Farmers Alliance and Industrial
Union have broken all of the States and
smashed the Republican party for the
time being, at least. With the cheek
of a prostitute the Democracy of Wall
street and the solid South shout Demo-
cratic victory whenever the Republi-
cans have been defeated. It is not a
victory for Cleveland democracy, but it
is a rebuke to Cleveland's administra-
tion quite as much as it is to Harri-
son's. It is a kick against hard times,
and that tells the whole story.

The Bevier (Mo.) Appeal says:

The election passed off quietly here.
The conduct of our people is to be much
commended. Our streets were entirely
free from the presence of drunken
men. Although both parties worked
hard it was done in a peaceable and
orderly manner.

The Industrial Free Press (Winfield,
Kan.) says:

The Alliance is a grand ennobling Order
whose good effects on the farmer and
toiler may readily be seen. The farmers
were before this organization listless, comparatively reckless. They
knew the country was in the hands of
the money power and fast going to the
dogs, that their homes were mortgaged
and the government were legislating
against them, making laws by which
it was impossible ever to hope to pay
off those mortgages, and that there
was a strong prospect that they would
soon become tenants on their own
lands. But they were in the lethargy
of despair. Sighly they could accom-
plish nothing and with minds filled

with partisan prejudice, they had re-
solved to trust to luck and follow the
dictates of the old party. Not so, when
the Alliance sprung into existence, it
seemed to open to them the way out;
they joined; read and studied the
situation and to-day they have awoken
from that dreadful lethargy of despair
like men and with a firm determination
to assert their rights and maintain
them.

The Signal (Manhattan, Kan.) says
editorially:

Windfall (Ind.) Weekly Dispatch
says:

Everybody feels the need of a frac-
tional currency for the purpose of sending
small amounts by mail. A few
years ago there was the twenty-six
million dollars of this convenient
money in circulation, but it was all re-
tired and cremated along with the rest
of the greenback currency, and every
dollar of it is now represented by an
interest bearing bond. Can any of our
old party friends explain why this was
done? If convenient, inquire of your
would-be Congressmen whether he will
make an effort to have the fractional
currency restored to the people if
elected.

Labor Advocate (Norfolk, Va.) asks:

What can farmers and laborers ac-
complish by being united 364 days in
the year and disunited one day, and
that the day of election? Please an-
swer to yourself and to your own satis-
faction.

The Alliance Vindicator (Sulphur
Springs, Tex.) gives good advice:

In the midst of the excitement, the
turmoil and uproar following the elec-
tion, the Alliance people should keep
cool and collected and not allow a word
to escape their lips that would bring
reproach upon the fair name of the
organization. The tendency of the times
at this season of the year is to disunite,
disorganize and disband. Hence every
member of the order who feels an
abiding interest in the welfare of the
Alliance, who is sincere in his devotion
to this State, and know that he is not
alone in his views on the needs of the
nation. The courage of the farmers in
voting for their homes needs no com-
ment. They are dutiful and loyal and
in the hour of their country's need have
rallied, as in years gone by, to save it
from destruction. The reign of Shy-
lock is nearing its end. The people
have decided and their decision will
not be reversed. The depression of
agriculture is believed to be the result
of vicious legislation and in deciding to
remedy it the farmers are firm. The
assistance of the Knights of Labor is
duly appreciated, and as the interests
of the farmers and laborers are so
nearly identical the results will be ap-
preciated by them.

The Industrial News (Jackson, Mich.)
says:

While the new mode of voting is cer-
tainly an improvement over the old
system, and a voter can vote independ-
ently, it is still leaving many loop-holes
open and the old ward heelers got in
their work quite successfully in some
of the wards. The counting of votes
in the prescribed way is cumbersome
and takes too long. The only system
which has been tried, and which is ad-
vocated in the industrial platform, is
the Australian ballot system. It is as
near perfect as possible and excludes
the work of heelers, bribery and intimida-
tion successfully. Give us the Aus-
tralian ballot system.

The Ottawa (Kan.) Journal puts mat-
ters in this way:

Our congratulations and compli-
ments to the People's party voters.
The great query that burthened the
minds of the shysters, the corporation
pimps, the mortgage wreckers, the law-
yers and the old party in general, was,
"would the farmers stick?" The an-
swer that "you would," was the subject
of their scoff and jest. But no smile
adorns their faces to-day. Their shari-
ty faded out on the chill night air of
November 4. You have demonstrated
beyond all peradventure your willing-
ness and ability "to stick," you have
demonstrated the fitness of the Ameri-
can citizen for self-government. In
many places good men began to de-
spair. They feared that the night and
tempest of party bigotry had settled
down forever upon us. They recalled
how the liberties of ancient Rome were
snuffed out at a time when men voted
and continued to vote, and Caesar
walked the streets clad in garments
made by the hand of his own wife;
under the thin disguise of popular gov-
ernment, Caesar ruled the land. What
Caesar did in ancient Rome, associated
capitalists are attempting now with us.
But your late conduct at the polls gives
us every encouragement to hope that
you are of very different material from
the infatuated people who turned a deaf
ear to the warnings of the immortal
Cato. This government is founded
upon the belief that the American

This is the day and the hour that calls
for men, not only men free from politi-
cal taint and corruption, but men,
giants in moral stature as well, who can
stand up for reform all along the line
from the enactment and execution of
laws in a precinct or ward to the signing
of the presidential veto at the national
capital. If we stand firm and hold the
ground already won, victory is sure to
perch upon our banners. What is
needed now is unity of action in the ac-
complishment of the purposes, strictly
in the line of the grand primal prin-
ciples of the Farmers Alliance—"Equal
rights to all; special privileges to none".

The Southern Mercury (Dallas, Tex.)
finds the time ripe for united action:

This is the day and the hour that calls
for men, not only men free from politi-
cal taint and corruption, but men,
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ciples of the Farmers Alliance—"Equal
rights to all; special privileges to none".

Avalon (Mo.) Aurora; plenty of
luck here:

Brothers, the battle of ballots has
again been fought, and nobly fought.
The clouds of political warfare have
blown by, and we are here to a man.
Though defeated, we are not discomf-
ited, nor discouraged, have been downed
but not conquered. Our cause is just.
It is justice against monopolies, trusts,
combinations and villainous, blood sucking
corporations. The middle and poor class
against the very wealthy. It is just legisla-
tion. It is the greatest good to the
greatest number. We must now mar-
shal our forces, burnish our arms and
at once push the war into "Africa."
We have the foe to the farmers and
laborers on the full run, and must not
call a halt nor sound retreat until our
glorious cause for our wives and chil-
dren, our homes and the good of our
country for generations to come, shall
prevail. Sound the clarion at once
and prepare for the national contest
two years hence.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

citizen is sufficiently intelligent to per-
ceive the right, and sufficiently honest
to pursue it; that he will never become
so absolutely the slave of any party as
to adhere to it when it becomes the
oppressor of the country or the sub-
verter of its liberties.

The Signal (Manhattan, Kan.) says
editorially:

At no time in our recollection, or in
the history of the State of Kansas, has
there been such a change of hearts and
votes as is shown by the results of
Tuesday's election. The result is the
fruit of truth teaching and thinking.

At no time before has a campaign been
conducted upon an educational plan
with such grand success. The cam-
paign of the People's party was begun
by the Farmers Alliance and the
Knights of Labor at St. Louis on the
3d day December, 1889, and by unceas-
ing efforts on the part of the press and
the loyal speakers of the orders the
seeds of truth were sown to every corner
of the State. The time had arrived
when the farmers must take a hand in
the politics of this State and rid it of
the blot placed upon it by the pernicious
Republican rule. The seed was sown,
first amid showers of scathing sarcasm
from the Republican press; then amid
the combined rebukes and insults of
the Republican press, speakers and the
hordes of petty office-seekers in every
county and township in the State. The
very fact that a movement toward re-
form was met with such violent assaults
showed the need of the reform contempla-
ted, and the corruption of the State
officials and representatives became
more and more apparent as the cam-
paign advanced. To give the Alliance
the credit of carrying the State is one
of the grandest privileges we have en-
joyed since we have been in the news-
paper business. Seldom before has it been
the pleasure of a would-be re-
former to be able to stand among such
a noble host of men as the farmers of
the Alliance are, and know that he is not
alone in his views on the needs of the
nation. The courage of the farmers in
voting for their homes needs no com-
ment. They are dutiful and loyal and
in the hour of their country's need have

Minnesota Mortgages.
Progressive Farmer (Raleigh, N. C.)

Some six months ago the Great West, St. Paul, Minn., alleged that 700 mortgages had been foreclosed in one county in that State in the past twelve months. Many of the papers made light of the statement. Since that the Great West went to the trouble of getting the exact figures and published them in the last issue of the paper. They find that the county has bonds outstanding for railroad facilities to the amount of \$300,000. The total number of real estate mortgages that have been recorded since the county was organized is 13,819. Of this number 7,272 have been satisfied or foreclosed, leaving 6,547 still in force. The total mortgage indebtedness since the county was organized has been \$7,132,663.08. Of this amount, \$3,494,881.86 has been paid up or foreclosed. This leaves the vast sum of \$3,637,081.22 unpaid. The county has a population of about 30,000 people. It has 62 townships. So each township has an average of 106 mortgages amounting to \$38,622. The Great West finds that the average price of wheat in the county for the past twelve months has been about 50 cents per bushel. Now how long will it take these people to pay these debts with 50 cent wheat? That is not all. Nearly all the personal property in the county is under chattel mortgages. On the real estate mortgages above they have to pay \$360,000 annually in interest. Add to this the \$140,000 annual interest on the railroad bonds and other indebtedness and the total sum for interest is \$500,000 each year. The above are facts. There is no guesswork about it. Can there be any further doubt about the sincerity of the Northwestern farmers in the great Alliance movement? The history of this one county is just sample.

The National Lecturer.
Lecturer Ben Terrell will lecture at the following places and dates:

VIRGINIA.
Lexington, November 15.
Staunton, November 17.
Harrisonburg, November 19.
Woodstock, November 19.
Winchester, November 20.
Berryville, November 21.
Luray, November 22.
Charlottesville, November 24.
Louisa C. H., November 25.
Richmond, November 26.
Hampton, November 27.

County officers are earnestly requested to see that all necessary arrangements are made to entertain Brother Terrell while with us, and that due publicity is given to the appointments in their respective localities.

J. J. SILVEY, State Sec'y.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Under this head subscribers will be given a chance to advertise lands or farms they may have for sale at a very low special rate.

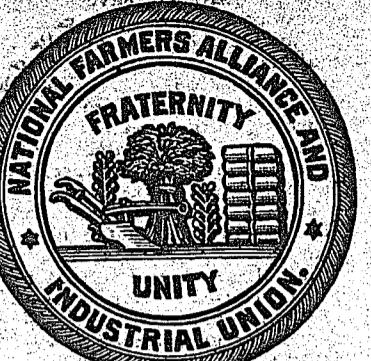
The following rates apply to yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST ONLY. All advertisements will be set in nonpareil type (this notice is set in nonpareil). The minimum account will be \$1.00 per month, which will secure eight words in the line. Prices: Five lines or less, \$1.00; six lines, \$1.50; seven lines, \$2.00. Over five lines, first insertion, five lines per line, plus 25 cents insertion. For example, a notice of 12 words would be in 2 lines, and would cost for first insertion \$1.50, for one month.

On subsequent insertions, 25 cents per word, plus 25 cents insertion. The above rates apply to all farms and lands over 100 acres.

NOTICE TO YOU ARE IN A BAD FIX! You must have little trouble with your mill-pushing men, but you will have a hard time getting paid. Newcomers and Delinquent sufferers, send in your bills of lading, bills of exchange, and bills of credit of late, with the names of the parties, and the amount due, and we will do our best to get you paid.

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133 N. Spruce Street, Nashville, Tenn.



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We will pay him \$1.00 per month for each person, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00, \$101.00, \$102.00, \$103.00, \$104.00, \$105.00, 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ent provinces and territories by means of administrative councils. The board can make no loan of less than \$1,000 or of more than \$25,000 to any one person, nor can any provincial council grant loans of more than \$5,000, unless specially authorized by the board. The face of the *cedulas* can not be less than \$25 nor greater than \$1,000. The responsibility for loans is not limited to the property mortgaged, but extends to all other property the mortgagee may possess, so far as the excess is concerned, in which case the order of preference to be followed is that laid down in the civil code. The central bank is the only one that delivers the *cedulas*, though the mortgage deeds be executed in the provinces, and no loan can be granted for more than half the value of the property mortgaged. A delay of over sixty days in the payment of the hypothecary obligation authorizes the bank to put up for sale by public auction the property or properties mortgaged without any legal proceedings and to award them to the highest bidder. To provide for the expense of the bank, and to guarantee punctuality in the service of the *cedulas* a credit of \$2,000,000 is kept open in the National Bank in favor of the National Mortgage Bank. No loans can be made on mines and quarries, nor joint properties, unless the mortgage be made "in the whole of the property with the consent of all the joint owners declared by means of a public deed, nor on properties which may be rented for a term of more than five years at the date of the contract for the loan, nor on properties which may not be susceptible of producing an income."

The National Mortgage Bank has power to emit *cedulas*, not only on property situated in the capital of the Republic and in the national territories, but in any of the provinces. The governments of the different provinces can establish mortgage banks; but only with the power to make loans on properties situated within their respective territories.

It was through such loans as those just described, as well as the national loan, that caused the overthrow of Baring Bros. It was an issue of currency bottomed on real estate mortgage, that has caused the difficulty, and not on the plan proposed by the sub-treasury bill. Had Senator Sherman read the bill, he would have discovered that it provided for the loan of money by government direct on cotton and grain, and not on real estate. It is well for the opponents of this measure to study its principles before undertaking to controvert its correctness. There is another feature connected with the loaning of money in that country, noted in the same report, which should be given in order to show that there is absolutely nothing in the Senator's assertions:

As I have already intimated, only real estate can be mortgaged. Personal property by the civil code can only be pledged or pawned. And here the government also steps in and officially does the work of the pawnbroker. The municipal pawn office, located here in Buenos Ayres, was organized in 1880 by the national government, and is under the direction of a chairman and board of directors appointed by the President. Its object is to loan money on pledges or pawns in the discretion of its officers, and according to a classification which is made periodically. The rate of interest on these loans is fixed every six months, and is invariably to be paid in advance. The time allowed on these loans varies from one to twelve months. The loan is for two-thirds the value of the article pawned. The certificates given (*pórtulas*) are made transferable by indorsement, and express the nature, condition and quality of the article pawned, its valuation, the amount of the loan, the rate of inter-

est, the time allowed, and the date, when the amount becomes due. The establishment operates with money advanced by the National Bank, with mutual interests. When default is made in the payment of the loan, the articles pledged are sold at public auction, and if the amount realized exceeds the debt, the balance is delivered to the pledger on the presentation of the pawn ticket.

From this it is seen that the same plan is in use that was adopted in France in 1848. The government assumes control of the rate of interest and other details, but the money loaned is not an addition to the volume of currency as in the case of loans on land security. From the report of the consul quoted it is plain that the sub-treasury plan, or anything of its character, has not been on trial in South America, and that Senator Sherman was ignorant of the real facts or intended to mislead and deceive.

TO ISSUE GRAIN CERTIFICATES.

The rumor that the millers of the Northwest are issuing scrip in consequence of the financial stringency may be explained by the fact that the grain men of Minneapolis have proposed a plan by which they will avoid the necessity of borrowing money at half percent and by which the Northwest will be furnished practically with so much additional currency. Under this plan grain certificates are to be adopted by the jobbers as money for their goods. The grain man would pay the farmer for his wheat, the farmer in turn would pay the grocer and the general store, and the store men at last would pay the jobber for his goods—all with the same certificates. The certificates are to be secured by ample collateral. Anthony Kelly, who was delegated on the part of the Minneapolis jobbers to broach the matter to the St. Paul jobbers, says: "The St. Paul jobbers all think favorably of the scheme. It is not so much to help the grain men out as it is to check the decrease in the value of wheat held by farmers."

So says a recent press dispatch. The seed sown by the advocates of the sub-treasury plan is doing its perfect work. From the above it is seen that its principles are to be practically applied in the great grain centres of the nation. The main features of the plan are recognized as legitimate and the benefits accruing to the farmer conceded. It is quite significant that these men who handle grain in immense quantities fail to find anything impracticable or impossible in the details of storing, grading, etc., which have been such an insurmountable barrier to certain Congressmen who could not tell the difference between No. 1 and rejected wheat, or never examined the workings of a warehouse. There is no doubt that the Minnesota millers and grain dealers will make this plan work smoothly and result beneficially to all, unless interfered with by Congress at the instance of the banks. They will demonstrate beyond a question that the government can safely and easily do the same in accordance with the provisions of the sub-treasury bill, and thereby extend this system to all the producers of cotton and grain, and through them benefit and bless

the whole people. Let the friends of this measure continue to discuss it in a plain, argumentative, candid manner, meeting all objections fairly and squarely upon the broad ground of justice and right; continue in this course and the principles involved in the sub-treasury bill will, in the near future, become incorporated into the laws of the land.

A FORTHCOMING REPORT.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will contain no reference to the financial schemes now being agitated by the Farmers Alliance. Notwithstanding this fact, the Treasury officials do not hesitate to express anxiety at the outlook. As is well known the Alliance demands the free coinage of silver, the passage of a sub-treasury bill, and the abolition of national banking system. Until the recent election these demands did not excite a moment's serious attention. Since the 4th of November, however, matters have assumed a different phase, and, although there is no present crisis, the possibilities of the future are causing some apprehension.

If the Alliance has forty-three members of the next House, as is claimed, it has a wedge of no small size with which to open the way for the passage of its schemes. That the Democrats will coalesce with the Alliance men in the hope of winning votes for 1892 is quite "probable" even should the party find it convenient not to keep, if successful, promises which is made prior to the election. There is also a possibility that the Senate will be so constituted as to agree with legislation originating in the House. All these things are being quietly taken into consideration by the Treasury Department, though of course no move will be made to avert what is believed to be a danger until the latter appears more a real than a threatened fact. If Congress enacts that \$400,000,000, for instance, shall be issued, the treasury can of course comply; but it is realized that ere this is dry from the printing press, there will be a demand for \$400,000,000 more, and where the demands will end no treasury official dares to prophesy. Even the discussion of the "corn crib bill," as the sub-treasury measure is called, will be a source of uneasiness to the financial interests of the country.

The demand for more money is realized at the treasury, however, as one that can not be ignored. This is shown by the fact that since the last day of last June no less than \$100,000,000 has been paid out to meet the exigencies of the money market. Every cent of this large amount has been absorbed, and there is a cry for more. Whether the Treasury Department will ask Congress to act in the matter can not now be foretold, but it is not regarded as improbable that legislation looking to this end will be enacted.

The above is taken from the Washington Post and is doubtless an inspiration from the Treasury Department. It is a matter of the utmost indifference to the Alliance whether the Secretary in his coming report refers to its plans or not. The Alliance emphasized its reference during the past two years to the schemes of the Secretary at the last election in tones that must be roaring in his ears even now. It is also a matter of no concern to the Alliance what the secretary may or may not think regarding the "corn crib bill." The Alliance will go right along teaching the people all the facts concerning the administration of his office, and the result will no doubt be much greater political disasters in the near future than have occurred in

Rate allowed by the Railroad Commission per 100 pounds.

Dist. in miles.	10	50	100	140	200	250
Bacon.....	8c	13c	18c	22c	26c	30c
Flour.....	6c	10c	15c	16c	23c	25c
Grain.....	5c	9c	14c	18c	20c	22c
Cotton.....	10c	10c	15c	20c	35c	40c

This immense reduction in charges for freight and passengers has been accomplished without injury to the railroads. They have prospered whilst the people have been benefited. The market value of the stocks of our most important railroads has been steadily increased. This is shown by the following comparative statement of the prices at which the stocks of the Central Railroad and of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the two most extensive railroad systems in this State in 1879, were selling in 1879 and are selling now:

1879.	1890.
Georgia R. R. Stock 78.....	201
Central R. R. Stock 79.....	121

Not only have the charges of railroads been reduced, and the value of their properties enhanced, but there has been an immense increase in their mileage since 1879. The records of this office show that for the five years previous to the establishment of the commission in 1879, there were built in this State less than one hundred miles of railroad, showing an annual average of about twenty miles, and since 1879 to the present time there have been built in Georgia two thousand miles of railroad, making an average of two hundred miles per annum.

The sentiments of the people of Georgia toward a railroad commission can be determined by the following facts: All candidates for the office of Governor in the past eight years, the members of the present legislature, without a known exception; the present candidate for Governor, the candidates for Congress and for the legislature at this time, who have been announced, have been and are in favor of a railroad commission. In addition, I may state that the press of the State and the Farmers Alliance favor a railroad commission, and that many organizations of the Alliance favor an increase of the powers of the existing commission. The establishment of a railroad commission, with the proper powers to make joint rates for all the connecting roads in your State, would certainly result, in my judgment, in the building of many roads from trunk lines into sections that otherwise will never have the benefit of a railroad. This would follow because the railroad commission, by disregarding these demands made by speculators in stocks, and prescribing and fixing a rate for the roads by which the country would be developed, enriched and made populous. The stimulus that such a favorable rate would give to all pursuits and all industries would in return pay the roads, by reason of the increased travel and a larger tonnage, more than they now make by the high rates upon their light travel and small tonnage.

In conclusion, permit me to state that I do not wish to be misunderstood as attributing all the prosperity of Georgia, and especially of her railroad interests, to the fact that she has a railroad commission. Georgia feels the impulse toward

progress and development which stirs in all her sister States, and is reaping some of the general benefit of the general prosperity of the times. But I do honestly believe that the railroad commission has been a great factor in her prosperity, and shall be glad to know that the great State of Texas has organized a commission with the proper powers, and has placed the administration of those powers, in proper hands.

GOVERNMENT COTTON FACTORIES.

Kansas will send a goodly number of Congressmen elected by a combination of Farmers Alliance and Democrats, and these Congressmen will be bound to act. No doubt some of these Kansas gentlemen, if not all of them, will favor the sub-treasury scheme. There are a few others pledged to labor for that measure, who were elected on that idea. This will at least bring the question before the country and up for discussion. There are those who favor the sub-treasury plan because they believe that it is the only way by which the farming people can have restored to them the millions out of which they have been robbed by the tariff barons. The first are embarrassed by a false conception of the duties of government; the second permit revenge, instead of righteousness, to guide their thoughts and form their feelings. Neither will succeed. It is not improbable that after the drubbing received by the Republicans at the last election, that party will be ready to compromise and dicker with any party or faction in the country. Essentially a selfish party that carries its patriotism on its tongue and its morals in its pocket; it will not hesitate to pander to every class and chimaera in the hope of winning in 1892. If such a thing were possible and the promoters of the sub-treasury scheme should succeed in winning a pledge of support from the Republicans, the complications that must ensue will be perplexing. If the Democratic party should, by the miserable infatuation of those who should know better, be driven into the support or countenance of a measure so vicious as the sub-treasury bill, they should modify it. They should, while leaning through stress of necessity, to a vicious measure, provide against being guilty of fatuousness as well. If the farmer who supports the government must become communist and ask the government to support him; if money is to be taken from the Federal Treasury, and invested in buildings, let it not be in warehouses. Some attention should be paid to the rational and economic features of the question. If money is to be expended, let it be expended wisely and not foolishly. Government warehouses have no place in the economy of a country. The storing of cotton is merely arresting the progress of the crop. Cotton stored, or housed, or held in a raw condition, is absolutely valueless. It is as worthless as an undiscovered pearl under Oman's green water—useless as a Kohinoor in the center of the earth. It is only when cotton is manufactured and converted into something useful that value inheres. Prior to this it is a curse instead of a blessing. Prior to its manufacture, it is a despot that makes the laborer sweat and toil, or makes the capitalist pay interest, and never until manufactured does it become a serviceable servant. Therefore it is vain and foolish to arrest the staple or interfere with the progress of its metamorphosis from despotism to servitude. Better far, and infinitely wiser for the government to erect factories instead of warehouses and manufacture cotton where it grows rather than to store it or withdraw it from the market. To accelerate its manufacture would be wiser than to interrupt it. To render it valuable and serviceable would be wiser than to handicap it in its race against competing cottons in other countries. Governments should not build warehouses or factories, but if wisdom is found to yield to the insanity of modern socialism it were better to expend the money in the construction of factories that would be serviceable to the people, that would save enormous freight charges, insurance

charges, middlemen charges and a score of other charges that fall heavily at present upon the producer, than to squander it in the erection of warehouses, that would show positively that the builders of Babel and the Mound Builders were but prototypes of nineteenth century civilization. Government cotton factories have much more arguments in their favor than government warehouses, and a few millions spent in this manner would do as much good to the country as is derived from the many millions that are squandered annually in making creeks, bays and lagoons navigable. If millions must be spent let it be spent in something that will be of lasting and permanent good, and that will stand when the present financial craze is forgotten.

The above piece idiocy is from the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, printed in full that members of the Alliance may know the style of argument that is being made against the sub-treasury plan. This is the only kind of opposition that is met with at the present time. Anything but aid to the farmer, even to the building of factories for the use of manufacturers. It is quite plain where this paper stands.

Protection.
BY HARRY HINTON.

He who hath ears to hear let him hear what Harry Hinton has to say on protection. Let him open wide the portals to his knowledge box and take in great chunks of wisdom as sweet as refined sugar of 20° Dutch standard by the polariscope. "Nimrod was a mighty hunter before the Lord." To be mighty hunters in those days like Cadmus, and Hercules, and Nimrod, was to be bully heroes. The weaker specimens of the genus homo naturally sought the companionship of Nimrod for protection and to share his glory. All the old writers agree that Nimrod was the first politician, the first to organize civil communities. The people rallied around the first politician on record, and the first politician made them subjects and himself king. Bad beginning for the politician. Sad consequences for the people. All along the paths of history we find the earth baptized in blood. This rule will not work, that the strong should protect the weak; for, like wolves in a sheepfold, they play a very sad havoc. Everywhere this rule was adopted we will paint the historic page black and red.

There was another rule adopted in democratic and republican countries. That the people should protect themselves and make the laws which they themselves should obey. This rule worked well with even handed justice till mercenary greed and ambitious politicians sought their own glory in the misery and ruin of others. The kings and politicians in every age and in every country have been the cause of the greater amount of miseries which have afflicted the human race.

Why should persons join in political communities at all? For the protection of person and property, for the weaker against the stronger; for the stronger need no protection. One may be stronger in mental or physical capabilities; therefore the purpose of all good government is the protection of the

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weaker against the stronger in all mental and physical capabilities. This then being the foundation stone of government, it becomes a measure or a touchstone by which the most ordinary mind can detect whether the administration of any government is in accordance with justice and the original purpose of civil law.

I met a man in rags the other day and had an interview, and says I, Jim Wray, did you ever see a rich murderer or thief escape conviction when the poor man under similar circumstances was sentenced to hard labor for a term of years or to be hung?

Yes, Mr. Hinton; I have known several cases.

Well, Jim, there must be something wrong somewhere. I will ask you now another question. Is it not invariably the case that the wealthy or the pliant instruments of the wealthy are selected to rule and make laws?

No, Mr. Hinton; I can not say that is invariably the case, but it is the common practice. We might put it down every nine in ten.

Well, Jim, don't you see a principle of just government violated here by placing the strong to protect the weak, the rich to protect the poor?

Well, Mr. Hinton, this is necessary: for the poor have not sense enough to rule any country.

There is where you make a grand mistake, Jim. As a rule the poor are unfit for officers, but it is equally true that as a rule the rich are unfit also, the first class on account of ignorance, and the second class not only on account of ignorance, but on account of the assumption that they, as a class, are superior.

"The poor," says Jefferson, "is our dependence for liberty."

Every king, aristocrat, politician, or a class, who may rule any country, will rule that country for selfish interests. This is an invariable rule with no exceptions scarcely.

When you lay down at night or rise up in the morning you repeat this axiom till it is burnt in the brain. John Adams said, "reason, justice and equality never had weight enough on the face of the earth to govern the councils of men. It is interest alone which can be trusted." Now, Jim, you will see that Harry Hinton and Thomas Jefferson and John Adams tell the same tale. No men with brains are going to butt against these snags and deny the logic of their conclusions.

Then, Harry Hinton, we have it that no stronger class is safe for the weaker. That forces you to claim that the weaker should govern the stronger.

No, sir; it forces me to demand that every class should have its own officers. It forces me to advocate "industrial representation;" that neither any class nor the attorneys of the classes can rule without justice, reason, or equality to the people. All history is against it, Jefferson and Adams are against it, and last, though not least, Harry Hinton is against it. Write it then in the sky; write it upon every bush and flower; write it in town and country, that every interest, and industry, and class should have their own representation to secure just, reasonable and equal protec-

tion. I will ask you another question here, Jim; did you ever know any poor people lobbying around Congress to get any laws passed for their special advantage?

I must frankly confess, Mr. Hinton, that I never did but once. In the first place they have not sense enough, and in the second place they have not money to bear their expenses. They would be like the poor boy at the frolic there. Every session the rich are gathered, as I understand, around Congress like vultures around a carcass; but on only one occasion the poor made up some money and sent up three men to speak for them, and Congress laughed in their faces and raised up a political war to keep this poor class in subjection. I have reference to the deputation from the "struggling farmers" as our man, Uncle Jerry calls them.

From what we three wise men have said, Jim, what do you gather from these facts?

I think, Mr. Hinton, that the Nimrods are riding as mighty hunters before the Lord and the tomcats are fleeing to the hawks for protection; the stronger elements are ruling for their special interest as they have done in every nation in the past; and they are grinding the poor into poverty, ignorance and disgrace.

Do you believe that, truly? Well, I and Jefferson and Adams have one disciple. Go tell the brethren. Did you know that when the farmers sent three deputies to Congress to ask for relief they called it class legislation, paternalism, socialism, unconstitutional and absurd.

Yes, I heard something of that. Who talked that way?

Sir, Jim, that very ruling class and their instruments, their papers, their attorneys and their officers, all said it was class legislation.

You have just said, Mr. Hinton, that the ruling classes in all governments and in all ages so administer the national affairs as to redound to their gain and glory. Tell me how this can be done without class legislation.

This cannot be done; so in all ages and under all nations class legislation has been in vogue. It commenced with the adoption of the American constitution in the special protection of home manufacturers and has increased ever since in quantity and quality. The principle of protecting the infants, the weak; and when class legislation and paternalism and socialism has gone on for a hundred years, and those classes have become the stronger ruling power, then those classes who have been overlooked and have become the weaker by it must if possible assume the power and have class legislation in their behalf. What class legislation has done to the injury of the once strong through their patriotic (and I might say misappropriated) benevolence, must now do for their upbuilding. We say those classes which have been oppressed by class legislation must assume or regain the ruling power or be forever slaves. For those classes which they have so long fostered will be their most violent enemies and will not hesitate an attempt to change this government into a despotism rather than yield. Such is history. Such is human nature.

Mr. Hinton, these classes are willing to give you protection by tariff legislation, which contains a correct principle, so you say.

Oh, Jim, that makes me sick. For some few things American farmers can have protection in that way. But if the same amount of money was paid into the farmers' pocket as are paid into the pockets of others, where would be the advantage? It would be simply swapping pocket-books of the same size. Who would want protection this way. Surely not the manufacturers; surely not the farmers. Somebody must be getting the advantage in this deal. Who is it? We find in this deal, Jim, that the manufacturers have the ace, jack and ten against us. All we have is the deuce. No sound man will play at that game. It is a moral impossibility to make the gains even. If the government will collect \$150,000,000 on products coming in competition with our home-grown products we will pause and consider; if not we will brush away the tariff equality as false, foul and treacherous.

Then, Mr. Hinton, the tariff cannot in any shape meet the case, I suppose?

No, sir. It is paternalism. It is socialism. It is unconstitutional, impracticable and totally absurd.

We must even up the case on another string. I want to ask you a business question. Do you think that you should be forced to take part of your crop and give it to Col. Neal to help him open up his iron mine and fix his plant?

No, sir; I would consider it nothing better than highway robbery.

Well, Jim, you are opposed to tariff legislation from principle, like Daniel Webster, in his early days. Let me ask you another question. Don't you suppose that the first principle of government is the protection of the weak; that the strong generally can protect themselves?

You have said it was, and I see no good reason to dispute it.

Well, Jim, you are in favor of tariff legislation from principle, like John C. Calhoun was in his early days. So you see that men can take different views of this subject and be honest. Both views of the case make tariff recipients special beneficiaries of the nation dependent on its favoritism by a system of paternal class legislation. The question now is, shall we wipe out all multitudinous class legislation, or by class legislation equalize all classes before the law? This is the point. This is the question. Harry Hinton says

equalize all classes before the law by equal class legislation as the most feasible course to pursue; for it is impossible to undo the work of a century, and if done it would not meet the ends desired.

Will not the people see to it that they have equal protection. They have the voting strength, and if they have not the knowledge needful to take care of themselves, how can they with officers of their own sort rule and do any better?

That is a serious question, Jim;

for the minds of the people are poisoned and demoralized and educated by this exploiting and de-

spoiling class for the enslavement of the masses. The only remedy is for them to stop their ears to the charmer, charm he never so sweetly. But what makes the subject still more gloomy is the naked fact that the cold chains of slavery are already around the people and only waiting one more move to have them riveted forever. Another web cast by the spider, and the fly will cease to flutter. The money power knows this full well, and if they can count in and count out as they please the representatives of the people, the fate of American freedom will be sealed.

I wish to draw your attention to another instance in proof of the position that the ruling class always rule for their own advantage. Notice the paternal legislation in favor of the capitalistic class. This was not of the nature of protection, for they need none; but was of the nature of an open and bare-faced robbery. The financial legislation of this nation, counting its effects directly and indirectly, has robbed the people of four-fifths of their property, counting the debts and liens, both public and private, which must be paid. And to cap the villainy of this tyranny this class conspired with the aristocracy and monarchies of Europe to demonetize silver, thus halving the money of the poor and doubling their burdens. Jim Wray, there is not in all the records of national crime, either mediæval or modern times, a blacker deed than this.

Memorial of the Illinois F. M. B. A.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 21, 1890.
To Hon. Levi P. Morton, President of the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, delegates to the State convention of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association of the State of Illinois, held this day at Springfield, Ill., most respectfully present their petition to the Senate of the United States, praying for the speedy passage of Senate bill No. 3991, commonly known as the Paddock Pure Food Bill,

which bill was introduced in behalf of the Farmers Alliance of Nebraska, by Hon. A. S. Paddock, a Senator of that State and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate. Said bill, if passed, will prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs. Senator Paddock, in his able report, No. 1366, on the bill, states: "That of 376 articles of diet in daily use in every household, 225, or more than two-thirds, were found to be adulterated."

The adulteration and sale of these counterfeit articles of food depresses and lowers the prices of the honest and genuine food products of the farmer. The Paddock bill is, therefore, in the interest of the agricultural classes, and while it allows free competition, it compels all food products, under heavy penalties, to be: First, healthful; second, plainly and honorably branded; third, of proper quality or strength; fourth, not "doctored"; fifth, not counterfeit; sixth, made from proper substances; seventh, free from any adulteration whatever; and we, therefore, pray for its speedy passage.

We earnestly oppose, however, the passage of the Conger Compound Lard Bill, which places a

tax on compound lard and prohibitory restriction on the sale of the same and increases the number of revenue officers of the country.

The reasons for our opposition to the Conger bill, are as follows:

1. It singles out only one article, which it alleges is adulterated, and provides no remedy for the 225 other articles as set forth and provided for in the Paddock bill.

2. It increases the number of revenue officials of the country. We already have over 100,000 office holders, who are eating up the substance of the tax-payer.

3. The Conger Lard bill was introduced at the request of a Boston pork packer; the Paddock bill at the instance of the Farmers Alliance of Nebraska. The Conger bill is supported by all the pork packers of the country and by the Big Four of Chicago. It will create a monopoly and will enable the large packers to form a lard trust. The Paddock bill has the united support of the farmers of the entire country.

4. The Farmers Alliance of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas protest against the Conger bill, and a remonstrance against its passage was signed by 10,000 farmers from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, at the St. Louis fair, October 11, the last past.

5. The Farmers Alliance, at their national convention held in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1889, adopted the following plank in their declaration of principles:

"Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation, national or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the people of the locality whom he is to serve and pass up through the members of Congress to the president, and he then makes the appointment? If the people get a bad officer they will have no one to blame but themselves, and Congressmen and the president will be relieved of a great responsibility, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered." And that the farmers' congress held again in August of this year (1890) at Council Bluffs, Ia., reaffirmed said plank in the following language: "Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed as not to be an advancement without it. This fact, the history of mankind as they traveled down the ages, clearly demonstrates. As a gentle and softly falling April shower gives life and vigor to all vegetation, as it passes over the earth, so it gives a market to suit him. Surely the producers of grain and cotton are as well worthy of consideration as the distiller. The government practically loans the distiller the internal revenue tax due on his liquors until he can find a market, and why not exercise the same care for the farmers and planters of the country? But monopoly objects to the scheme because of the expense. How very economical all at once, just because the tillers of the soil are to be benefited! The government partially repudiated its own currency until it was only worth forty cents on the dollar, and then converted it at par into bonds at a premium, and not one word of objection was raised by

ton Plant (Orangeburg, S. C.) going over the ground of the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan, and exposing the absurd position in which some letter-writing Congressmen have placed themselves. The article concludes:

Having demonstrated from the legislation of the government and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the practices of the government that every principle contained in the sub-treasury bill is in full accord with the constitution, I will now proceed to show that its enactment into law will be a wise thing. Before I proceed, however, I will make clear two minor points. It has been asserted that the government cannot borrow money at 4 per cent and loan it to the people at 1 per cent per annum. The government will not have to borrow any money. All she will have to do is to order an issue of Treasury notes to meet the demand of production and declare them a full legal tender in payment of all debts both public and private. For this she will get 1 per cent per annum for all notes advanced. Instead of an expense it will be a source of revenue to the government. It has been objected to the bill that the manager of the sub-treasury under it is elected by the people when the constitution requires the president to appoint. How does the president make his appointment? Are they not made on the recommendation of members of Congress or of personal friends? Would it not be better for the manager to be recommended by the votes of the people of the locality whom he is to serve and pass up through the members of Congress to the president, and he then makes the appointment? If the people get a bad officer they will have no one to blame but themselves, and Congressmen and the president will be relieved of a great responsibility, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered." And that the farmers' congress held again in August of this year (1890) at Council Bluffs, Ia., reaffirmed said plank in the following language: "Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed as not to be an advancement without it. This fact, the history of mankind as they traveled down the ages, clearly demonstrates. As a gentle and softly falling April shower gives life and vigor to all vegetation, as it passes over the earth, so it gives a market to suit him. Surely the producers of grain and cotton are as well worthy of consideration as the distiller. The government practically loans the distiller the internal revenue tax due on his liquors until he can find a market, and why not exercise the same care for the farmers and planters of the country? But monopoly objects to the scheme because of the expense. How very economical all at once, just because the tillers of the soil are to be benefited! The government partially repudiated its own currency until it was only worth forty cents on the dollar, and then converted it at par into bonds at a premium, and not one word of objection was raised by

monopoly because it was expensive to the wealth producers of the country. Our 5:20 bonds were payable in the currency of the country (greenbacks) after five years, but the government changed the contract in favor of the bondholder and against the people, and these monopoly doctors extolled it to the skies as wise legislation, notwithstanding the fact that it practically increased the indebtedness of the people without returning any equivalent. The government under its contraction policy, burned up its debt-paying medium, instead of paying its debts, and the henchmen of monopoly paraded it before the world as "strengthening the public credit." But now that the farmers ask such protection as will assist them in paying their personal indebtedness, and thus strengthening their own credit, monopoly is astounded at the tremendous bill of expense that it will make. But monopoly is fast losing its power to formulate opinions for the people to endorse. People are thinking for themselves, and are rapidly getting into shape to take a hand in the management of public affairs, and they do not ask the tools of monopoly, political demagogues and place-hunters, for their advice. The people are formulating their demands, and legislators who refuse to heed them may expect at an early day to take back seats, where they can take a long rest from the cares of office.

The Kansas Delegation.
Kansas Farmer (Topeka).

Very naturally and very properly the recently-elected Congressmen in Kansas are the subjects of general discussion. The people whose votes elected them were well satisfied, in the beginning, with their choice of candidates, and have had no reason since to modify their judgment in that respect. They are all men of high character, and as a body will move on a high level of intelligence. John Davis, of the Fifth district, the oldest member of the new delegation, is the best informed man in Kansas in history and political economy. He was a neighbor and intimate acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, early embodied some of the best of that great man's views, and during the last twenty years he has been a constant student of political history. His collection of "clippings" from newspapers, magazines and books—photographic views of contemporaneous events—fill eleven large volumes with as many more unbound. Mr. Davis is a strong man naturally, and he is in close sympathy with the people. He is strong in acquired knowledge, well equipped in every way for the work he has been chosen to perform. He is the equal of any man who will oppose him in the Fifty-second Congress.

John G. Otis, of the Fourth district, is a first-class man every way, much above the average. A college graduate, learned in literature, history, law and politics, with practical knowledge of agriculture and long experience and observation among the working classes. He is a worker, untiring, persistent, honest and conscientious. He will be worth half a dozen band box men in Congress.

William Baker, of the Sixth district, is a modest man of good address, with a liberal education added to a large fund of practical common sense. Cool-headed, deliberate, conservative, honest, a hard, persistent worker, familiar with toil, close to the people, he is one of the men who wear well and who are never lost or bewildered in the enemy's fog. He will grow big among his fellows; he will be creditable to his constituents and a growing pleasure to his personal friends.

Jere Simpson, of the Seventh district, will probably perform more work and receive less credit for it than any of our new members. He is a plain, blunt man, affable, friendly, accommodating, generous, and yet does not need a moment's training to reduce him to his fighting weight. He is well read in history and politics, is a fearless, forcible speaker and states his case well. He is a plain man of the people, always among them, in line with them, quick to see their wants, ready in resources and prompt in response. A man of excellent judgment, eminently practical, a hard worker and a close student, Mr. Simpson will rank among the most useful members of the House. He will not expect to travel about and electrify the nation with his speeches, but he will speak for his own people when speaking is needed, he will speak intelligently, plainly, saying just what he means in good old-fashioned English, and he will stick to his friends closer than a brother.

Ben H. Clover, of the Third district, is a man in some respects resembling Mr. Funston, of the Second district, but he knows more about what the people want and he will work harder for them with less display than Funston would. Mr. Clover has had less training perhaps—training in the direction of legislation—than any of the new members, but he is by no means without experience in political affairs. He was long an active man in local politics, and his connection with the Alliance has been of great service to him. While he would not take rank at once as a leader among experienced statesmen, he would fall right into line among the workers and go quietly about his duties, working and learning, learning and working, doing as much for his district as any man could do, and not expecting to have his daily doings telegraphed to the world. Mr. Clover is a large-hearted man, in close sympathy with his fellows, and is big enough to appreciate the fact that his country is bigger and better worth saving than any political party. Unassuming, industrious, ambitious to be useful, affable and true, with deep-rooted convictions of right and of duty, Ben Clover will grow in usefulness until the end.

These are the men elected by the People's party. The Kansas Farmer believes them to average quite as well intellectually and morally as their predecessors did when they were elected. What is more and better, they are all farmers. Mr. Davis is the only one among them who does not actually perform manual labor on his farm. Politically they were all formerly Republicans.

Future Work. Western Advocate (Burr Oak, Kan.)

The election is past, and perhaps before this issue of the paper reaches our readers we may know the results. Even though our ticket may not be elected, in looking back a few months and comparing the attitude of the agricultural and laboring classes then with their present stand we must certainly congratulate ourselves on having won a grand victory—a victory for truth and justice. The hearts and minds of the people have been stirred to resist oppression and dethrone a power that is depriving them of their freedom. Nor is this work to stop here. If we are fortunate enough to have elected our ticket we believe we shall have men representing us who will be true servants of the people, but unsupported they cannot accomplish the desired result, and we must continue the work of education. There are many who do not comprehend or realize the great importance of this movement, and believe that it is merely a surface agitation and after election will be heard from no more. It has been said that

"Get but the truth once uttered, and 'tis like
A star new-born, that drops into its place,
And which, once circling in its placid round,
Not all the tumult of the earth can shake."

We believe the truth has sunk deep into the hearts of the people and that they will continue their onward march in the work of reform. We have leaders, earnest, thoughtful men, and brave-hearted women, who have studied these questions for years, and who are ready to help us to greater achievements. Those who believe they are working for a great principle will not for an instant think of flagging, for they know that too much is involved in the settlement of these questions, and that now, when the light is dawning, is the time to more firmly gird on the armor of defense and to battle with the weapons of truth and justice against accepted error. They know there are great questions to be carefully studied, and that on the correct solution of them depend the happiness of millions. Statistics demonstrate that an increase in the cost of living or a decrease in the remuneration received by labor is invariably followed by a wave of crime, insanity and suicide. And at the same time it is a self-evident truth that every increase in the cost of living and decrease in the remuneration received by labor adds to the wealth of speculators who add nothing to the wealth of the nation. According to the census of 1880 the aggregate wealth of the United States was \$43,642,000,000, or more than \$800 per capita, to every man, woman and child of our 50,000,000 of inhabitants. The number of wage workers employed in the manufactures of the United States at that time was 2,730,000, who received an average of less than one dollar per day. In the same year we had nearly 8,000,000 of farmers and farm hands who received an average of \$1 per day or \$298 per annum. The labor of these two classes of producers purchased every article of necessity

and comfort consumed by rich and poor alike, and yet their average compensation was only about 85 cents per day. From 1870 to 1880 the aggregate wealth of the country increased about \$13,643,000,000, and during this same time the average weight of wages decreased from a little more than \$400, to a little less than \$300 per annum. The average production for each employee during this time was \$780 per annum, of which labor received \$346 and capital \$434. Is it strange that the producing classes of the country are dissatisfied, and would it not be folly for them to permit this unequal distribution of the wealth which they create to continue much longer? From 1870 to 1880 the number of women employed in the industries had increased from one and a half to two and a half millions, while the number of children employees had increased from 739,163 to 1,180,9.

In

1850 the wages received by operatives in the industries was equal to 23 per cent of the value of the finished product. Their share was reduced in 1880 to 17 per cent, while the wealth of the country had increased from \$7,195,000,000 to \$43,342,000,000 during the same period. But another feature of this wonderful disparity between the reward of industry and the profits of speculation must not be overlooked. In 1850 the aggregate wealth of the country was given at \$7,135,000,000; the amount listed for taxation was \$6,024,000,000, while in 1880, with an aggregate of \$43,642,000,000 only \$16,902,000,000 paid taxes. The farms of the country in both cases paid 80 per cent of the taxes. Figures like these indicate the extent to which corporate wealth entirely evades taxation. Does it look possible that with facts like these staring him in the face, an intelligent farmer could vote to continue this system of discrimination against himself? Or taking into consideration the demoralizing effect of the wholesale cheating, defrauding and robbing the people under the forms of law, is it strange that from 1870 to 1880 crime increased 38 per cent? Our false economic system is responsible for all these results, and the only remedy is to change it. The present dissatisfaction and agitation among the people must continue until the last vestige of discrimination in favor of capital and against productive labor shall have been obliterated. The recent election is but a skirmish. The new political forces of the country are but mobilizing for the general engagement a little further on. Let no one be discouraged or dismayed. As long as the present false conditions remain, the war for their removal must continue.

The Future of the Alliance. Kansas Farmer (Topeka)

Among the multitudinous prophecies which have been published within the last few months is one to the effect that the Farmers Alliance and Industrial union will soon be dissolved, leaving but a faint trace of its existence, and that the dissolution will have been brought about by the political tendencies of the order. The prediction will fail, first, because the Alliance is

one effect of causes which are deep-rooted, it is builded upon principles which are fundamental and permanent; second, the objects sought by the Alliance are imperatively demanded by the masses that are struggling against the classes, and those objects cannot be obtained in any way but through legislation. These are reasons sufficient not only to justify the existence of such a body, but to render it necessary. The Patrons of Husbandry, the Greenbackers and the Knights of Labor were pioneers in this great field of reform. Looking at the same things from different standpoints, naturally they selected different points of attack—transportation monopoly and gambling in farm products; contraction of the currency, the unnecessary assumption of debt and needless taxation of the people; and the growing arrogance, usurpations and oppression of employers in their treatment of employees. Later came the land reformers and the students of taxation. The Grange did a grand work and left a glorious record, though as a working force it early disappeared; it left a leaven which quietly spread out among the people, even reaching the highest councils of the nation, establishing basic legal principles, bringing to view lines which mark the limitations of corporate power. The Greenbackers, in like manner, called public attention to some great blunders in financial legislation, and although apparently of accidental birth, coming without warning and living without excuse, they sowed seed which is now bearing fruit; they frightened politicians and statesmen into acknowledgment of the intrinsic value of government paper currency and obtained a judicial determination of the nation's right to make anything it chooses a legal tender in payment of debts. The Knights of Labor, blindfold, entered upon a crusade to recover lost rights of workingmen, to restore the individualism of the mechanic, artisan and common laborer, to bring about a just recognition of the toilers' rights and to establish a fair standard of relation between the employer and the employee. Within a few years great changes had been wrought among the working forces of the country, labor had been and was being massed, and employers had obtained an act of Congress authorizing the contracting for labor in foreign countries because of the high price of labor here. The power of the employer, and especially if the employer were a corporation or a partnership of wealthy individuals, had become tyrannical and menacing. The employee was fast losing his personal identity as a citizen, and he united with his fellows to restore that which was lost. Thus came the Knights of Labor. And like other great reformatory movements, this succeeded in planting good seed that others might gather the fruit and enjoy its blessings rather than in the establishment of new conditions. And yet a great work has been wrought by the Knights. Their influence is felt in every factory and shop, in every mine along the line of every railroad. Here we have great agencies of reform, each working separately

along its own lines, and each doing work which has already borne good fruit. This separate working was natural, it could not have been otherwise, for the reason that the workers set out from different points and sought the attainment of different objects. It so happens, however, that these three classes of reformers all belong to the working forces of the country, their general interests are identical, and the objects in view are not in conflict but are in harmony. It follows, then, that all of these three agencies can not only work together harmoniously, but that by uniting their efforts the combination can bring to bear all the energy, endurance and courage of the three in working for the attainment of objects sought by each. This is an unanswerable argument in favor of a union of all these and other kindred and sympathetic forces. The time is ripe for this union to be permanently effected and its energies strongly put forth. The Farmers Alliance is, we believe, the proper medium through which the union should be accomplished. The Alliance was not organized as a political party; it was organized in part, however, for political purposes. The same is true of the Knights of Labor; and it is equally true of all other bodies of organized farmers and workers. Up to a certain point, it is necessary that each body should serve its members as a school for the discussion of social and political questions. The time comes in all reformatory movements when the lines must be enlarged, because the workers are ready to enter a wider field. The time for this change comes whenever the membership of the particular body have agreed upon a line of policy to be pursued in working out the reformation sought and when the members can work together harmoniously for the attainment of that end. The time has come in all the farmers' organizations, in the Knights of Labor, and in many other bodies of organized workers, as well as among merchants, clerks and toilers in miscellaneous vocations. The Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union is built upon the ideas which lie at the beginning of all these reforms—labor, land, transportation and money. Every person who is interested in any one of these is interested in all of them. The farmer, by reason of his calling, is directly interested in every one of them, and no worker can say that he has no interest in any of them. It is meet, therefore, that farmers should take the initiative in a movement toward a union of all the working forces. Within a few years great changes had been wrought among the working forces of the country, labor had been and was being massed, and employers had obtained an act of Congress authorizing the contracting for labor in foreign countries because of the high price of labor here. The power of the employer, and especially if the employer were a corporation or a partnership of wealthy individuals, had become tyrannical and menacing. The employee was fast losing his personal identity as a citizen, and he united with his fellows to restore that which was lost. Thus came the Knights of Labor. And like other great reformatory movements, this succeeded in planting good seed that others might gather the fruit and enjoy its blessings rather than in the establishment of new conditions. And yet a great work has been wrought by the Knights. Their influence is felt in every factory and shop, in every mine along the line of every railroad. Here we have great agencies of reform, each working separately

suffered in sympathy, and manufacturers have appealed successfully to Congress for aid in their line. The new tariff law will not only not help the farmer and laborer, it will actually injure both of them in the way of increased cost of many articles used in every home. Now we find that the farmers have already begun the work of union. At St. Louis, last December, the first great step was taken, and at Ocala, Florida, next December, the second step will be taken, and that will have advanced us far enough to make the way clear to the battle ground of 1892. The Alliance began this grand work and it will continue it until the working forces of the country are united in one great national body for political purposes. We are now at the dawn of the new day which that union of labor will bring to us. The Alliance will grow larger, stronger, more courageous, better equipped every way for giving aid and comfort to any national movement begun for the emancipation of labor. There is no longer room for doubting the importance—aye, the necessity, of a combination of the masses if we will impress our views upon the legislation of the country and secure permanent relief from the burdens which we cannot bear much longer.

A Cabinet Problem.

The Secretary of the Treasury is having some difficulty in preparing his estimates for the coming session of Congress. Though the McKinley tariff law went into effect on the 6th of October, goods imported before that date may be withdrawn any time prior to the 1st of February at the old rate of duty. These duties coming in with those collected under the new law, it is difficult to estimate what the revenues under the new law will be. At present the daily revenues exceed the daily ordinary expenses, but there is no means of estimating what the customs revenues will be after February 1. It is not improbable that the largely increased rates of duty in many instances will reduce imports, and therefore reduce the revenues. The indications are that there will be some very large deficiencies in appropriations for this year to be provided for at the next session.

The deficiency on account of pensions will be enormous. Up to date there has been \$64,000,000 drawn out of the Treasury for pensions since the 1st of July. About \$19,000,000 of this sum was drawn this month, and it is hoped at the Department that there will be no more pension drafts before January. Upon this basis it is estimated that the expenditures for pensions during the whole year will be \$140,000,000 or \$150,000,000. But it seems quite probable that the \$19,000,000 just drawn will not last until January and that the expenditure for the whole year will be much more than estimated. Deducting the \$19,000,000 not yet expended the expenditures for the first quarter of the year have amounted to about \$44,000,000. This carried out for the four quarters would make the expenditures for the year \$176,000,000, to meet which less than \$100,000,000 have been appropriated. Meanwhile the number of pensions is steadily increasing and the deficiency may be greater than \$76,000,000.

Salem (Ark.) Informer says:

It shows that the labor forces have been actively at work. They hurled the Democratic power in 1888 for paying no heed to their demands; they have ousted the Republicans in 1890 for turning the cold shoulder to them in the way of relief; and in 1892 they will take control of headquarters and administer to a suffering people justice

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

Following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

Be it resolved by the National body, That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued and recommend that every member of the order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TO BUSINESS AGENTS.

There will be a meeting of the State Business Agents' Association at Ocala, Florida, during the session of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, the first week in December. All members are requested to attend. It is specially enjoined that members will bring all data relating to prices, rates and discounts that may be of use to the Association. J. B. DINES, President.

PERSONS sending for the National Economist Almanac will please state in their order which almanac is wanted—the one for 1890 or 1891.

THE attention of delegates to the national meeting is called to the letter and telegram below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1890.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—This is to call your attention to the following telegram which explains itself. You must act at once as the time is short. I am expecting to hear from the other roads every day.

Yours fraternally,
J. H. TURNER,
Sec. N. F. A. & I. U.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Nov. 11, 1890.
HON. L. L. POLK, Pres. Nat'l Alliance,
Washington, D. C.

At request of A. S. Mann, committee of your order, the Louisville and Nashville system has made free rates over its lines to Ocala, Fla. See dispatch to McKee, manager of Associated Press for details. Send out through Associated Press a request for all delegates who wish to come over the Louisville and Nashville system to send their credentials to me at Pensacola, Fla., and I will return the same to them with "free transportation" from the point at which the delegate may state that he will first touch the Louisville and Nashville system. I will return same by first mail. Delegates will be permitted to stop at points on line going and returning, good for December.

W. D. CHIPPEY,
Gen. Pas. Agr. L. & N. R. R.

THE Alliance movement in the interest of public reform is not wholly the result of great financial troubles among the laboring classes, as that condition has existed for many years, but is more largely due to an intellectual awakening on the part of the people generally, especially those who labor in any kind of production. They have been reading, studying and thinking

during these later years and have learned the lesson of true government, that the will of the people should be the law of the land, and the law of the land should be an abiding blessing to the people. Having once learned this lesson, to act upon its teachings were but the promptings of an honest manhood. The Alliance has simply taught men their duty, and relied upon the discharge of this duty through the ever present monitor of a warning conscience, and the full knowledge that the average American citizen can be depended upon to perform his duty when properly understood. Herein lies the strength of the Alliance movement, and herein lies the secret of its grand success.

JUST now the old party papers that were not prepared for the late political disasters are advising the farmers that all the ills of which they complain cannot be cured through legislation. The farmer is cautioned not to neglect his farm in any event; to attend carefully and intelligently to its needs, and, inferentially, to trust the politician for the rest. Such advice has been given before, but just at present the farmers are not inclined to take kindly to it and have determined upon a little independent action of their own.

ONE would conclude, from reading the more important daily Democratic journals, that the action of the Alliance and the results of the late election were to be construed simply and only as a vindication of President Cleveland's administration. Such an assumption is in perfect harmony with the rule of plutocracy, and discloses a desire to ignore the Alliance and its demands entirely. This may have the effect of misleading the voters in the cities, but will produce a decidedly contrary effect in the country. The fact has been demonstrated that the farmers of the country when united can overthrow any political party, and it is well for the Democratic party to bear this in mind, as the agricultural portion of the people are in no humor to be trifled with.

AN INQUIRY.

SALEM, ARK., November 10, '90. Why does Porter, Superintendent of the Census, request secretaries of county Alliances to report to him the strength, etc., of the various sub-Alliances?

He says he has been asked by the farmers to obtain these reports. I don't believe it. Has the National Alliance or its executive committee asked him to do so? If it has, I have not been informed of the fact by the Alliance.

He says further that he was given my name. I do not believe that either, because the letter was not addressed to me by name, but to the county secretary with instructions to postmaster.

Why does he want this report? Does he mean any good? I think not, and

therefore shall not make it unless I am convinced that the National Alliance asked it. A. W. HALL, Secretary.

Several inquiries similar to the above have been received. The assumption that these inquiries are made at the request of the farmers is undoubtedly false. It is more than likely they are made at the instance of the old party political manipulators. At the late Bankers' Association one speaker said that the farmer must be educated, and perhaps it is for this purpose that such information is desired. The safe plan in all such cases is to throw all such communications in the fire; they bode no good to the Alliance.

WHAT a flood of light comes through the chasm made by the collapse of the Barings! To see the Bank of England scurrying around the world, scooping up driblets of gold, here a little, there a little. The infernal policy of contraction has overreached itself, and a pitiful situation is disclosed. The bankers, lacking money, have been ballooning the credit of their customers with their credit, and the first hardheaded fool who wanted to see some money has precipitated a disclosure of the weakness of the whole situation and pricked the bladder which has been blown up to such vast dimensions. The wicked digged a pit and have fallen therein. Pride goeth before a fall. Yes, finance is a thing which for a common man to pretend to talk about is presumption.

JUST at present there is a general protest against the correctness of the census returns. Just wait until the mortgage statistics are in, showing the conspiracy to make people prosperous in spite of their indebtedness, and every paper that is now condemning the superintendent will be found declaring his figures beyond suspicion.

THE State Alliance of Pennsylvania, will be organized at Harrisburg November 26. It is expected that a rapid growth of the Order will begin at once, and the State soon rank among the foremost in the Order.

THE delegates to the National Council will be able to return home on a much reduced rate, no matter to what point, provided they take a certificate in the usual manner from the agent selling them a first-class ticket to Ocala. The Southern Passenger Association has fixed a rate of one fare for round trip for delegates from its territory, and, as published elsewhere, the Louisville and Nashville transports the members free both ways.

A RECENT census bulletin shows that the municipal indebtedness of 858 cities has increased since 1880, \$50,455,045. Such an increase of debt may be an evidence of prosperity, but past experience fails to make the presumption good.

THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions Under Which They Exist.

BOLIVIA.

The establishment of a republic in Bolivia was accompanied with a like revolution in the entire Pacific coast of South America, represented now in the countries of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. This struggle was nearly contemporaneous in all, and co-operative over the territory of most of these countries.

Bolivia, at the time of the Spanish conquest, was an archbishopric, separated originally from Peru with a vice-regal government. When the movement for independence began the arbitrary territorial delineations were made permanent, the new-born republic gratefully commemorating the services of General Simon Bolivar by adopting his name as that of the State.

In 1880-'81 Bolivian natives participated in the effort of Tupac Amaru, claiming descent from the Incas, which ended so disastrously, not only to the participants, but to the hopes and aspirations of the aboriginal inhabitants. More than any of the provinces of Spain, perhaps, the gentle-natured inhabitants of Bolivia were the victims of the greed of the conquerors. While the priests had been laboring for their conversion, the representatives of the temporal Spanish power were enforcing a system of slavery and oppression unequalled in the history of conquest. Spurred on by avarice, the most insatiable of passions, the people were reduced to the condition of beasts of burden, conscriptions into the ranks of labor taking every male for one year in the mines. This led to great hardship, and it was the custom of the conscripted men to set their houses in order, as though allotted for a forlorn hope. In the mine of Potosi 12,000 laborers were employed, and there were hundreds of lesser mines. In the three hundred years of Spanish dominion there were not simply thousands, but literally millions of victims to the greed which inaugurated this system. A constant war for generations could not have depleted and demoralized a population more effectually. In addition, Spaniards granted estates were given authority to compel labor from the natives, a system yet represented in a milder form by peonage in both South and Central America. Everything profitable to Spain was prohibited in Peru, including spinning, weaving, mining for mercury, and cultivation of several vegetable products. A tribute or per capita tax was an-

nually collected on all males from eighteen to fifty, and no device avarice could suggest to gather money was neglected. Under the blight of this gross misgovernment population diminished during three hundred years, so that when General Bolivar secured self-government, the 30,000,000 who had been happy as subjects of the mild paternalism of the Incas had become a degraded, demoralized, ignorant and superstitious people less than one-fifth that number.

The first constitution of Bolivia was drawn by General Bolivar, and adopted August 25, 1826. It provided for a President for life, which feature was retained in the changes and modifications it underwent, in 1831 and 1863, until 1880, when it was superseded by a constitution modeled more closely after that of the United States. The President is now elected for a term of four years by universal suffrage. There are two vice-presidents, and a ministry of five departments—of foreign relations and colonization, of finance, of war, of justice and of the interior. The legislative function is exercised through a Congress, composed of Senate and Chamber of deputies, elected by general suffrage. The Senate is composed of department representatives, and the Chamber of sixty-six members by districts. Senor Don Aniceto Arce has been President since August 7, 1888. The seat of government is now at the City of Sucre, having been removed from La Paz after the readjustment of the boundary, incident to the cession of territory to Chile in 1883. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, district courts and local justice courts. The laws of the country are based upon those of the Spanish conquerors, originating in the Roman or civil system.

The following table gives the estimated population:

Departments.	Square Miles.	Population.
La Paz de Ayacucho.	43,052	346,139
Potosi.	54,300	237,755
Oruro.	21,601	111,372
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	123,347
Cochabamba.	26,810	196,766
Beni.	295,417	16,744
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra.	144,083	97,185
Tarja.	114,489	62,854
Total.	772,548	1,192,162

The currency of Bolivia is silver. In 1887, the latest data accessible, the total export and coinage of silver was put down at \$9,922,680, of which the coinage was \$1,763,451. Gold coinage ceased in 1857, though there is an annual production of comparatively small value. The per capita circulation is quite large, but there are no means of estimating with any degree of accuracy what it really is.

Roman Catholicism is the recognized religion, the public exercise

of other forms being prohibited. While the mass of the people are nominally Christian, there is a considerable negligence and indifference on that score. The school system is imperfect, though capped off with no less than four universities, with departments of law, medicine and theology. The defense is provided for with a standing army of less than 4,000, and a national guard, costing two-thirds the annual expenditure of the government.

In finances data are imperfect. In the budget of 1887-'88 the total governmental receipts were estimated at \$3,665,790, and the expenditures at \$4,599,255. In 1888 the foreign debt was put by the officials at \$6,027,292, and the internal debt at \$8,736,075. Another estimate from financial authorities puts the total debt at nearly \$30,000,000, a divergence of statement hardly reconcilable were it not that the latter may include guarantees given in aid of projects for transportation and carried, like the Pacific bonds of the United States, as obligations of the chartered companies.

Bolivia is now without railroads; one Chilian line terminating at the boundary of the two countries. The Andes, to the East, present a barrier to the vapors of the Atlantic, so the supply of moisture is put down in theory as being permanent and unchangeable, returning by evaporation that which falls on the upper mountains and upper valleys, and thus presenting a perpetual routine of rainy and dry seasons, independent of extraneous currents or storms. The Lake Titicaca, the lowest place in this valley, is 12,600 feet above the sea, and has a superficial area of 3,220 square miles. It is the boundary of Bolivia and Peru, its northern shore being also touched by Chili. On an island in the lake tradition says the Incas originated. The river Desaguadero, its principal water supply, had at the time of the conquest a suspension bridge, perhaps the first ever constructed. It was composed of cables of cordage made from grasses, and parts of it were replaced at necessary intervals of time.

Bolivia has been since its discovery a fruitful source of silver. The mines of Potosi alone are estimated to have relieved the commerce of the world with \$3,000,000,000 since 1545, and many other mines have been operated, making the total output more than double that sum. Foreign commerce is now through the Chilian port of Arica for Europe, though there is some traffic overland with the neighboring republic. The average value of imports is \$6,000,000, cloths, machinery and vehicles leading. The exports are valued at \$9,000,000,000, two-thirds being silver, and the remainder copper, gold, nitre, Peruvian bark, caoutchouc, gums, coca, coffee, copper, tin and other ores.

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The Maritime Cordilleras mark the Western boundary of that part of the country which borders on Chili. In this country the Great Andes

reach their greatest altitude. While the country gradually declines into rolling upland, through which the streams which combine to form both the Amazon and Plata make their way, all having valleys of wonderful fertility. When a much lower plane than 5,000 feet above the sea is reached, the country becomes a true tropical forest, rich in timber and fruits, and cursed with miasma, reptiles and intense heat. What the future may develop in this region, more than half of the republic, is impossible to foretell, though its possibilities seem infinite. A quantity of fine woods and dyes go out of the country from the east, but there is no authentic means of separating them from the products of Brazil, Argentina or Paraguay. Great numbers of sheep, mules and cattle were some years ago driven into all three from Bolivia, but this traffic has now practically ceased by glutting the markets of the neighboring republics.

WITHOUT doubt the most puissant, nauseating reminiscence of the late political contest will be the Topeka Capital. This disgusting specimen of journalism deserves the condemnation of all honest men, and should be relegated as speedily as possible to that obscurity which its disreputable conduct so richly deserves. It is hoped that its breed will die out and the fair fame of the State of Kansas will not long be disgraced by the publication of such a paper within its borders. Nothing has been too vicious or false for its columns, and its villainous attacks upon President Polk and the Alliance are without parallel. It has sought to disrupt the Alliance in Kansas by fanning the flame of sectional hatred, and continues in its efforts to again revive the issues of the war and array in bitter contest the sections against each other. In this black-hearted endeavor it stands almost alone, and it is believed that its infamous doctrines will find little or no response from other papers. To think that such a paper, with its columns filled daily with this unholy doctrine of hate, should receive its support from the people of the great State of Kansas, is almost to doubt the existence of the present civilization. But through the higher education of the Alliance in the moral responsibilities of citizens to each other, it is expected not only to counteract such teachings, but convert or through public sentiment render harmless all efforts in that direction.

THE State Farmers Alliance of Colorado will meet at Pueblo on Tuesday, November 25. May success follow its deliberations.

APPLIED SCIENCE
In Agricultural and Rural Economy.EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEV.
WOODSTOCK, N.H.

LIME CARBONATE AS A MANURE.

A friend in North Carolina asks an opinion as to the comparative value of burnt lime and ground oyster shells as a fertilizer. It appears to be established by experience that the most generally useful form of lime is that which is fresh burnt. And the theoretical explanation offered is that the lime acts mainly by promoting the decomposition of organic matter. The individual opinion of the writer is that this effect of lime mingled in small proportion with arable soil and exposed to ordinary conditions of moisture and temperature has been greatly over-estimated. The evolution of ammonia from highly nitrogenized matter is not produced by the action of fresh burnt quick lime without the application of heat. The writer formerly made some experiments on this point. Some garden soil very rich in vegetable matter being mixed with fresh burned quick lime, was tested for the evolution of ammonia by various methods, and after many weeks there was no appreciable quantity formed. Again ordinary fish scale, of which so called fish guano is made, was mixed with lime in a wide mouthed bottle, exposed to the ordinary temperature of a laboratory for many weeks, and there was no evolution of ammonia sufficient to tinge test paper kept moist and suspended in the bottle. Other and more extended tests in the garden and in compact heaps led to the conclusion that the effect of the usual dressing of lime upon the organic matter of the soil must be very small, and greatly less than has been supposed. When the proposition to use ground shell was first brought forward, the writer doubted its utility, but he has been repeatedly informed by friends that they have witnessed undoubted good effects from the application. We possess no evidence that lime carbonate is not assimilable by plants. In soils poor in ash minerals of plants, the addition of powdered oyster shells may prove of value; it can only be determined in the field. We think, however, its value in any case will be small, and it will not bear much cost for transportation, including hauling and application to the soil. The whole question of the value of lime in its different forms as a fertilizer is in need of a careful re-study from the scientific side, in the light of modern methods of research. The latest extant are still doubtful and contradictory. Let some of the experiment stations go to work on the problem. It is well worth while to know the actual facts about everything useful in agriculture. That lime is a necessary constituent in all plants, is thoroughly established, and that is about all. Agricultural practice has established the further fact that applications of lime, both as gypsum and as fresh burned air slacked lime, increase, and frequently largely increase, the crop producing power of the soil, not for one season only, but for sev-

eral. It is for science to make clearer the how and the why; practice establishes the fact.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginia State Board of Agriculture proposes to aid the Farmers' Institute to be held the present or next month at Charlottesville, upon petition of good men in that Congressional district. We are glad to see this work going forward, and we have no doubt that wisely managed it will prove capable of great benefits. We have long been of opinion that the National Department ought to arrange for the holding of National Institutes at Washington. Maryland Agricultural College has arranged for holding institutes at the college.

FARM YARD MANURES.

We fully comprehend and appreciate the value of farm yard manures, yet we maintain that it must needs take rank next after green fallows in domestic economy. In the famous Northamstead experiments a fall manuring for an acre of Northamstead soil with Northamstead manure was found to be about 14 tons. We shall not be far wrong if we calculate that one ton of Northamstead manure will be equal in fertilizing value to three tons of average American farm yard manure, so a full manuring of an average American field with average American manure will not be far from .40 tons per annum. A forty acre field will take 1,600 tons to manure it, and to manure a 400 acre farm we shall want 16,000 tons. Where shall we find so much? Now fifty cents worth of clover seed will produce as much fertilizing materials as 40 tons of the common sort of manure. If the land gets clover-sick we may use the field pea to the same purpose. The green fallow is the sheet anchor of scientific agriculture. Farm yard manure is the second great reliance and when both have been fully utilized they may be skillfully supplemented by commercial fertilizers, which last may under these circumstances be used with good profit. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, in this country it is true, that no land will bear without deterioration continual cropping with chemical manure unassisted by green fallows and by farm manure. Here such a plan will run down the farm and ruin the farmer. How great soever the value of the Northamstead experiments of Lawes, in England, or those of Veille, in France, we can not safely rely on their results in America, where all the conditions are vastly altered. The soil of Northamstead has shown itself capable of yielding a succession of 40 wheat crops without manure, the average of which is above the general average of American wheat land, manured and unmatured. In England the wheat sown about the same time as in our middle States is harvested in September; ours the latter half of June. Rainfall, relative humidity of air in fair weather, the average temperature, amount of sunshine, differ very greatly from what we have here. If we fail to make an allowance for these differences we shall be led far astray. In a climate like that of England, with deep

tentive clay soil like that of Northamstead, with the long season of growth and development, compared with ours, the advantage of organic matter in large quantity in the soil might well be less than with our less humid climate and soils; our short season of growth and development, and our fierce and terrible sunshine for several weeks before harvest, alternating with heavy, leaching rains. Without any doubt the neglect of green fallows and animal manures has far too much reduced the organic matter in our soils.

THE WEATHER SERVICE.

The transfer of the weather service to the Department of Agriculture, and the reorganization of the Signal Service of the army on a modern and efficient basis, were moves in the right direction by the last session of Congress, to be set over against an avalanche of moves in the wrong direction, the general trend of which bad moves was in the direction of more taxes and less money, whereas the thunder-toned demand of the people was on the contrary precisely the reverse, to wit: More money and less taxes. If some men had foreseen as good as their back sights things might have been different. A word now to the Secretary of Agriculture. Let this greatly important service be organized on a non-partisan, non-sectional basis. There is a whole section of this country which has no representation worthy of mention in the organization of your Department, Mr. Secretary. The representatives of that section are about one-half the majority of the new House, and there is a great deal of human nature in man. A part of the meaning of what recently happened is that sectionalism has received a mortal hurt, blind partisanship very severely handled, and bossism appears to have been decapitated. The weather service is a vast addition to the importance, to the work, and to the responsibilities of the Department.

THE LATEST ABOUT THE CONSUMPTION CURE.

The latest say-so about the consumption cure of Professor Koch is that it is a microbic inoculation, but the fact appears to be that the material used remains completely unknown to the public. For reasons, formerly stated, we hope the substance may prove to be chemical, or if microbic, not the bacillus tuberculosis. All we can do, however, is to await results. Premature pressure upon Professor Koch for publication of results ought to be avoided, as it must prove embarrassing to him, and calculated to delay rather than forward his researches. In the mean time public expectation must not rise too high, and medical men must not forget that very serious and dangerous mechanical lesions may remain in the shape of lung cavities and foreign bodies, after the microbes are destroyed.

A JERSEY CALF.

In a paper which lies before us we read advertised "A Jersey Bull Calf; registered price \$15." Now it costs, or did cost some while ago, \$10 to register a Jersey bull calf. Have we here offered, ten dollars worth of registry and five dollars

worth of calf? The prodigious decline in prices of purely bred live stock has driven many professional breeders out of the business. Doves of registered animals, or such as were entitled to registry, are daily sent to the shambles. The inability of the masses to consume, brought about by false legislation and by maladministration, comes into view into whatever avenue of industrial enterprise we enter. Are the masses eating gilt edged butter at 25 cents per pound? No; they have been obliged to abandon the use of butter, and largely of meat, and are rearing their children on cheap and unwholesome syrups.

Rules for Transactions With the Treasury.

When an individual has financial dealings with Uncle Sam he finds them somewhat different from transactions with his butcher, baker or candle-stick maker. The Treasury Department has specific regulations governing the issue and redemption of the paper currency and the gold, silver and minor coins of the United States, and the redemption of National bank notes. The Treasurer of the United States will forward new United States notes by express at the expense of the consignee at government contract rates, or by registered mail, registration free, at the risk of the consignee in return for United States notes unfit for circulation. National bank notes, fractional silver coin or minor coin. Gold certificates are issued upon a deposit of gold coin with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer in denominations of not less than \$20. Silver certificates are issued by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer upon a deposit of standard silver dollars in such denominations as may be available. Upon receiving an original certificate of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for a deposit of \$100 or any multiple of \$100 in United States notes, the Treasurer will cause a like amount in gold to be sent from the mint at Philadelphia at the consignee's expense.

Upon the deposit of an equivalent sum of gold coin, United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates or National bank notes with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer or National bank depository, standard silver dollars or fractional silver coin will be paid in any amount by the Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurers in the cities where their offices are, or will be sent, separately or mixed, in sums or multiples of \$500 at the expense of the government, from the most convenient Treasury office, to the order of the depositor. For this purpose deposits may be made with the Assistant Treasurer in New York by drafts payable to his order and collectible through the Clearing-House. Standard silver dollars in packages of \$65 and fractional silver coin in packages of \$70 of one denomination, will be forwarded by registered mail, registration free, at the risk of the party to whom sent by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer. Minor coin is issued under the following regulations of the Director of the Mint:

Five-cent nickel pieces and one-cent bronze pieces will be forwarded on application from the United States Mint

at Philadelphia, Pa., to points reached by express companies, free of transportation charges, in sums of \$20 or multiples thereof, upon receipt and collection by the Superintendent of the Mint of a draft on New York or Philadelphia, payable to his order. To points not reached by express companies, and where delivery under contract with the government is thus impracticable, the above coin can, on the same terms, be sent by registered mail at applicant's risk, registry fee on same to be paid by the government. Orders for transportation at risk of applicant should express acceptance of the risk.

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers will pay out for lawful money any minor coin not needed in the current business of their offices. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates and silver certificates are redeemable by the Treasurer, and when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remains, by the several Assistant Treasurers at face value. United States notes are redeemable in coin, in sums of not less than \$50, by the Assistant Treasurers in New York and San Francisco. Silver certificates are redeemable by denominations in separate packages, to the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money. When forwarded by express the charges must be prepaid. No foreign or mutilated silver coin will be redeemed. Reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation. Minor coin that is so defaced as not to be readily identified, or that is punched or clipped, will not be redeemed or exchanged. Pieces that are stamped, bent or twisted out of shape, or are otherwise imperfect, but showing no material loss of metal, will be redeemed. United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes should be forwarded in standard silver dollars only, or exchangeable for other silver certificates. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates and silver certificates, when mutilated so that less than two-fifths of the original proportions remains, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate. Fragments less than three-fifths are redeemed at the face value of the whole note when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other persons having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the mutilation and must be sworn to and subscribed before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his official seal thereto, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by such officer or some other person having an official seal. Signature by mark (X) must be witnessed by two persons who can write and who must give their places or residence. An inventory, giving the amount of each denomination of notes, the total amount in the package, the address of the party sending and the disposition to be made of the proceeds should be inclosed with each package and a letter of advice sent by mail. The package, if it is sent by express, should be sealed up in stout paper addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." The wrapper should be plainly marked with the owner's name and address and the amount and kind of currency inclosed.

It is the duty of postmaster to register free of charge all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid, addressed to the Treasurer, containing currency of the United States for redemption. It is recommended by the Treasury Department that all such letters be registered as a protection against loss. Remittances of money by mail should be addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." Such remittances and returns therefor by mail are invariably at the risk of the owners. All communications to the Treasurer in regard to packages lost in the mail are referred for investigation to the Chief Post-Office Inspector, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., to whom any subsequent inquiry on the subject should be addressed. The government contract with the United States Express Company for the transportation of moneys

and securities extends to all points accessible through established express lines, reached by continuous railway communication, but does not embrace sea or river transportation of any kind, and does not extend westward beyond the Missouri river, but includes the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

The contract rates for the transportation of all kinds of paper currency to or from Washington are: Between Washington and points in the territory of the United States Express Company and reached by it, 15 cents per \$1,000; sums of \$500 or less, 10 cents. Between Washington and points in Texas and Arkansas, 60 cents per \$1,000; sums of \$500 or less, 30 cents. Between Washington and points in Texas and Arkansas, 75 cents per \$1,000; sums of \$500 or less, 50 cents.

Express charges are paid by the government, at contract rates, on standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin sent by the mints of October 25. Why cannot we meet, sisters, at Ocala next month and try to impress upon our Alliance brothers some of the noble principles of which that "yard stick" is composed? Let us teach them that not until they recognize that we women are a part of the Alliance organization and as deeply interested in its principles as any man of them, can they succeed. That until they are willing to share the privileges of the ballot with us, allow our opinion to be counted with theirs upon these vital questions, they cannot hope to overcome monopolies, trusts or illegal combinations of any kind. Let us show them that men can never conquer oppression and injustice while they fail to do justice to one-half the people who are their equals in all that goes to make up an intelligent patriotic citizen. The Farmers Alliance of South Dakota has accomplished a grand educational work among the farmers and thousands of them voted for principle instead of party upon November the fourth. Yet many of them refused to grant the Alliance woman the rights he claims for himself. Dear sisters, let it be our duty to arouse our brothers to a sense of their inconsistency, and to that end as many of us as possible should attend the national meeting and there show our deep interest in all the important questions discussed.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892, HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC:

Salaries and contingent expenses.....	\$2,074,430.00
Military establishment;	
support of the army and	
Military Academy.....	26,160,991.77
Public works.....	10,709,288.93
Miscellaneous objects.....	4,805,226.07
Total.....	43,749,936.77

These figures are supplemented with a recommendation for a large appropriation to perfect the militia organizations of the different States. This useless expenditure of vast sums of money on a needless military should meet the condemnation of all peace-loving citizens.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) advises the brethren to stick and adhere:

The Alliance in the Union numbers over three million voters. The workingmen's organizations and their allies number over one million. This is a very clear and decided majority. The only question of its power is in the compactness of its organization. Does not the election in Kansas show it capable of perfect organization? Does not the result in every Congressional district, where it entered the contest, show the fact that they are organized, and vote with nearer absolute unanimity than any set of men have ever demonstrated? The fact, then, is the producers and laborers have the power, the organization to properly direct it and the determination to use it for their benefit. What does that mean? If a separate party it would be invincible. If united on any party, it would be certain of success. These voters are not united as partisans of either party or any party, but members of one order demanding and exacting measures of relief and benefit. They are not careful about where they find the relief or how they shall secure it; but they are desperately in earnest about securing it, and they cannot be deceived or hoodwinked about it. They intend to have it. They are determined to use their power at the ballot box to secure it. Having the power, the intelligence to direct it and the determination to use it for that purpose, what is their plain duty? Stick and be faithful. The light is coming. The dawn of a bright day is dispelling the clouds of adversity and misfortune which have hovered like a nightmare over your hearts. Redemption is near at hand. The measures for relief are stronger to-day than ever before. The organization is more powerful. The demands must be met. The handwriting is on the wall. No party dare to scoff at these measures now. No party dares to pigeon-hole them. No Congressman dares to oppose them, except at the peril of his seat. The demands have been forced to recognition. The measures will be forced to adoption, if you grow not weary in well doing, but continue the successful warfare which you have entered. Stick! Persevere! Be faithful to the end, and victory will crown every effort for relief from debt and redemption from oppression.

The Jeffersonian (Lawrence, Kan.) says:

All talk of any people's party man voting for Ingalls is idle nonsense. All were elected on a platform opposing his return, and were any found venal the people are in no mood to condone treason. We question if one could be bought, but were such found he would not dare to vote for Mr. Ingalls unless prepared to skip out for Patagonia or Central Africa immediately after casting his ballot, provided he ever escaped from the chamber.

The Alliance (Elbow Lake, Minn.) seems to know the reason:

The election is a great victory for the Alliance party. Not in men elected, because it could hardly expect that; but it has defeated four of the five Minnesota Congressmen who betrayed the interests of Minnesota to eastern shysters. The reasons for the change can be tersely put. They opposed free coinage of silver. They snubbed the Alliance sub-treasury bill. They voted the Silcott steal. They voted for the McKinley robbery. They did not demand the collection of the \$70,000,000 of delinquent whisky taxes. They did not demand the payment of the Pacific Railroad debts. They did not demand the investigation of the forged bond law. They bowed to Czar Reed instead of being members of Congress. Minnesota people knew they were entitled to five members of Congress and have no use for men with no opinion of their own, but who bow slaves to the tools of eastern monopolists.

The Frankfort (Kan.) Sentinel says:

The efforts of the Alliance, when fully carried out, will lift this nation to a

higher plane of civilization. A moneyed monarchy shall not then exist by having a system of tyranny underlying all law, and with the emblem of freedom afloat, to exact tribute as extortionate as old time tyrants would from conquered provinces. We have implicit faith in the patriotism of the people and hope to see them awaken to a full realization of present realities instead of longer fostering hatred that should not exist in the breasts of sane people. Let every reader study carefully the declaration of purposes of the Alliance and learn that while its plans and purposes can only be consummated by political action that will destroy the sacredness of party altars; yet it will be so complete when fully carried out that coming generations will bless the leaders of this movement as we now do those of our patriotic fathers. Progression signifies advance; fossilism to retrograde. In what columns are you marching to-day?

The Kansas Commoner (Wichita, Kan.) sensibly remarks:

The people's party of Kansas of all the States stands well organized and completely victorious. It elected the entire State ticket, five out of seven Congressmen, and it is now apparent that it has a majority of the legislature over both Democrats and Republicans. All this places the eyes of an expectant people the country over upon Kansas. She is the leader in the movement. The new political party will stand or fall for the present by the policy outlined for it in Kansas. That policy must be all in every part that sound discretion and statesmanship can make it. Personal aspirations should be swept aside. The party principles and objects are the sole considerations. He that wants to be greatest among us let him be least in his aspirations for office and greatest in his devotion to principle. Let the office really seek the man. The people's party inaugurated no wiser method than that where a man seeks the office he should be let alone. The work to be done by our leaders is of the most difficult kind. It requires display of moral courage not ordinarily found in men. It must be furnished them by extraordinary inspiration from the people; that inspiration must not be specially sought; it must come through education.

The Independent Bulletin (Hubbard, Minn.) says:

The wild talk that has been done by Democratic and Republican papers during the campaign that voters were for sale and that money always ruled and always would rule, reacted against them and awoke the people. Every intelligent man knows that if American politics ever can and does sink to the level that a majority of voters can be bought, it means a total annihilation of free institutions. Voters are often deceived by bribe takers into voting against their interests, but it is worse than an insult to American manhood to accuse them of polluting the ballot. There are fewer Benedict Arnolds among the people than the worshippers of the golden calf expected, and the Alliance vote is a just rebuke to them.

The Monache Tidings (Porterville, Cal.) says:

While the isolated rancher is figuring that he "won't keep a lot of durned National Alliance officers a-doin' nuttin'," he is one of the chief supporters of at least one or two high priced merchants, as many saloon keepers, perhaps, and a mortgage shark or two, while on his kind the trusts fatten and relay—to say nothing of the politicians. Yet the Alliance would break all this away.

The Progressive Farmer (Mt. Vernon, Ill.) organ of the F. M. B. A., is full of the lesson of the election:

Our Democratic friends should not laugh too loud. The very same votes that gave them such a sweeping victory on the 4th could just as effectually snow them under on the next voting day. And those votes will be just as ready to do so unless the Democrats prove to the world that they have forsaken their idols and cease to worship the golden calf, or to bow before the gods of Wall street. * * * The old man was very sure he had not faith enough to bring rain by prayer, and so he set the old woman for praying for it. The night after there came such a flood as to almost wash his farm away.

Surveying the ruins next morning, he turned to his wife: "Old woman, this is just like you. You never can undertake anything without overdoing it!" The farmers overdid it on the 4th. They proposed to turn out enough of the "ins" and put in enough of the "outs" to show what they could do and give themselves the balance of power. But ge, whiz! they almost turned the whole thing outside in and inside out. When they all get to Congress, the farmers will have to look away up to the Democrats and away down to find the Republicans. * * * The world stands with open mouth and bulging eyes staring at the result of the recent election, and wondering how it could have happened. About three millions of men in the United States could tell exactly how it happened—in fact, it did not happen at all, it was done on purpose. Whoever thinks more than three millions of organized voters, who understand the condition of the country, and who know the politicians are responsible for those conditions—whatever imagine these more than three millions cannot make themselves heard at the polls, reckon without their host. In 1884 the independent voter determined to rebuke the class rule of the party then in power, and Mr. Cleveland went to live at the White house. The new administration kept tally with the money power, and drew its inspiration from Wall Street just as its predecessors had done, and Shylock's rule was just as secure as it had been before. The independent voter stepped to the front, and Mr. Cleveland moved out of the White house after the voting of 1888. Promises were forgotten, pledges were broken, the necessities of the people were ignored, free coinage was defeated, taxation was increased, monopoly reigned at Washington, and the people's earnest pleadings were laughed to scorn. In 1890 the independent voter, the organized farmer and laborer, had swelled to more than three millions, and—the rest is history. And now we wish to remind the successful candidate everywhere that the independent voter is still alive and growing.

Farmers and Laborers Light (Princeton Ind.) rises up and remarks:

The great Democratic party is just now very jubilant over the result of the recent election. The leaders of that party are claiming that it is an unequivocal endorsement of the party. But a calmer study of the situation proves a different meaning. A careful comparison shows that the Democratic party at the last election, received only a few more votes than it received two years ago. Clearly the result is a victory for the people. It shows a determination to rout bosses in whatever party it may be found. The people asked for free coinage and a sub-treasury bill, the republicans treated their requests with ridicule. The people have now had their inning. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats will be wiser than their opponents. If not they will be hurled from power. The people will no longer submit to insults without resenting the same. Farmers everywhere are encouraged; the vote of the last election augurs well for an independent move. Push the work and the people will soon rule once more.

The Hiawatha (Kans.) Journal says:

The election was like shoving a long pole into a serpents nest. The reptiles squirm and hiss and bite and dart their fiery tongues in every direction. Their fangs are filled with lies and they scatter their venom on the honest men of Kansas just because they voted honestly. If the Topeka Capital is the mouth-piece of republicanism in the State, then this is not saying too much, not half enough.

The Western Advocate (Burr Oak Kans.) says:

All during the long, heated political campaign just passed, that noble order, the Farmers Alliance, has stood firm and increased materially in numbers. While many politicians endeavored to confound it with the People's party for political purposes and to cause its destruction, it still proudly strove on in its work of educating the farmer. It passed through a fire of abuse, insinuations and falsehoods inflicted by the partisan press, and came out unscathed. Is this not a grand triumph? Do you still think the Farmers Alliance has not come to stay? Do you honestly think that the great masses of toilers, who have suffered every law that the devilish ingenuity of monopoly and class legislation could invent to oppress them, now that they are on the

high road to prosperity by working a reform in our government through the principles taught in the Alliance, are going to desert and become slaves—vassals of the money kings? Do you realize that an order that has gained ground under the furious campaign attacks made upon it by the opposition; that has been sneered at and scoffed, whose leaders have been made the object of hatred and subjected to calumny, and whose characters have withstood the fire of hate and jealousy, and proven themselves true soldiers in the cause of reform, and the members of which organization stood true to their colors in time of trouble, is a mighty power, a wonderful work of men, a triumph of labor over deceit and treachery. The Alliance has done this, and now, henceforth and forever standing on the platform of freedom, with reform as its object, it will never perish or go out of existence nor decay until the great goal which the farmers desire is reached and which means, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The Advocate (Topeka, Kan.) says:

Kansas men are called for to organize and educate the people of other States concerning the principles of the Farmers Alliance and the economic questions underlying the great people's movement. As Kansas leads other States will rally to her cry and victory in 1892 will be ours. The most sanguine soul among us would not have predicted a few short months ago the great victories we have won. Essential as it was that the issues discussed in this campaign should be endorsed by the election of our candidates, a still more vital and enduring victory is won in the emancipation of the voters from party thralldom. Henceforth appeals to old party prejudice will be made in vain. Hereafter the mere mention of the words Republican or Democrat will fail to light the fires of partisan hatred in the eyes of men whose common interests demand their united purpose and action. The scales have fallen from partisan eyes, and men see that they have been held in line simply by prejudice and party name. This bondage to party has prevented men from discussing political measures on their merits. The fact that a certain view of any question whatever was held by one party was reason for its rejection by the opposite party. The common sense and patriotism of the voters of the country may be trusted rightly to determine the methods of treating the conditions which confront us. To have won unpartisan, independent consideration is to have won the decisive battle in the national struggle for justice and equity for the laboring masses.

The Cotton Plant (Orangeburg, S. C.) comments on the press and the circular of the Alliance officials and a criticizing paper:

Will our contemporaries maintain that any punishment, however heavy, is too severe for "vicious and malicious misrepresentation?" It seems to us that those papers which protest so vigorously against so mild a punishment as that suggested by Messrs. Polk and Macune stand in the attitude either of self-confessed sinners against the simplest law of gentility and decency; or else of aiding and abetting those papers which have violated that law. It is immaterial which horn they take—both are sufficiently despicable to exclude choice.

The Industrial Free Press (Winfield, Kan.) says:

All during the long, heated political campaign just passed, that noble order, the Farmers Alliance, has stood firm and increased materially in numbers. While many politicians endeavored to confound it with the People's party for political purposes and to cause its destruction, it still proudly strove on in its work of educating the farmer. It passed through a fire of abuse, insinuations and falsehoods inflicted by the partisan press, and came out unscathed. Is this not a grand triumph? Do you still think the Farmers Alliance has not come to stay? Do you honestly think that the great masses of toilers, who have suffered every law that the devilish ingenuity of monopoly and class legislation could invent to oppress them, now that they are on the

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The Pacific Union (San Francisco, Cal.) has something to say about the U. S. Senate:

In his work entitled, "Exposition of the Constitution," Justice Story closes a summary of the functions and advantages of the Senate as a distinct branch of the legislative department of the government in the following words: "It affords great security to public liberty, by requiring the co-operation of different bodies, which can scarcely ever, if properly organized, embrace the same sectional or local interests, or influences, in exactly the same proportion as a single body." In the Constitutional Convention of 1877 the same line of argument was used by the friends of such a body, and was ably presented in the columns of the Federalist. "Such an institution," it says, "may be sometimes necessary as a defense to the people against their own temporary errors and delusions." While all this may be true as a valid cause for the existence of such a body, it may still be equally true that the method of creating and perpetuating it calls for immediate and radical change. "No one can contemplate the condition of things as they now exist without discovering to what an alarming extent the Senate has departed from the object and design of the framers of our constitution in its creation. Instead of being a body of wise and intelligent statesmen, calmly and dispassionately deliberating for the good of the people, they have become, to a very great extent, a junta of purse-proud, brainless, old flabby political frauds, who have found their way into the seats once occupied by a Webster, Clay, Benton, Seward, Hayne and others of like character, by the most open and shameless use of bribery and corruption. Hence it is that the people are at present demanding that this body shall be made more directly responsible to the voters of the nation. When those who make the laws and those whose duty it is to administer them are made directly responsible to the people who delegate them, then if we find ourselves unable to create a better state of things, we will be compelled to change the constitution of the Senate."

Mills' Weekly World (Altamont, Kan.) says:

If you hear of any Alliances breaking up, just send word to the Republic press; it is dealing in Alliances which have repudiated the people's party.

Kansas (Topeka) Farmer has something to say about boycotting:

The Capital complains of the boycotting of newspapers and merchants by the Alliance. This is purely a matter of self-defense. No paper or merchant that was friendly or fair with the Alliance was boycotted, and ought not to have been. Only those papers and merchants have been boycotted that, while receiving support from members of the Alliance, let slip no opportunity to abuse and misrepresent the Order and class; its members with rebels, demagogues, tramps, shysters, and bad and dangerous men generally. Kansas farmers have real, substantial grievances, and when they conclude to adopt their own way of pressing them they do not see why it is anybody's business but their own, and they do not propose to support men and papers that are doing all in their power to destroy the only organization through which their grievances can be presented and urged effectively. If papers expect to receive the support of farmers, they ought to represent the farmer's interests. Business is business, and the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union is a strictly business organization. Its members do not patronize merchants who are caught robbing them; nor will they support papers and politicians that are opposing them by the worst and most unscrupulous methods. Had the Kansas Farmer deserted its patrons in their first great struggle for relief, it would not have deserved as it would not have expected their support in the future. The time for cringing and fawning before enemies is ended in Kansas. Those papers and those men and parties that malign and traduce the farmers, classing them as idiots, louts, vagrants, vagabonds, simpletons not knowing what they want and incapable of managing their own affairs, do not deserve patronage from farmers; and need not expect it from members of the Farmers Alliance. This rebellion of the masses will reach every department of life, trade, and politics; it will bring the toiler into view, and it will demonstrate that the decalogue and the golden rule have a place in politics, and that the hiring of Hessians and the purchasing of mercenaries shall not forever be the rule in American p-

tics. If you want the Alliance support show yourselves worthy of it by a friendship that is sincere.

St. Louis (Mo.) Christian Advocate, in concluding an editorial on the election, says:

The election has also shown that when the farmers take a hand in politics their influence is of considerable weight. The six or eight Alliance men who have been sent to the lower house will, most of them, vote with the Democrats, but not being under any obligation whatever to that party are perfectly free to act as they please. A declaration sent out from the Alliance headquarters calls emphatic attention to the result and the power of the farmers. "Just in proportion to membership and unity of action, so has been the proportion of changes wrought. Not a single exception to this broad statement will be found when an analysis of the election just had is made. In the Southern States the issue was made in the primaries, long before the adjournment of Congress, and before the hayseeders decided to make a strong fight. The Alliance has no State organization in the following States, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington. The Journal of the Knights of Labor (Philadelphia) says:

Everywhere in America the supply of labor is in excess of the demand. The causes which have led to this are: First, the natural increase of population; second, the introduction of labor-saving machinery; third, immigration; fourth, the breaking down of small manufacturing enterprises and the conversion of small employers into wage workers.

The Evening Star (Washington, D. C.) says:

The Farmers Alliance is "ir. it." The fact the Democrats will have the House of the Fifty-second Congress by a majority great enough to enable them to dispense with the aid in organization of the Alliance members does not exclude this body from all prominence in the business of that Congress. Many of the southern and western Democrats were nominated and elected because they were known to be in sympathy with the general policy of the Alliance, including with some amendments the warehouse or sub-treasury bill, the darling of the Alliance soul. These members will make their influence felt in the work of the body. They may not carry through all their demands, indeed they cannot secure the adoption of the unamended sub-treasury plan by the House, but there is little else that they desire which will be refused them. This fact, now perfectly apparent, shows that the Democratic "revolution" has worked to a considerable extent on the line of the Farmers Alliance. The embarrassment to the Democratic party will be in the fact that while they are to please the important agricultural population there are other people with rival claims that must be satisfied, or rejected with risk.

The Alliance Vindicator (Sulphur Springs, Tex.) says:

See on another page what the Alliance is doing and saying in other parts. You weak-kneed afraid-somebody-will-beat-you-out-of-a-nickle kind of Alliance people, wake up. Your brothers in other parts of the field are moving onward and accomplishing what you might and could, if you only possessed the moral courage to stand firm to the principles of the order and not always be looking out for some of your brethren to beat you out of a dime because they are on a finance committee or something of that sort. Get that distrust out of yourself and cultivate self-confidence and brotherly love for your Alliance brethren and then you will be prepared to act in unity and in harmony with the great body of American workingmen in their struggle for liberty.

The Islander (Rock Island Ill.) makes a few remarks about school books:

One of the very meanest frauds that has ever been practiced upon the American people is that which the school book publishers have been perpetrating for the last few years. We establish free schools, and say that it costs nothing for the poor man to educate his children. We recognize or pretend to recognize the fact that education is a chief corner stone of the republic. But we only make our school system half-free. We build school houses and employ teachers, but we permit a lot of publishing sharks to charge the poor man three prices for school books, and by connivance with educational boards and superintendents to change the school books now and then. The rich man may care nothing about these things, but it becomes through a series of years a considerable tax upon the poor man. Why every State which has adopted the free school system, should have so long neglected to protect parents against this outrage is a mystery, except that our legislators, in such large numbers, seem to have such a soft side for the plunderers of the people. It seems hardly creditable that with our professional belief in the necessity of universal education, we should have been so slow to impose upon the State the duty of providing for a uniform series of text books and furnishing them at cost.

Colorado Workman (Pueblo, Col.); every word is true:

Now is the time for the Independents to get to work and educate the people to their demands; there is little use to try and educate people in the heat of a political campaign. Nine men out of every ten of them are ready to abandon the rotten hulks of the two old parties if shown something better and it is the duty of all who are interested in labor reform to enlighten them. The workers in Kansas learned in the campaign of 1888 that nothing could be done with a people whose minds were beggared by the lies, and falsified and misleading statements of the condition of the country as published in the associated press papers. So an effort was made by them to get the people to subscribe for a labor paper and so successful were they in their efforts that when the campaign of 1890 opened you could scarcely enter the cottage of a workingman or farmer in Kansas without seeing one or two labor papers, and the result has been victorious effort on the part of the people of that State for purer government, better laws and monopolies, 82,000 majority is one iridescent dream. The same plan was carried out in South Dakota, Nebraska, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, and the same victories gained by the effort. The same effort must be made all over if success would attend our efforts. No true worker in the cause can allow a week to pass by without sending in the names of one or two of his neighbors to his choice of the labor papers until every one of them is a subscriber for that paper. In the last ten years over five hundred labor papers have gone to the grave yard simply because the workers in the cause failed to recognize the fact that a labor paper must be supported by subscription and not by the advertising patronage that is given it.

The newspapers are preparing the minds of the people for the possible result of the use of money in the Kansas legislature by which the re-election of Senator Ingalls may be secured. The tactics made use of is to begin through the large dailies to paragraph the information that Senator Ingalls may be elected. Then follow with short articles that can be quoted by the country press, that some of the Alliance members elect would rather see Senator Ingalls returned than a Democrat; that there are divisions and dissensions among the Alliance and Democratic members, and thus prepare the public for the event that will be brought about if in the power of men or money to do so. There is no doubt that any amount of money could be had to return John J. Ingalls to the Senate. But an attempt of that character will certainly fail, as the members elect are not made up of purchasable material. It is not possible that the magnificent victory of the late election can be turned into such a defeat as it would be should Senator Ingalls be returned to the Senate.

The Farmers and the Elections.
Rural New Yorker.

Although it is too early yet to speak definitely of the results of the farmers' efforts at last Tuesday's elections, enough is already known to show that they have won signal victories in some of the States in which their exertions were the greatest, while in others they have greatly upset the calculations of old parties. On the whole, the Democrats appear to have been the chief gainers by the movement. In the South the farmers fought under the Democratic flag and in the West and Northwest their nominations appear to have seriously injured the Republicans and correspondingly benefited the Democrats. There is no doubt, however, that they have shown themselves a strong force in politics even in the first few months of their organization for political purposes, and if they maintain and perfect their organizations they must inevitably become the controlling factor in a large majority of the States of the Union. The old party "war horses" are already shouting that the Farmers Alliance and similar associations have failed ignobly in politics, because they have not accomplished all they desire; but in reality the wonder is that, in view of their hasty and often crude organization, their lack of political experience, and the thorough organization and well equipped party machinery opposed to them, they have accomplished so much. Contrary to all expectations, the election in South Carolina was the quietest ever known. Not 50 per cent of the full vote was cast. The Republicans who put no State ticket in the field, were expected to vote for the "Straightouts," but generally refrained from voting at all. The Tillmanite, or farmers' ticket, was elected by an overwhelming majority. The legislature will stand: Tillmanites, 100; Anti-Tillmanites, 24. It will have to elect a United States Senator to succeed Wade Hampton, and as the latter has been opposed to the farmers' movement it is likely that he will not be re-elected, in spite of his "war record." Six out of the seven Congressmen from the State are Tillmanites. In North Carolina the struggle within the Democratic party between the farmers and the old office-holder faction has been as strenuous, though less bitter, than in South Carolina. The farmers have secured a decided majority in the legislature, and eight out of the nine Congressmen. Although Senator Vance has been opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme which has been strongly advocated by the farmers of the State, he will probably be re-elected, as in other matters he has always favored legislation in the interest of farmers. In Georgia, the Farmers' Alliance, having gobbled up the Democratic party, has secured an overwhelming majority in the legislature, which is to elect a successor to United States Senator Brown. General Gordon, the most prominent candidate, is bitterly opposed by a majority of the Alliance, and is very likely to be defeated. The Alliance has elected nearly all its candidates for Congress. Though it is the "regular" Democratic organization, wherever there was

a chance of defeating its nominee, an Independent Democrat was put up, and as a rule he received the Republican support. In Tennessee, Buchanan, the farmer and Democratic candidate for Governor, had virtually a walk over. At least seven Democratic Congressmen endorsed by the farmers have been elected.

The dissatisfaction of the farmers elsewhere with the party usually dominant in their respective States, may be briefly summarized as follows: In Massachusetts, the Republicans who have been "fooling" the farmers for years with anti-oil legislation, have been snowed under, and a bright young lawyer, William E. Russell, the Democratic candidate, has been elected governor. Farmers have caused the election of a Democratic governor of Nebraska for the first time in its history, and secured the balance of power in the legislature! They have upset all calculations in Kansas, elected several representatives to Congress, and a large number of members of the State legislature, and put the Republican State ticket in doubt, though it had a majority of 80,000 at the last election. In Michigan they have elected a fair proportion of the members of the legislature and wiped out a Republican majority of 40,000. In Illinois their power has been grievously felt by the dominant party, though the returns hitherto received do not indicate what other advantages they have secured. They have greatly reduced the Republican majorities in the new States which were admitted, in part, to give the Republicans additional votes in Congress and the Electoral College. They have grievously "rattled" both parties in Iowa, gained a large increase of followers in the State legislature and added greatly to their influence in public affairs. They have mixed things grievously up in Minnesota, have gained a fair representation in the State legislature and secured the election of some of their nominees for Congress. The returns from a number of other States in whose election they took a prominent part are as yet so incomplete or conflicting that it is impracticable to summarize the results of their action. By refusing to endorse objectionable State and National candidates, they have forced both the great old parties to make unusually good nominations, and by putting independent tickets in the field where there was a chance of success, they have greatly increased the number of their representatives in the State and National legislatures. Above all, perhaps, they have begun to loosen the grasp of the old parties on their opinions and affections and to learn to take an independent stand in the affairs of the nation. The Democrats of the South either fully accepted the demands of the farmers, as in both Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia, or did so partly in nearly all the other Southern States, and secured easy victories by increased majorities; the Republicans of the West and Northwest either absolutely refused to make any concessions to the farmers, or grudgingly made very inadequate ones, and they have lost the control of the lower

house of Congress, in many cases the State legislatures, in several of the governorship and other State offices, and in all they have been taught a lesson they are not likely soon to forget.

CABLE dispatches state that the Bank of France has loaned the Bank of England \$15,000,000 at 3 per cent to aid in the present financial crisis. In this transaction may be found an object lesson of great importance. France with \$67 per capita is loaning money to England that has but \$21 per capita at 3 per cent, while England with \$21 per capita is loaning money in the United States that has less than \$5 per capita at about 7 per cent. The dispatch further says:

The advance of \$3,000,000 made to the Bank of England by the Bank of France is so unusual an event that it is naturally the subject of much comment in financial circles and by the press. The Temps goes into raptures and dwells on the easy terms granted by the lender, only 3 per cent interest being charged while the Bank of England rate is now 6. Being hampered by the act of 1844, the Bank of England could not, like its sister institution across the channel, increase its paper issue. London was within an ace of a financial and commercial crisis. It so happens that at this time the Bank of France is suffering from a glut of unemployed funds, the year's savings having retrieved the losses occasioned by the Panama and Comptoir d'Escompte fiascos. The national 3 per cents are again nearly at par. The amount of gold and silver held by the Bank of France is 2,500,000,000 francs, or nearly \$500,000,000. The returns issued by the French Board of Trade show that during the month of October the imports increased 8,842,000 francs, and the exports increased 10,634,000 francs as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Perhaps the reason they get there in good shape out in Kansas is because they start early. The Commoner (Wichita) says:

The campaign of 1892 began at 9 A.M. on November 15, on the part of the people's party. Friends, close up the ranks, call the roll and form on the new line of battle. Begin to recruit and organize. There is no use waiting a moment when the object is in view. We see that now.

The National Lecturer.
Lecturer Ben Terrell will lecture at the following places and dates:

VIRGINIA.
Luray, November 22.
Charlottesville, November 24.
Louisa C. H., November 25.
Richmond, November 26.
Hampton, November 27.

County officers are earnestly requested to see that all necessary arrangements are made to entertain Brother Terrell while with us, and that due publicity is given to the appointments in their respective localities.

J. J. SILVEY, State Secy.

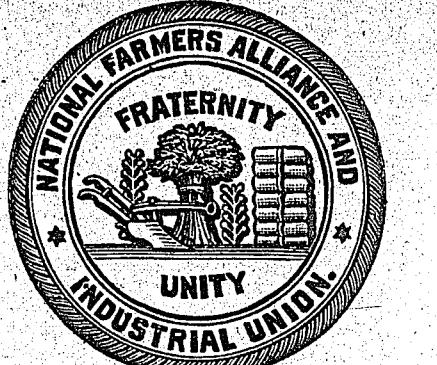
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The following rates apply to year subscriptions to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST only. All advertisements will be set in nonpareil type (this notice is set in nonpareil). Cash must accompany the order. Notices will average eight words to the line. Prices: Five lines or less, one insertion, 50 cents; four insertions, \$1.00; three months, \$3.00; one year, \$12.00; five insertions, 10 cents per line; after first insertion, 25 cents per line each insertion. For example, a notice of 128 words would be 16 lines, and would cost, for first insertion, \$1.60, or for one month, \$3.20, or for three months, \$9.60. These rates apply only to farms and lands owned by the advertiser.

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411, 132 acres. Will grow nearly one-half per
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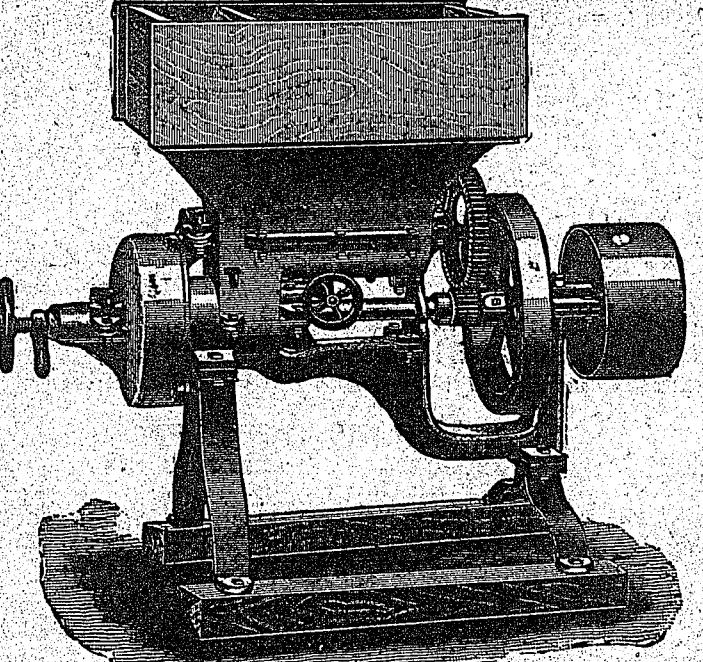
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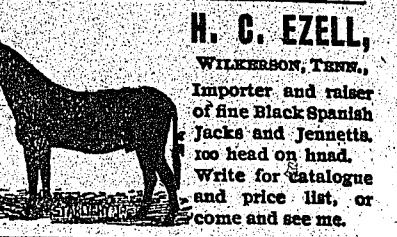
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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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lish but not depth, and so on. An investigation will show that the principles of government are receiving more attention from the farmers than from any other class of citizens. This must result in a new and improved crop of true statesmen, and it is the duty of the present to provide food, wholesome and ample, for the healthful growth of this condition.

These considerations show that the order, and the whole country, is awaiting developments of this meeting. What will be the next step in the development of this great movement? The action of the delegates will show; they and they alone must originate and formulate the platform on which the Alliance forces for the next year will rally. There is one great distinctive difference between their platform and that of a political party. A political party adopts a platform for the purpose of securing votes, and therefore seeks to adopt a popular position on as many subjects as possible, and to do this it must yield principles to the prejudice of the people in order to secure votes. Now, the platform of the Alliance is for an exactly opposite purpose. The Alliance wants measures, and should adopt as few subjects as possible, and to get them must give votes. The fewer the planks in the Alliance platform, and the more votes to give for them to the party that adopts them, the more certain the Alliance will be of success.

HARRY TRACY, the noted deputy lecturer of the order, has issued a challenge through the Southern Mercury, which will perhaps pass unheeded by the critics of the opposition:

As most of our statesmen are opposed to the sub-treasury system, and to the end that at least one of them may have an opportunity to lay his reasons for such opposition before the people of Texas, I hereby challenge any man in Texas, or out of it, to meet me in a joint debate upon the sub-treasury system, details to be arranged by a joint committee of six persons, three of them to be selected by myself and three by the one accepting this challenge—it being understood that no challenge will be accepted for less than ten joint discussions, and none will be accepted unless the party accepting is endorsed by the opposition in writing. Said debates to be inside of Texas, and at such times and places as the said committee may select.

RUMOR has it that the administration is going to prepare an convertible bond, somewhat after the plan proposed by the late W. D. Kelley. But why a bond?

What is the necessity of creating a debt in order to furnish the people with more currency? Such a proposition will never satisfy the people. Congress and the administration may as well understand first as last, that from now out, they are dealing with the people, and not with Wall street.

GEORGIA.

The senatorial contest in Georgia has resulted in the election of General John B. Gordon. This is regarded and proclaimed to the world by many as an Alliance defeat, and the prediction is freely made that it will destroy the Alliance in Georgia. It is not a defeat for several reasons; Georgia sends six members of Congress who have secured their election by Alliance votes; has elected an Alliance Governor; has one hundred and sixty out of two hundred and nineteen members of the general assembly who are Alliance men; General Gordon is not personally or officially regarded as antagonistic to the Alliance, in fact, the chief objection made to him after he endorsed the Alliance platform was that his following consisted of the anti-Alliance element in the State, it may be that was not his desire; these reasons show that it was not a defeat and can not be made so; it was simply a repulse.

The effect upon the order will depend upon the intelligence of the people, not upon the ridicule of the opposition as many seem to suppose. If the order as organized in the State of Georgia is the result of agitation by which the membership have been brought together by arousing their prejudices, their likes and dislikes, then their ardour will be cooled by a repulse and would be destroyed by a defeat, as it would also by success. Defeat would overcome and discourage, while success would obviate the necessity for the existence of the order. For this reason THE ECONOMIST has steadily opposed those who would agitate the farmers to action and those who lament the dead condition of the people in regard to the reform effort. No action is desirable that does not follow conviction—not impulse—and wise conviction can only follow education; hence, if the order, as organized in the State of Georgia, is the result of education by which the membership have been taught to recognize the principle of ultimate truth, then their ardor and determination will only be augmented and strengthened by defeat, and success like defeat would nerve them for higher achievements.

The Alliance has truth, and right, and justice on its side, and can afford to wait until its principles and objects are thoroughly understood by the people. It was a fight of a new principle against an old and deep seated and dear sentiment; the principle could survive, and grow and strengthen by defeat, but defeat would have been fatal to the sentiment. It is possible that these men understood the power of Congress quite as well as their more modern imitators.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

It may be interesting to many, in view of the prolific opinion of numerous self-styled expounders of the Constitution, to read extracts from some of the writings and speeches of those old statesmen the echoes of whose words have long since died out. It is refreshing to note how squarely they state their propositions, without quibble or technical reserve. It is presumable that these men understood the power of Congress quite as well as their more modern imitators.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the greatest philosophers and purest statesmen of his day, and the advocate and defender of the Pennsylvania system of colonial paper money, when called before a committee of Parliament in 1764, after showing the great advantage the use of the paper money had been to the colony, summed up in these words:

On the whole, no method has hitherto been formed to establish a medium of trade, in lieu of coin, equal in all its advantages to bills of credit, founded on sufficient taxes for discharging it at the end of the time, and in the meantime, made a general legal tender.

Thomas Jefferson, who has the reputation of having drafted the Constitution, and should certainly understand with what power it clothes Congress, when writing to Mr. Epps on the danger of bank associations, says:

Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation, to whom it rightly belongs. * * * * * It is the only resource which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation, will take the place of so much gold and silver.

Albert Gallatin, who was twelve years Secretary of the Treasury, said:

The right of issuing paper money as currency, like that of gold and silver, belongs exclusively to the nation.

Daniel Webster, who stands acknowledged as one of the most profound constitutional lawyers and statesmen the world has ever produced, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate on the 31st day of January, 1833, said:

The constitutional power vested in Congress over the legal currency of the country is one of the very highest powers, and the exercise of this high power is one of the strongest bonds of the union of States. It is not to be doubted that the Constitution intended that Congress should exercise a regulating power, a power both necessary and salutary, over that which should constitute the actual money of the country, whether that money were coin or the representative of coin.

President Madison, in his message to Congress in 1816:

It is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use wherever it may circulate. The Constitution has intrusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description.

In a speech delivered in the Senate on September 28, 1837, Mr. Calhoun used this language:

The Constitution does not stop with this grant of the coinage power to Congress. It expressly prohibits the States from issuing bills of credit. The States are therefore prohibited from issuing paper for circulation on their own credit, and this provision furnishes additional and strong proof that all circulation, whether coin or paper was intended to be subject to the regulation and control of Congress. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce, not only with foreign nations, but among the States. This is a full and complete grant and must include authority over everything which is a part of commerce, or essential to commerce. And is not money essential to commerce? No man in his senses will deny that. If Congress, then, has power to regulate commerce, it must have a control over

that money, whatever it may be, with which commerce is actually carried on, whether that money be coin or paper. The regulation of money is not so much an inference from the commercial power of Congress as it is part of it. Money is one of those things without which, in modern time, we can form no idea of commerce. I insist that the duty of Congress is commensurate with its power. A general and universally accredited currency, therefore, is an instrument of commerce, which is necessary to its just advantages, or, in other words, which is essential to its beneficial regulation. Congress has power to establish it, and no other power can establish it, and therefore Congress is bound to exercise its own power. It is an absurdity on the very face of the proposition to allege that Congress shall regulate commerce, but shall nevertheless abandon to others the duty of sustaining and regulating its essential means and instruments.

Mr. Dallas, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1816, said in his report of that year:

Whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system, it seems necessary to follow that the authority which was alone competent to establish a national coin is alone competent to create a national substitute.

In the annual message of President Madison, of December 5, 1815, he said:

It may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued upon motives of general policy as a common medium of circulation.

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SOMETHING ABOUT ENGLAND.

So much has been written upon the subject of national revenue in the United States that perhaps it may be interesting to some to know how government revenue is obtained in England. It is a very clumsy affair and not at all in harmony with present ideas of civilization.

It is a combination of nearly all the means ever used to get money from the people, and the result is a tax upon nearly everything. England claims to be a free trade nation, and does so in a manner which would indicate it collected little or no revenue from customs duties. One would judge from reading English and friendly American newspapers, that only a small amount of revenue was collected by that nation in any manner. The facts do not carry out this assumption. The people of England, especially the poorer classes, are doubtless the worst taxed people in any civilized nation. Everybody and everything is taxed in some way; the humblest lease-holder, tradesman, mechanic, professional man, public officials, etc., etc.

The following table shows the amount received from what is called inland revenue, which shows that nothing escapes—

Lands, tenements, etc.	\$26,399,505
Occupation of land, etc.	1,648,675
Annuities, dividends, etc.	6,450,840
Trades, professions, etc.	34,363,205
Public offices, etc.	4,515,285

Total \$71,377,510
Much more could be given to

comes, etc. The gross income from all sources for the year 1888 was \$449,148,865, or about \$12 per capita of population. The following tables taken from the Reform Almanac shows that the amount collected from customs amounts to nearly \$100,000,000 and is collected from the necessities, or what has to a great extent became necessities of life.

Beer, etc. \$51,065

Chicory. 355,060

Cocoa. 414,707

Coffee. 937,810

Currants. 1,587,555

Figs. 146,220

Plate. 48,730

Plumes. 50,610

Prunes. 25,790

Raisins. 893,480

Spirits:

Rum. 10,171,430

Brandy. 6,539,085

Geneva. 627,550

Other sorts. 3,783,665

Tea. 23,066,560

Tobacco, etc. 43,569,715

Wine. 5,428,230

All other. 10,795

Deliveries. 162,100

Total \$97,897,380

This vast sum was collected from imports by so called free trade England. The public revenue was derived from the following sources:

Excise. \$108,127,600

Customs. 97,897,380

Income tax. 71,377,505

Stamps. 65,284,750

Post-office. 40,483,425

House tax. 9,588,070

Telegraphs. 9,722,640

Land tax. 5,206,940

Crown lands. 2,537,140

Interest on Suez Canal shares. 1,212,394

Miscellaneous. 14,709,020

Total \$449,148,865

Space will not permit an explanation of each one of these special divisions of taxes; the least that can be said is that they are arranged so as to bring the money, and as usual the poor and moderately well-to-do are compelled to pay the greater part. The chief items which make up the excise or internal revenue tax are here given:

Spirits. \$65,141,020

Railways. 43,557,660

Railways. 1,574,965

Licenses to—

Auctioneers. 396,500

Beer and cider. 932,870

Brewers. 96,395

Dog. 177,390

Armorial. 372,630

Carriages. 2,747,625

Male servants. 681,435

Game. 805,713

Plate dealers. 239,595

Guns. 431,585

Hawkers. 134,795

Medicine venders. 26,980

Pawnbrokers. 178,610

Refreshment houses. 35,700

Distillers and rectifiers. 21,210

Spirit dealers. 605,970

Publicans and grocers. 7,429,680

Tobacco. 424,275

Wines. 336,830

Other. 51,550

Total 71,377,510

Much more could be given to

circulating medium. Such a nomination will produce a political revolt in the South, equal to the one recently experienced in the West. Whether he comes from the West or the East, the Democratic party will make the next fight under a new man, so as not to enter the campaign on the defensive. I feel sure that before the campaign opens Mr. Cleveland will so advise the party, as he fully appreciates the fact that the distribution of patronage, his position on silver coinage, and other things have created local antagonisms that would prevent him from polling a full party vote and lose him close States. The ex-officers of the South can't, from gratitude or any other sentiment, force Cleveland's nomination on the West or the East. When the new Congress meets, three-fourths of its members will be new men, with their own ideas of who can win, and there is springing up in every precinct in the country well-posted Democrats who will have a say so or break a trace chain, and the nomination won't be made or the nominee elected without their help. Recent events prove that leadership and brilliancy amount to nothing, unless accompanied by statesmanship in harmony with the opinion of the masses, who have started out to break down barriers. The next Democratic platform will have to be favorable to the reasonable demands of the people, and the nominee will have to announce that he stands on it from top to bottom, or recent events will signify nothing. With Mr. Cleveland as the nominee we cannot halloo "turn the rascals out," or in our platform demand a free coinage of silver. The daily press sometimes want one thing and the "boys at the forks of the creek" want another. Nearly all the dailies in New York were for Mr. Cleveland the last time, and we lost the State and the country. Washington city politicians have before now nominated a man and seen both him and the party slaughtered. In the next Democratic national convention there will be more non-office holding and farmer delegates than were ever seen there before. No man or set of men are as great as the party when the private organize "to win." The nomination is too far off to be discussed at any length, but the fact that Mr. Cleveland made no speeches for the party in the last campaign indicates, to my mind, that he didn't intend to let his name be used. He is too shrewd a politician not to have understood that in case of victory the Democrats would turn to Palmer, Hill or Pattison to lead them to victory. Mr. Cleveland made a good president, but he certainly knows, if his friends don't, that the great Democratic party has more than one man in its ranks smart enough to be president. The alacrity with which his friends rush off to make a boom for him on the strength of a victory he didn't help win, means a tough old fight in the party unless he represses them. The recent election surprise shows how little confidence can be put in either the judgment or power of "political bosses" under the new regime. A man may be a fine president, as Mr. Cleveland

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

was, and still not be an available candidate. However deplorable, yet it is a fact that small things have sometimes prevented great men like Clay and Webster from being nominated or elected president. For instance, in Indiana there was great opposition to Mr. Cleveland because it was charged that he had mistreated Hendricks when living, and refused the courtesy of attending his funeral when dead. In Virginia and the South it was charged that he snubbed Winnie Davis for fear of public opinion in the North. Unless the new party is considered and Congress and the party is conciliatory and conservative in these days of surprises it is possible that the next president may not be chosen by the electoral college, as three States may elect farmer members who are not Republicans or Democrats.

An Old Farmer's Views.

Correspondence of Southern Alliance Farmer. The agricultural world has long since felt the want of more money and cheaper money, a flexible currency which could not be contracted or expanded at the will of a few speculators—money kings who can pool together and put the products of the farm up or down to gratify their greed or gain. Supply and demand no longer govern the market value of the products of the farm. The money power concentrated in the hands of the few, is the main factor in the wholesale robbery. For instance, "Old Hutch," as he is familiarly called, at one stroke of the pen, put flour up \$1.50 per barrel. A few money kings can pool together and buy the entire cotton crop, and then, like "Old Hutch," dictate terms. The farmers have discovered that there is a great wrong practiced upon them. They are organizing for the purpose of inquiring into and correcting said wrongs upon the Jefferson idea of equal rights to all. The wholesale abuse from certain quarters that the farmers are trying to build themselves up by pulling other people down, is not true today, nor has it ever been. They have managed to live; that is, have kept from starving to death, not on account of good legislation, but in spite of bad legislation. The first organized effort of the farmers to correct some of the national evils oppressing them was made at the St. Louis convention. The demand was more money and cheaper money—a flexible currency that could not be contracted or expanded at the will of the money kings, whose consciences are seared as with a hot iron. The demand, when the oppression and the class legislation which has been going on for a quarter of a century or more is considered, was moderate. It was the outcome of an oppressed people who had assembled in convention for the purpose of making an honest effort to right, if possible, a great wrong. The result was the sub-treasury bill now before Congress. The convention said if the bill was unconstitutional they did not want it. "Give us that or something better. If you don't help us, don't help the bear." A great deal of fun was made of the clause, "or something better." None so blind as those who will not see. Congress almost in a body jumped upon the bill with both

feet, and the news from this august body flew with lightning speed to the remotest parts of Tom Reed's moral government. Unconstitutional! Death in the pot and blood on the bushes! In their eagerness to bury the bill too deep for possible resurrection, they forgot the something better. The sub-treasury bill may be unconstitutional, it may be class legislation, it may be impracticable, but will friend or foe say that its discussion has done no good? This beneficial result cannot be estimated. First of all, it has kindled the flame of hope once more in the breasts of those who have toiled uncomplainingly with but scanty reward; it has aroused the sensibilities and sympathies of thousands of noble hearts who were ignorant of the chicanery and falsehood that pollutes the careers of the seemingly pure and undefiled; and it every day causes men to look about them and wonder if they have not been deaf too long to the distress of the very ones who gave them prominence and a life of ease. The politician who supposes that the underlying principle of the sub-treasury bill—the discontent of the farmers—the demand for equal rights to all and special privileges to none, will pass off like a morning dew, is as blind as a stump. The farmers are slow to start, but like the ox they drive, when they make up their minds and are sure they are right, they are hard to turn. Common toil, common suffering, common poverty and a common destiny will bind them together. It may be that quite a number of the true and tried, as we are told, who refuse to stand upon the battle for Alliance principles may be elected to stay at home. If so, and the farmers find out fifteen or twenty years hence that they have made a mistake; that they cannot get along without these sages, they will doubtless let them know, and may take after them sooner should they turn their attention to farming in the meantime and make a success of it.

Why I Refused to Vote.
BY D. T. HINCKLEY.

To-day is election day. The weather is lovely. A more perfect day could not have been supplied to order. No American sovereign can offer "the weather" as an excuse for a failure to exercise the kingly power supposed to inhere in American citizenship, and the expression of which it is proudly claimed comes from the ballot-box. On the contrary, a walk a few blocks or a drive of a few miles through this invigorating atmosphere could not be otherwise than beneficial. Yet withal, some of our best citizens who are sound of body and mind, will not vote to-day. I speak by the card. I am one of the "some." My physical condition was never better, and with the exception of being called "cranky" now and then, my mental equilibrium has never been challenged. I am a native and a citizen of the State of Illinois, a native and a citizen of the eighteenth congressional district, and of the county of Washington and township of Irvington. If the readers of this paper are sufficiently interested to care to know

why I decline to exercise my right of suffrage at this election, they will find my reason in what follows. In this State, and in this congressional and senatorial district and county, there are three, and only three, tickets in the field. They are the Democratic, Republican and Prohibition. The Democratic and Republican tickets are, so far as they represent any national issue, composed of men who are pledged to relieve the people's distress by furnishing them with cheaper goods. The Prohibition party proposes to relieve the people's distress by prohibiting the manufacture or importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Democratic plan of cheapening things differs from the Republican plan in that it proposes to accomplish its purpose by a reduction of tariff taxes, while the Republican plan is to bring about the same end by increasing the tariff taxes.

The Democratic argument is that a reduction of tariff taxation would induce foreign competition, and that this competition would result in cheaper goods to the people. The Republican argument is that their plan will stop foreign competition and enable our own people to build up manufacturing establishments which will soon become so plenty that competition among them will reduce the price of all manufactured goods.

Now a word as to prohibition.

The prohibition argument is that our people annually squander hundreds of millions of dollars for drink, and that if this vast sum were spent for necessities business would at once revive and the people's distress be alleviated.

This argument sounds fully as plausible as the Democratic and Republican argument for "cheaper goods" does. But let us investigate a little. Grant that prohibition can be made to "prohibit." Suppose our country to have adopted prohibition, and that not another drop of intoxicants can be had anywhere in the United States for love or money. Suppose every doggery and dive, every still and brewery, every rum hole and beer cave, to be absolutely and undeniably closed. Suppose all old rum-soakers, beer swiggers, wine bibbers, and whisky guzzlers are at once transformed into honest and worthy citizens, anxious to make a living by labor. Suppose all this to have occurred, and other conditions now existing to have remained unchanged. What would be the result? What business would "revive"? Would it be the business of farming, or of manufacturing, or merchandizing?

As the organs of monopoly are

trying to scare weak-kneed and shallow-brained people to death over the possibility of the passage of the sub-treasury bill, we set out below that bill in full. The monopolists say it is unconstitutional, undemocratic and un-American because it provides only for the benefit of the farming class. The idea that it provides only for the farming class, arises from a superficial view of the matter. The aim is not more to provide for the farming class than it is to promote the welfare of all classes by making the formation of trusts, corners and combines impossible. By cornering grain, cotton, tobacco and money, the whole country except the monopolists is severely injured and the imposition of paltry fines and short terms of imprisonment do not operate even in the smallest degree to prevent their formation. The idea that it provides only for the farming class, arises from a superficial view of the matter. 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ght and then go ahead. A true Alliance man will say: "I am bound that I am an Alliance man; that I am so honored as to be allowed to wear the name Farmers Alliance. I will hold the Alliance banner high and never let its glorious colors trail in the dust. Its principles are grand; its purposes too sacred; therefore, I will defend it with my life blood if need be. I could not meet my God and say I fled in time of danger; I was not true to the grandest organization that was ever established (except the religion of Christ). Therefore, I am a coward and a traitor."

The true Alliance man will defend the character of a brother when he is not present to defend himself. A true Alliance man must be a true man—true to his God, true to his wife, mother, father, sister and brother, and love his country with all the capacity of his soul. But let God be first in all things—not the beautiful rocks and hills, the shady dells and the grand old forest, or fertile valleys, and last but not least, the beautiful flowers, with all their fragrance, or the sweet feathered songsters, through worthy of love they be—but the principles and liberty.

Never were words dearer than these: Therefore, I will die in defense of my principle.

The Church Discusses Trusts.

At a recent meeting of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, the subject of "trusts" was taken up and discussed.

Papers were read by Rev. Dr. Greer and Hon. D. C. Calvin, and H. E. Howland of New York, and the speakers were Messrs. Joseph Packard, Jr. of Baltimore, R. Gardner of Providence, and C. N. Fay of Chicago.

Mr. Packard said there is much truth in the old French maxim to the effect that "He who excuses himself is his own accuser." Thus, the very excuses that are made for the existence of trusts formulate the accusation against them. For instance, we are told that they are simply the result of the application of modern principles of business. To many people this is quite a sufficient excuse. Such people have as blind a reverence for what they call business principles as the African has for his fetish. But the discriminating mind will not take for granted that a principle is good merely because it is a so-called business principle, for, while business may be, and often is, conducted on principles of the highest morality, yet many popularly-received rules of business can not stand such a test. Such rules are based on selfishness, pure and simple. There are certain phases of selfishness which the law treats as crime; there are others quite as bad in the forum of conscience which are often regarded as proper enough in a business way. For a man to get all he can for himself and let other people look out for themselves finds large acceptances as a business principle, but it may be pushed to a point where it is morally undistinguishable from burglary. Again, we are asked why in these days of co-operation it is worse for capitalist producers to combine than for laborer pro-

ducers. The object of the combination must be the test. In criminal law a combination for certain objects is known as a conspiracy. Combinations for other objects may be quite as bad morally, even though the public conscience has not yet reached the point of framing penal statutes against them. The chief object of the combinations known as trusts, is, in brief, to secure a monopoly of a given product; that is, to get a price for it that has no proper relation to the cost of production, or to fair profits, or to the rights of consumers, but is limited only by the greed of the producer on the one hand and the need of the consumer on the other. If you ask too much, the consumer will do without it, but up to that point get all that you can—that is the result that is arrived at in a monopoly. Of course it is permissible for a man to fix his own price upon a gem, a horse, a house, or to fix what he deems a compensation for his taste, or skill or labor. "The purchaser or employer may accept his valuation or not, as he pleases. But this is quite a different thing from managing to control the whole supply of a needed article, so as to be able to put one's own price upon it without fear of competition. This has always offended the moral sense of civilized people, because it has been felt that no man in such a position can be trusted to do justly. It is repugnant to the same sense of fair dealing which prescribes that no man shall be judge in his own cause. There are two ways in which this control of the market can be acquired. The first is by the actual purchasing of the whole supply of some necessary of life that can be had within certain limits of time or space. This is what we call "cornering" the market, and what our ancestors use to call "forestalling" or "engrossing." It seems to have been in their eyes a hateful offense, for it was punished by fine, and in case of repetition of the offense of monopolizing the supply of provisions, by cutting off an ear of the offender. The man who would take a base advantage of the necessities of his fellows was to be a marked man, as in the East, the baker of light-weight loaves was made to have one of his ears nailed to his shop door. The other method was to obtain by royal or legislative grant—as in the days of the Tudors and earlier—the exclusive privilege of making or selling a given article. This was a far more convenient method than the other for the monopolist. Of course, it was much less troublesome to shut up other markets by law than to buy them out, and the capital necessary to get the favor from the authorities was likewise less. The effects upon the unfortunate consumer seem to have been, however, quite as exasperating and the memory of their wrongs was handed down to their children's children. Many of the forms of the Declarations of Rights set forth by the old thirteen States contain a statement substantially similar to that still found in the Maryland instrument—that "monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce." Now, the modern mo-

nopolies, the trusts, have been shrewd enough to work by a combination of these methods. In the first place, by all sorts of devious methods they secure protection for their product against competition by any foreign producer, and then, having thus limited the area of competition, they proceed to control the domestic market so that prices can be fixed to suit themselves. In this part of the plan they practice—in rather an incidental way, so to speak—one of the most high-handed of their infractions of right. The pursuit of happiness, which is spoken of as one of the inalienable rights of man, has a close connection with the right of a man to pursue his own lawful business in his own way. But a trust will step in and convey to an outsider an intimation to this effect: "You must come into our ring or we will break you up; we have a large surplus fund; we will sell goods that you make at less than cost to all your customers until we have ruined you." It is the old cry of the pirate, "Join the band, or walk the plank." Such are some of the doings of the trusts which have awakened the people to the necessity of seeing justice done in their case. This is not the place, nor is there time on this occasion to discuss remedial measures. But it is important to insist that all public opinion must be educated to see that there are great moral questions involved. If the American people are once made to see that a great wrong is being done, there will be a power evoked sufficient to make the necessary laws, and to see that they are enforced when they are made. There are fashions in crimes as in other things. There have been times when life was too highly esteemed; there have been times when liberty was most sinned against. It seems that crimes against property are most in vogue, though rapacity now takes a different shape from what it did in the olden time. Then the picture was of the bold baron watching from his stronghold on the hill for the peaceful merchant trains to come in sight along the road through the defile, and at his pleasure pouncing down on them and helping himself liberally from their freights, or perhaps accepting blackmail in cash for the liberty to pass unmolested, all the while doing what he could to keep on the right side of public opinion of the time by liberal gifts for the building or endowment of church or monastery. Nowadays the predatory instinct in man shuns rude methods; it abhors cold steel or gunpowder. The modern robber on the large scale is a quiet man in ordinary dress, who probably never carried a weapon in his life. His evil work is done for him by the legislator who has been elected by the votes which his money has bought, and he salves his conscience by refusing to know exactly what votes were sold and delivered. That he gets what he wants in the way of legislation, and so has his money returned to him with interest, is all that he concerns himself about. The essence of robbery is taking by force that to which one has no right; it matters not whether the force is private or is the public force of the ministers of

the law set in motion by corrupt influence of the legislature or the courts. We have the authority of the Supreme Court for the proposition that there is such a thing as "robbery under the forms of law." Our people must be brought to a point whence they can see that such conduct as this is criminal, and meanly criminal at that. It was always held in times before the civil war that there was a taint upon a fortune which had been acquired through the traffic in human beings; later, the "shoddy" fortune which had been picked up at the expense of the shivering soldiers in the field was looked upon with deserved contempt. We must see to it that the beneficiaries of corrupt and corrupting trusts hold their proper places in the eyes of the community. No conspicuous public gifts should be allowed to divert attention from the nature of their misdoings. The gentle footpad who robs us on the highway may considerably leave us something for a night's lodging and a breakfast; it somewhat alleviates our loss, but it does not condone his crime. The robber spirit which is abroad must be put down if we would have our country a good place to live in. A people is in an evil case when it sets its affections upon some Barabbas.

What is the Remedy?

Industrial Age (Duluth, Minn.)

What has destroyed the confidence of the people? A few years ago a man's word was as good as his bond. Now, he must not only sign an iron-clad note—humble himself and lose his independence, but he must mortgage his farm or his stock, and then get two or three of his solid neighbors to endorse for him. Yet, in the face of this fact so well known to all, there are editors in this country with the effrontery to tell their readers that "confidence of the people is being restored!" There can be no confidence of the people in the integrity of any institution that throws open to speculators and adventurers the business of issuing to the people the money which is justly theirs. It is the most deadly influence that can be brought to bear upon the free institutions of our government. In the first place it delegates to one class a power which no other class can enjoy. This makes it a class law. Then again, the persons engaged in this business which alone belongs to the government, use the power thus given them to the injury of the great masses of the people, who, under the system, have no recourse but to submit to any indignity that these human leeches may put upon them. No rate of interest is too high for their demand, and there is no choice for their victims but to pay it. Year after year have the dangerous influences of this system been felt, as millions upon millions of the people's money, the life-blood of the nation, have been taken out of circulation. And yet comparatively few of the people realized what it meant to them. Many do not understand it yet. They cannot understand that when every man has a stated sum of money he is in a better condition than when he has only half that amount, and

that the producer gets more for his toil, and is consequently in better circumstances. But they are at last awakening to the fact that there is something wrong, and that is the first step in a reformation. They realize that there does not exist that amount of confidence between man and man, or between the people and their political leaders that once existed, and the day is coming, yes the dawn of that day is now breaking, and the people will learn that they have been betrayed. They will see that for years men have arrogated to themselves many of the privileges which alone belong to the government, and that ranking first and foremost in the list is the power to control the people by controlling their money. This is what has destroyed the confidence of the people. A scarcity of money makes men strive the harder for its accumulation. It makes longer hours of work, and less time for the enjoyment of life, a right, which under our form of government, even a workingman should be entitled to. But it does more. It makes men dishonest and treacherous in their dealings with one another. It annuls contracts by making men distrustful of their ability to pay. This, and this alone, has destroyed the confidence of the people, and it will never be regained until the power of the national banks is taken from them, and the money of the country is issued directly to the people by the government.

What is the Alliance?

People's Advocate (Anderson, S.C.)

The Alliance is one of the grandest labor organizations in the world. It numbers over two million members, and is rapidly increasing every day. It has for its objects the greatest good to the greatest number—the maximum happiness for the human family. It believes that honesty and industry are the true basis of manhood and womanhood. It believes in the fatherhood of God and acknowledges the brotherhood of man. It believes that under proper economic conditions man would be prosperous and happy, and labors to secure these conditions. It teaches physical, mental, and moral development. It endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and distressed. It seeks to suppress partisan hatred and sectional strife. It believes in the golden rule and that the "decalogue has a place in politics." It would clear away the rubbish, superstition, and barbarism of the feudal ages and lay deep the foundation of human liberty. Its artisans are already at work. They will build a temple of justice that will withstand the combined attacks of kings and potentates and monopolistic combinations of the world. Its foundations are being laid broad and deep upon the eternal bed rock of human rights. Every rock used in the structure has been tested and crystallized by human experience. Its four corner stones are Liberty, Justice, Equality, and Fraternity. Its walls will be decorated with paintings from the hands of the old masters representing the success of industry in all ages. There will be depicted in harmonious colors the philosophy of Aristotle, the calm, patient, and submissive endurance of Sen-

eca, the eloquence of Cicero and Demosthenes, the imaginative genius of Homer and Virgil, the keen penetration of Newton, the indomitable will and perseverance of Columbus, the brilliant talent of Burke, the fiery eloquence of Pitt. There will be represented the dramatic taste of Shakespeare, the inventive intellect of Watts, the pathos of Milton, the simplicity of Burns, the brilliancy of Byron, and the versatile and pathetic genius of Dickens. The world's philosophers and artists and statesmen and poets and architects and artisans and farmers and laborers and reformationists shall contribute to decorate its walls and archives with living monuments of the success of industry. On top of its dome shall rest the Goddess of Liberty looking out upon a happy and contented people. Within its walls the leprosy hand of bribery and contamination shall never corrupt the dispensation of justice. A new era will be ushered in. A new civilization will spring up, and in its track will reign peace, happiness and prosperity. The old regime of strife and plunder, of pomp and splendor, of wretchedness and poverty, of suffering and woe, and want and hunger will pass out. God has ordained that it be so. The fertile soil, the inexhaustible resources of mother earth makes it possible. These natural conditions, these abundant resources are the gift of God to his people. His word, and work are not in vain. The decree has gone forth, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." These conditions have been changed by the cruelty of man. Rest assured they can not long remain so. The spirit of unrest everywhere betokens the coming storm. The lightning of God's wrath will wipe forever from the face of the earth the barbarous lie that one man "shall eat bread in the sweat of another's face." "If ye sow to the wind ye shall reap the whirlwind." Beware of the harvest! The spirit of God is moving the minds of the people. The arm is being raised to strike, and when the blow falls it will settle forever the great question of human rights.

Meaning of the Elections.

The Peninsula Farmer (Federalsburg, Md.)

The result of the congressional elections is not so much of a Democratic victory, as it is a sign that the masses of the people are waking up to a better understanding of the real condition of things. The Republicans, being the party in power, were, of course, first called to account for the financial condition of the country, and so have suffered heavy losses in this election because of it. The Alliance platform "More money and less taxes," is what has been so emphatically approved by the people, and if the Democrats fail to carry out that policy, they will be worse off than the Republicans this time. The uprising of the people that Senator Teller, of Colorado, predicted would come when they understand the financial situation, has begun. The Alliance is enlightening the people upon economic and financial questions and bringing the real state of things before them. Against the real and wretched state of affairs that exists,

the mortgages, debts, high taxes and plunderings afflicting the nation, there is now something more than an outcry. The various organizations having a common purpose to act efficiently in the premises for the removal of the evils existing in the financial situation of the country, have not only recorded an emphatic protest but also have taken a long step toward the righting of things by retiring from office those political leaders who would not hear to them. It is the farming class that are suffering most, and the elections show that at last they realize the way to right their wrongs. The few members elected directly as Alliance nominees, does not measure the full amount of the gain in the next Congress. We can not state at present the number elected that are pledged to the support of the Alliance demands, but many of those chosen as regular party nominees are either members of the Alliance or in sympathy with it. The first act in the drama is over. It has been established conclusively that the influence of the farmers' organizations over their members is greater than that of the party bosses. It is now to be seen whether the next move on the part of our opponents is defiance or compromise. But whatever they may do, our duty is plain. We must keep right on until our work is completed, the monopolies broken up and a just and equitable financial system adopted. Free coinage of silver and a tariff that will favor the farmer, instead of robbing him, are two of the things that are demanded clearly from Congress by the result of the elections. It is not no tariff, that is called for, but a readjustment of it that is desired. It was the defiance of the known sentiments of their constituents on these two points that has retired so many of the Western Republicans to private life. These men were warned of the result of their actions, but they acted like the sinners in Noah's time who told him to go on with his old ark, it wouldn't be much of a shower. But now, as then, the predictions of a flood were verified, and the unbelievers in a retribution for evil ways were overwhelmed. This is especially the case with the Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin congressmen that so strenuously denied that hard times has existence among the farmers of their States, and undertook to prove by a flood of eloquent glorification of their respective communities, that the many complaints of debts, poor crops, mortgages, with general poverty and hard times, were untrue in their States. The people of their districts have now passed upon the truth of these glowing statements of wonderful farming prosperity among them, and the members won't undertake any such Munchausenisms with Congress.

The Tariff Dog Fight.

News Reporter (Three Rivers, Mich.)

No rational person will deny that the recent Democratic victory is, as much as anybody's, Mr. Cleveland's. It is true it is a revolt against the extreme high duties of the McKinley bill; but tariffs have been raised before without provoking any such revolution. Mr. Cleveland boldly began the agitation in favor of a revenue tariff and free trade which undoubtedly did much to create the revolt against a higher tariff even, to a virtue.

if, as his own defeat proved, it did not convert the people to his views. Just as the abolitionists, by taking extreme views on the subject of slavery, educated the people who formed the Republican party, into resisting the constantly increasing encroachments of the slave power.—Detroit Journal.

The debauched Republican and Democratic parties, one snake with two heads, have entire control of the subsidized city dailies who alike push the tariff dog fight to the front as an issue. Yes, they would if possible force the people to believe that this farmer's rebellion is all about the McKinley bill and nothing else. The truth of the matter is well understood to be this, the farmers do not care a straw for the difference between the two. The money gods who run both of the old debauched parties may as well call off their dogs. The farmers know what they want. They held a national convention at St. Louis, December 6, 1889, there and there adopted a platform of principles. To make their acts more binding, demands were made (leaving the tariff dog fight out) upon the administration with a threat attached if not complied with. Those demands were not complied with and the administration got knocked down. What had Cleveland to do with the matter? The National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union has rebelled as much or more against the administration of Cleveland as of Harrison. Cleveland's democracy got knocked out two years ago by the Industrial voters not then organized, because of hard times created by the gold basis conspiracy. The same cause which has forced the Alliance into an organized political party, without regard to the tariff dog fight, will not be turned to the right or left but will pursue their plans until complied with. The barking of dogs, the ringing of bells and pounding on tariff gongs may attract the attention of workingmen in cities for a time, but the Farmers Alliance will go straight ahead until their demands have been complied with in full. The money gods of cities who ignore the demands of the Alliance are avarice blind, deceiving themselves and hastening to the precipice through willful ignorance.

ALLIANCE frequently write inquiring for reform literature for distribution to assist the cause. Nothing is better for this purpose than back numbers of the ECONOMIST. Thirty back numbers for twenty-five cents. They contain 480 large pages of valuable reform literature. In no way can so much be distributed for so small a sum. Address NATIONAL ECONOMIST, 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

Alliance Gazette (Hutchinson, Kas.) says:

Every leading politician as well as every blamed fool in the whole country has given his views as to the causes that brought about the unprecedented landslide in political circles. We fail to see anything in it more than a natural effect of a train of causes. The same effects would be produced again and again, under the force of similar causes. It is nothing more nor less than a result upon the part of down-trodden people, who had reached a point where they concluded that forbearance ceased to a virtue.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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INDUSTRIAL UNION.
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$5,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

We heartily approve the National body.

That we heartily approve of the course it has pursued and recommend that every member of the order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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EDUCATION in its broadest sense is the bulwark as well as the hope of the Alliance. Sentiment and enthusiasm may serve for a brief period, but an intelligent sense of duty remains always steadfast and true. The future power and usefulness of the order depends on the continued education of its members, before which all fallacies are exposed, all shams discovered, and all demagogues put to flight. Now is the time, after the somewhat disorganizing tendencies of a political campaign, to begin anew, and with increased earnestness, the educational methods of the order. The coming winter evenings can be profitably spent by discussing in the sub>Alliances some economical questions, or reading at home good literature upon those subjects. No sub-Alliance should meet without devoting more or less time to the consideration of some important national topic, either by discussion or by reading essays. Nothing will keep up an interest in the Alliance work like something of this character. A continuation of such a system will be found a prolific source of information, and will prepare each member to give an intelligent reason for the position he occupies. There is a certain degree of intellectual training that is easily obtained through such means, that will always be of incal-

citable value to the possessor, no matter in what station of life he may be found. Already there has developed from the sub>Alliances in various parts of the country speakers and debaters of no mean order, who promise to rank with the best in the land in the immediate future. Let the brethren consider this matter seriously and remember that the education received in the sub-Alliance does not stop there, but goes out to the world as great truths clothed in honest arguments and supplemented with earnest convictions that always challenge respect and unusually careful consideration. To underestimate the value of such opportunities is to neglect a plain duty, demanded alike by good judgment and the expressed declaration of principles of the order.

STILL they come. A press dispatch says: "Delegates from about one-fourth of the counties in the State met at San Jose, California, November 21, and organized a State Alliance. A commission to organize was sent Brother J. S. Barbee late last January, and a flourishing State Alliance is the result."

FRANCE, with \$67 per capita, has been able to give a lesson to the world that should be studied with profit by all nations. France has more silver in circulation than England, Germany and the United States put together. It also has more paper money in circulation than all the nations mentioned. For years dire calamities have been predicted as sure to befall this country on account of its financial methods; yet it has paid \$1,060,207,000 as an indemnity to Germany, has sunk \$400,000,000 in the Panama canal scheme, and last week came to the relief of England with a loan of \$15,000,000 at 3 per cent interest. There is no question but this action on the part of France saved Europe from a financial revolution; besides it has just closed the greatest and most successful world's exposition ever held. Is it not quite likely, therefore, that the volume of currency in circulation, being fully three times greater than that of either England, Germany or the United States, may have had something to do with this wonderful prosperity and business vitality? If it is not this large per capita of money, what is it? The circulation of this vast amount of currency is a fact, while the amount of business in which they are engaged demands in its daily operations more than a million times the world's entire aggregate of that metal. Through this state of affairs, credit is forced to be used as a substitute, with the owners of money as the sole arbiters of who shall or shall not be

assumed that an ample volume of currency is beneficial to the people.

IN the city of New York is an institution called a clearing house. The object of this institution is to facilitate the payments to and from each of the sixty or seventy local banks of which it is composed. The government has been a member of this clearing house for many years, and is alike responsible with other members for whatever may be done by this institution. During the recent panic, and in fact up to the present time, this clearing house has issued certificates to the amount of \$9,000,000 or more, and loaned them to the weaker members of the clearing house, in order to enable these to meet their obligations. It is said that many more millions of these certificates will be issued. The security for these certificates is the assets of the banks belonging to the institution and the property of the United States pledged through the acts of the Secretary of the Treasury. Is not this in reality a loan by the government? If the Secretary of the Treasury can go into partnership with certain banks, and be a party to a loan of this character, why can he not go into a similar partnership with the farmer and loan to him in the same manner? If such action in regard to the clearing house loans are constitutional, wherein lies the unconstitutionality of the sub-treasury plan, which loans money to farmers?

THE financial crisis of Europe culminated in the failure of Baring Brothers, the greatest banking house of the old world. It is said an absolute failure has been averted, but there is no doubt that as soon as the present financial clouds have cleared away, this old institution of more than two hundred years standing will either liquidate or compromise. The fact that the Bank of England and the Rothschilds were compelled to join in a loan of \$50,000,000 to save it from utter ruin argues against its recovery. Such conditions prove beyond a doubt that the financial methods of to day do not meet the requirements of the present civilization. The business systems of the world fail to find a response in the currency methods in use, and hence the difficulties that are encountered. The banking and money-owning interests are contending for a single gold standard of money, while the amount of business in which they are engaged demands in its daily operations more than a million times the world's entire aggregate of that metal. Through this state of affairs, credit is forced to be used as a substitute, with the owners of money as the sole arbiters of who shall or shall not be

permitted to make use of it. The greed of those who can thus dictate terms to the people overstepped their judgment and more credit has been given than the people could pay interest upon. Besides this, competition among the people for this credit induced the agreement to promise a higher tribute for its use than labor in production could realize on its efforts. As a result the investment value of this credit must of necessity conform to business rules and be lessened to such an amount that productive labor can pay the orthodox rate of tribute. It is through this depleting process that banks which deal in such investments are broken, and individual fortunes wrecked. Panics are the result of overburdening productive industry with indebtedness, the legitimate fruits of the greed of the money owner and the necessities of the people. When the inflation is taken out of money investments, stocks and bonds as completely as it is out of productive labor, the conditions which surround labor and capital will be more equal, and the burdens of life more easy to bear.

MR. BLAINE, in meeting the Democratic argument that good times prevailed in his country 1846 to 1856, as a result of low tariff, admits away his claim that the high tariff produces good times. In his Ohio speech he says:

Mr. Schurz quoted me as saying—and that is why I make a personal reply—that the ten years between 1846 and 1856 under that tariff were years of very great prosperity in this country. I frankly repeat that those years were years of great prosperity. Now let me say why those years were prosperous.

That tariff of 1846 was approved just about the time the Mexican war broke out, and within less than a year more than \$100,000,000 were disbursed by the government in all branches of mechanism.

We had just made that expenditure when a famine in Ireland called for every surplus barrel of flour and bushel of grain in the country.

We had hardly transported that grain to the other side and sold it at a high price until gold was discovered in California, and the world was enriched with the vast output of the mines.

We had hardly put that gold in circulation when the great revolution that began in 1848 paralyzed the industrial energies of all Europe and gave the United States a market that was unparalleled.

Europe had hardly quieted the revolutionary disturbance when France and England and Russia went into the Crimean war, and for two years and a half those great nations were paralyzed in their industries. Now there are four or five of what you might call the accidents or the incidents of history that would have insured great prosperity to this country if there had not been a tariff of any kind whatever.

By the same correct process of reasoning that recognizes the rapidly increasing volume of money from 1846 to 1856 as more potent in creating good times than the low tariff was, the steadily decreasing and contracting volume of money from 1870 to 1890 must be recognized as a greater cause for the general lack of good times than is the failure to adopt the protective system.

The legislative power rests with

a congress of two branches—senate and house of representatives.

The senate has three delegates

THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions Under Which They Exist.

COLOMBIA.

After the first discoveries of Columbus, the efforts of the Spanish explorers were directed to the southern shore of the Caribbean sea, and Columbus himself, among others, visited what is now the coast of the Republic of Colombia. In 1508 the first grant was made by the Spanish, and the country settled rapidly. In 1718 the vice-royalty of New Granada was created, comprising the present territory of the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, but being found too heavy a burden to the people, was changed back to a simple province. In 1740, however, the vice-royalty was restored, which remained the government till its overthrow in 1819 by the establishment of a republic, after a series of insurrections commencing in 1811. Peace was finally established in 1824, and the responsibility of self-government laid upon the people. Since that time there have been several subversions of the government, in each instance republicanism being the recognized form, but often lacking in spirit. The territory over which the original confederation of New Granada exercised jurisdiction was divided in 1830, the present Republics of Ecuador and Venezuela separating and establishing as independent States. The history of the struggle resulting in independence is that of the origin of the Pacific Republics of South America, and has been briefly noted in these sketches. Simon Bolivar became the central figure, less perhaps because of his military prowess than by his capacity for civil organization. Since the secession of 1830 the constitution has been amended and altered materially, the republic having been called variously the Republic of New Granada, Granadina, United States of New Granada, United States of Colombia, and last the Republic of Colombia. From a confederation during its earlier existence, in which the States were recognized as sovereign, in 1886 the present constitution was adopted, creating a republic, the States assuming the positions of departments. All these changes were accompanied with disorder and bloodshed, popular leaders rivaling each other in their efforts to derive personal advantage from playing upon the enmities and passions of the people, divided into parties.

The legislative power rests with a congress of two branches—senate and house of representatives.

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from each department, or twenty-seven members. The house of representatives is something like double the number of senators, and is elected by universal suffrage, one member for each fifty thousand inhabitants, divided into districts.

Colombia, the Province of Antioquia sending out \$200,000 annually in gold. Agriculture is undeveloped, though the soil is very fertile; coffee is the leading export, \$3,781,260 representing the value of that article in 1888; hides valued at \$1,664,860 were exported the same year. The more limited exports were represented by nuts, corn, silver ore, cocoa, dye stuffs, live animals and tobacco, all of which may be largely increased with the improvement of agriculture. The ports of Panama, and Colon, on the West and East coast, are the termini of a line of railway, hauling merchandise to the value annually of about \$75,000,000, none of which is of local production. The exports proper for the year 1888 were valued at \$16,668,180, and the imports at \$10,642,250.

The national army is at present 6,500 men and officers, subject to modification at any time by Congress. As in the United States the executive power exists to increase to whatever extent may be necessary in cases of public danger. There is practically no naval armament, and little merchant marine. The national army is at present 6,500 men and officers, subject to modification at any time by Congress. As in the United States the executive power exists to increase to whatever extent may be necessary in cases of public danger. There is practically no naval armament, and little merchant marine.

1. Those who approve of this state of things and profit by it.
2. Those too ignorant to be aware of it.
3. Those who consider it as natural and not alarming.
4. Those who deplore it but see no help for it.

Rome and Greece, the two great republics of the past, ruled the world for centuries before they became thus polluted, and when they did, it marked the beginning of their downfall. From that stage Rome and Greece sank without a rally into dissolution and oblivion. Future history will record one great rally, one mighty struggle against death, made by the American people. Known in this day as the Farmers Alliance, it will be known in history as having rescued the republic from its downfall—as having restored the health of the nation. The name Farmers Alliance has almost become a misnomer, for the movement has become an uprising of the loyal, liberty-loving people against the despotic rule of the almighty dollar, against universal corruption in high places, against princes and palaces among paupers and penury. Away with sectional hatred, with which the burglars have chloroformed us. Then away with the false cry of tariff reform which is blinding us to the necessity of financial reform. Let our people be one people, and the salvation and prosperity of our free republic their watchword.

Scylla and Charybdis.
BY J. BRAD BEVERLEY.

The year 1892 is almost upon us, when our country will have reached its four-hundredth birthday, and one hundred and fourteen years since it has fostered a free and independent people. A comparison with the histories of other countries will show us that we have acquired in that time a strength and influence which all other nations needed many centuries to acquire. We have really arrived at our perfect maturity; that is, we are no longer dependent upon other nations. Though not entirely independent of them, we are self-sustaining—an important epoch in the industrial history of the nation, and a time when close examination of the condition of our country is desirable. Many were the predictions in regard to our future made by the philosophers who were prominent in the days of our youth. Macaulay predicted that universal suffrage would bring us to an untimely end. Daniel Webster warned us that the Scylla and Charybdis between which the ship of state would ever be in danger were, communism on the one hand and concentrated capital on the other. Close, unbiased observation shows conclusively that we are to day close upon the Charybdis. The god Avarice is worshiped at the nation's altar. Avarice and ambition are abroad in the land. Patriotism has become obsolete, and statesmanship is deemed quixotic. Our people are divided into four classes as regards their views of the situation:

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EDITOR SAM H. DIXON, of the Southern Mercury, Dallas, Texas, is spending a short trip in recuperation in the North and East. He was a welcome visitor to the ECONOMIST.

APPLIED SCIENCE
Agricultural and Rural Economy.
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEEY.
WOODSTOCK, MD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We have before us a letter from a friend in Miller, South Dakota, inclosing an article cut from the Chicago Inter Ocean, attacking the validity of the parallel column of Spanish and American prices for Ann Arbor implements, published in these columns, and making a political argument on the question from a McKinley bill stand point. It is not denied that the figures are correctly taken from the advertisement as it appeared in the Trade Journal, but it is held that the Spanish prices were wholesale rates for large lots. Whether this is true we have no means of knowing. It is further held that the American prices are retail prices, and often on two or three years time. Let all this be granted and the case stands as one of gross extortion upon the American consumer, and by the pretense of time concession, usury is undoubtedly added to extortion by the Ann Arbor concern. The American price is twice the Spanish price. Now the Spanish price undoubtedly gives the Ann Arbor concern a good fair profit for which they are satisfied to make and sell their goods. One hundred per cent over and above such reasonable profit charged the American consumer on leading commercial articles is, notwithstanding any pretext or pretense, undoubtedly infamous extortion. That is what we said, and we say it again. Our friend thinks the patent laws have more to do with these high prices than the tariff. Undoubtedly they do. He says "the patent laws are a natural and impregnable monopoly and no tariff legislation can touch an article covered by a patent." We think they are the quint essence of an artificial monopoly and we are not able to see that a tariff which prohibits foreign competition can not increase the price of a patent machine. Our friend has this also to say, "I have been forming your acquaintance some six months through THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and while I am naturally as much of a Republican sympathizer or partisan as you are Democratic, I have enjoyed your acquaintance; shake hands in the interests of a better understanding and closer fellowship North and South." Thanks, good brother; that is spoken like a true man. A closer fellowship North and South is a thing with this writer above all party ties. It is a thing which may well engage the mind and heart of every honest, and true, and manly man, North and South, Republican or Democrat, as the case may be. It is a thing without which there can be neither prosperity nor progress in this great nation. Raking among the ashes of a long, dead past, and snarling like hyenas over its dead issues, is both foolish, and unmanly, and devilishly wicked. This writer, dear, good brother, is indeed a Southern man and a Democrat, but no blind partisan worshiping a political fetish. He does not bow down nor

humble himself before any political machine. He is not a machine hand. He has his own ideas about what has recently happened. He thinks that two years ago the people of America depicted the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland's administration and Mr. Mills' tariff bill, as not complying with their demand for more money and less taxes, and they have now sat down with astonishing violence on the policy of the Harrison administration, which stands for more taxes and less money. The people appear to be in earnest in their demand for less taxes and more legal tender money; and in what transpired two years ago, and what has lately transpired, they seem to intend to serve notice on both parties, and on all parties, that they will have no fiddling and fooling about it. This government is no longer as administered by either party a free popular government, but a plutocracy in which every thing is for sale and goes to the highest bidder. To bring it back to the principles established by the fathers and defenders of the Republic will require the full united strength of the whole people. They must learn to know no North, no South, no man, no party, until this shall be accomplished. If any party expects their support, such party must learn to deserve it.

STEAMED FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

In the present era of low prices there is a necessity for doing everything possible to utilize every resource to the uttermost if any branch of agriculture is expected to yield even small profits. Some years ago there was a rage for cooking food for stock. As is always the case there came to the front enthusiasts with crude experiments going to show that one bushel of cooked corn meal, for example, would produce as much pork as three bushels of uncooked corn. This was, of course, extravagant and absurd. In precisely the same way a few years ago, the same sort of enthusiasts "wrote up" ensilage; and some few of them are at it yet. The truth is that both cooking and ensilage are useful under certain conditions, and can be made reasonably profitable by judicious practice; neither is capable of making something out of nothing. We shall not, in this place, therefore, bring forward any marvels in favor of steamed food. We think that perhaps the greatest advantage of steaming is in the utilization of crude materials for feeding which, while nutritious in their natural conditions, are harsh and difficult of mastication, and consequently either rejected by animals or swallowed without thorough mastication, and hence scarcely acted upon by the digestive process. Ordinary field cured dry corn fodder, if run through a chopper and chaffed, and then mixed with corn meal and steamed, makes a food for cattle as well eaten and as economical as beef producing ration as this writer has ever seen tried; and he has seen it tried on a very large scale. Of course cut straw and hay may be used in the same way. There can be no doubt that coarse, late cut, badly cured

hay and fodder may be made the basis of a ration of this sort, and fed with excellent results, which would be rejected by animals in its natural condition. The results of feeding dry meal, bran, mill feed, cotton seed meal, or cake, are not satisfactory. These materials are badly eaten, so to speak. They are swallowed too fast, and without proper insalivation passed into the digestive organs, where they ball into an impervious mass of batter like consistency, scarcely acted on in the central portions by the gastric fluid. Such food, to be fed with profit, must be mixed with chaff of some sort. This can not be done satisfactorily with any kind of dry chaff, nor with chaff merely wet with cold water. There can be no doubt that even in warm climates steaming is the very best way to prepare a ration of meal and any kind of chaff. No doubt rations of meal and ensilage would be greatly benefited by being steamed. Not that one pound of steamed food will produce as much growth or increase of weight as three pounds, or two pounds of raw food; but the whole bulk will be eaten, and if the process be managed with good judgment it will produce more gain than if not steamed, pound for pound. The manure moreover will be in far better form, and more promptly available when applied to any soil or crop; and yet again, what is of no inconsiderable consequence, both weed seed, and smut and disease producing germs will all be effectively destroyed. In view of this last consideration alone the steaming would be found profitable under most circumstances. The great prevalence of corn smut is assuming the proportions of a serious damage to the value of the crop. Steaming will destroy the spores of this fungus and tend to check its prevalence. This is no new fangled idea, for it was a plan in common use in the olden time. When this writer was a mere child the feeding of "chop" was a common practice among the farmers of that great old county of Loudon in the ancient dominion of Virginia, where this writer was born and bred a farmer's son. In those days besides a large landed estate his father owned an extensive milling establishment, where was ground for the farmers of the section a great quantity of rations known as "horse feed" and "cow feed." The "horse feed" consisted of equal measures of oats, rye and corn, mixed on the floor and thrown into the hopper and ground together. The "cow feed" consisted of short corn crushed and ground with the cob. These "feeds" were mixed with chaff by wetting the chaff with boiling water and stirring in the meal. The quantity for the day being usually prepared in the morning, the chaff being cut with hand cutters commonly called "cutting boxes." The water was heated in ordinary vessels, and sometimes in summer, cold water was used for the mixing, which was done in large dug out troughs, or feed boxes made of boards. In those days the rotation in use was what was known as the five shift system, each field produced three grain crops and then lay fallow two years in clover; the second

crop of clover being grazed in early summer, and the second growth turned under in September for fallow wheat. On those rich, stiff lands the growth to be turned under was immense, requiring large, heavy ploughs and a heavy chain to drag the clover down under the beam. Ah! That was skilled, scientific farming; there is none such now. The unskilled and unscientific use of guano has mined the agriculture of old Loudon. In the days whereof we are now writing, the breaking of those fallows was very heavy work, and only the best plow teams fed, groomed and worked in the most judicious manner could stand the work. Few farmers began to break fallow until they had laid in a supply of the "horse feed" above described. It was universally considered that the teams did the work better, fed on "chop," than any other ration. But as an illustration of the value of similar food, it may be mentioned that the late Fenton M. Fadely of Leesburgh, Virginia, who was the proprietor of stage lines and livery stables, worked great numbers of horses on the road. And who was moreover known, far and wide, as one of the most judicious and successful managers of his horse stock who ever lived in that country; fed his team horses on "chop" all the time. The writer remembers well having had ground for him on one order 1,500 bushels of corn meal to be so fed. As Mr. Fadely, notwithstanding the interruption of his career, first by the advent of railways and later by the civil war, left, nevertheless, an ample fortune, honestly acquired in his business, his opinions and his practice are worthy the attention of scientific feeders and horsemen. The adoption of similar methods of feeding their horses by the most extensive street car and omnibus proprietors of recent times serves to establish the value of this old-time practice of a generation of men, who were nowhere excelled in their day, for practical wisdom and skill in the great business of agriculture. The modern method of preparing such rations is by steaming either with the waste steam of an engine which is used to grind grain and cut the chaff, or in smaller operations by boilers especially constructed and sold for the purpose. Some of which are very cheap, and as they now say "nasty" and "un-American." A good, durable and safe one, ample for the uses of an ordinary farm, can not be had probably less than about \$40. We may return to this subject in future.

THE CONSUMPTION CURE.

Public interest in the Koch consumption cure does not diminish. It is a little disappointing that the nature of the material cannot yet be announced; enough has been made public, however, concerning the operation of the cure to make it certain it is not a microbic inoculation. It seems to be probably one of the well-known germicides; it may be suspected bichloride of mercury, specially prepared for hypodermic injection. Possibly the entrance may be a newly discovered germicide. Professor Koch says it is not merely deadly to the tubercular bacillus, but it

kills tubercular tissue. If this be true, what is to become of a patient whose lungs have been rapidly and extensively invaded, as is often the case? If the tubercular tissue be killed, we shall kill a large part of both lungs, and that will kill the patient. We suspect that the value of the discovery will consist in the establishment of the fact that we may kill disease producing microbes by the injection of microbicides which will prove harmless, or nearly so, to the sick. If we can so destroy in the body the germs of tuberculosis, we may also destroy those of cholera, diphtheria and other deadly diseases in which no morbid deposits are formed to remain as foreign bodies after the germs are destroyed. We must now patiently and hopefully await further results. It appears to be established that we may safely introduce into the circulation of a sick man germicidal solutions in germicidal strength. This being established, germicidal medicine and surgery are placed on a firm scientific basis; and marvellous advances may be looked for. It is evident that consumption on account of the tubercular deposits will prove less amenable to cure by the germicidal treatment than other diseases, and the destruction of the microbes, which puts a stop to the deposition of tubercle, must be regarded as merely a preliminary treatment, preparing the way, it may be hoped effectually, in a majority of cases, for the successful completion of the cure.

A Possible Solution.
Pacific Union (San Francisco.)

If it should prove true that a committee of the Farmers Alliance, who have charge of the cotton business in the South, have perfected an arrangement with a European syndicate for cash advances upon their cotton, it will go far toward solving the perplexing question of production and distribution all along the line. Speculators and exploiters will begin to open their eyes, and the Farmers Alliance will not be elevated very materially in their estimation. It is said that the crop of cotton the present year will be unusually large and of excellent quality, running as high as eight to ten million bales. This, with an advance of \$32 per bale (the amount the syndicate expresses a willingness to advance), will place the vast sum of from 250 to 300 millions of dollars into the hands of the planters at once. This at a yearly interest at 4 per cent—the amount proposed—would soon place the people of the Southern States in a condition of comparative independence. In addition to this, the planters are permitted to store their crop in their own warehouses for the space of one year if they so desire, and hence receive all the benefit of a rise if any should occur. In the absence of any inclination on the part of the government to make any provision for the relief of its own people, such an arrangement will be especially acceptable to the debt-burdened farmers and planters of the country. Ample provision can be made to furnish facilities for storing whisky, holding in bond the goods of speculating importers, and paying interest in advance to so indecent a piece of presumption every sensible person may rest assured. That Prof. Ely will regard it with utter indifference is not to be doubted. That the continued utterances and contentions of this paper do violence to the convictions of a majority of the people of the United States is made evident in a very astonishing question by what has lately transpired. Imagine, however, what a howl would be raised if anybody should suggest that the publication of this paper should be suppressed. It might have been supposed that by the recent evidences of a people's wrath the spirit of intolerance had been sufficiently rebuked and punished. If it has not been, it need not be doubted that it will be; if necessary the punishment will be repeated and intensified. Professor Ely has done more than all previous Americans to popularize the study of political economy, and in so doing he has performed an incalculable public service. It is true that plutocracy has everything to fear from a true knowledge and understanding of the principles of this great science being spread abroad among the people. It is spreading like wild-fire, be it known; and is coming to be regarded as the chief defense of the homes of the people. So rapidly has it spread that when the average stump speaker and the average political hack writer attempt to address a rural audience, their ignorance, their sophistries, their attempted deceptions, are at once seen through and exposed.

AN INFAMOUS SUGGESTION.
Financial Gamblers.
Texas Labor Journal (San Antonio.)

For the last few days the stock gamblers of Wall street have been having a bull and bear fight, which caused several failures and reached the verge of a financial panic. Such men as Gould and the Vanderbilts were in the ring for the purpose of freezing out the small dealers that they might load up with more stocks and bonds, which will give them a greater control of

the railroad interests and more power over the financial destiny of the country. Cotton has gone down more than one cent a pound, and the farmers are amazed that they should lose five dollars per bale on their cotton, all in the interest of financial thieves and legalized robbers. Nevertheless, such is the case, demonstrating that we are living under a system of commercial cannibalism and those who are following legitimate vocations are the victims of a system which must end in universal financial ruin to the people. While the gambling was going on in New York, the Secretary of the Treasury was looking on and buying silver bullion and paying 25 per cent premium on United States bonds not due, with a year's interest not due, on the bonds bought. The Need of the Hour.
By MERLINDA SISINS.

On account of the part taken in the campaign just closed, it has been impossible for me to write for the press. But now that the battle is over and thought of the great contest of corporate power against the people comes back again, the thought is deeply impressed upon me that education is the great need of the hour, in order to prepare the public mind for the impending crisis that awaits America in the very near future.

While there are many important agencies to be employed in this great work of educating the masses, the most potent of all, and the one that overshadows all others, is the public press. The work being done in this direction by the Alliance and labor press, headed by THE ECONOMIST and the Journal of Knights of Labor in their respective fields, is incalculable. Granting these propositions to be true, it must appeal to the reason of every lover of the rights of the people, of every one who has concern for the heritage that we may leave our children, that no work is as important as to extend the circulation of all the papers to the largest possible extent. As the time of year is near at hand when people subscribe for papers, I appeal to every one who may read these lines, to drop all capitalistic papers and substitute papers and subscribe for those that are battling for their dearest interests. Not only this, but urge as many others as possible to do the same. Write for sample copies and circulate them far and wide; at the same time get up a club of subscribers.

If every reader would only see the importance of this work and take hold of it with a vim, it would do more to mop the ground with plutocracy in 1892 than all other agencies put together. Will you do it?

In the name of the poverty-crying masses, will you do it? In the name and in the interest of our children, will you do it?

Financial Gamblers.
Texas Labor Journal (San Antonio.)

What a glorious election the past one has been for the powers that be. With a Democratic House of Representatives, a Republican Senate and President, how the legislative foot-ball can be kicked around from one to the other with no responsibility anywhere. One feature of the programme, however, will go uninterrupted—the salaries will be drawn, and the workers will foot the bill.

Weekly Examiner (Hartford, Conn.)

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Union (Brookfield, Mo.) says:

Remember if you talk to your neighbor of the sub-treasury bill only one hears, but if you write a short article for publication, hundreds will read it.

The Farm, Stock and Home says truly:

One of the most vicious sentiments of the times is the disbelief in an unselfish patriotism, in that devotion to country which is inspired only by patriotic motives. Very often a pure, noble country and liberty-loving patriot is deterred from giving expression to his sentiments because his motives will be misconstrued; and his pure, sensitive soul will be shocked and wounded by the taunts and flings of a mercenary partisan press, that being destitute of pure motives itself, believes they can not exist in the breast of any one. When a man espouses a cause that he believes stands for better government, purer politics, and better systems, the first question of the blindly partisan press and people is: "Well, what can he be after? Got his eye on the senatorship, eh? Wonder who paid him to flop? It must have taken lots of boodle to have brought him over," and similar rot without end. Do these people really believe that pure patriotism has died out of the human breast? Have they become so low, vile and depraved that they can no longer even conceive of the existence of a love of country for country's sake, and not for money's? Do such men and papers realize that they are doing their utmost to strangle patriotism, and to encourage bribery and corruption in political affairs? It is a sad commentary, indeed, upon our age and race when the existence of unselfish love of country is both denied and ridiculed. It is a calamity when those who believe in such an infamous doctrine are the molders of public opinion, and have in their keeping the destiny of the nation. Every possible encouragement should be given to patriotic expression and action; but as it is, every possible discouragement, even contempt, contumely and abuse, are quickly summoned to destroy both expression and action.

The People's Voice (Wellington, Kan.) says something about Ingalls:

Of course Ingalls was "nominated," and he was just as certainly an issue in the campaign. But he only got about 26 out of the 125 members of the legislature and was surely defeated. If there had been a popular vote on Ingalls, he would have been buried beyond resurrection. But he hopes to take advantage of any opening which may arise by the failure of the Alliance party to agree on a man and "sneak" in at the back door. It is silly to talk of any Alliance man voting for him because of his old Republican instincts. The Alliance men were elected on a platform diametrically opposed to him and could not vote for him without stultifying themselves and betraying their constituency. Besides this we understand a number of the hold over senators have obligated themselves to vote for or against Ingalls, according as the voice of their constituency was expressed in the election of representatives, and thus a number of them are pledged against him. Ingalls' only hopes are to get up a dissension in our ranks, as we said before, and "sneak" in like a fox after chicken. Give us anything before Ingalls, gentlemen!

The Lake County Independent (Madison, S. D.) says editorially:

Many are the speculations indulged in with regard to the causes of the recent land slide in politics. To the student of politics (not necessarily of political economy) who has watched the trend of public affairs for some years, there is nothing more mysterious about it, as it is only one of those recurring outbursts that will continue to grow and crop out at intervals until in an avalanche of righteous indignation the people will rise and sweep out of existence all forms of corruption as exist in both old parties. It is hard, it takes time to shake off old party ties long after one has become satisfied of the iniquity, the injustice of his party; but to the narrow-minded partisan,

taining our principles we shall be pleased to have your name enrolled upon our books. Our membership ought to be increased to 100 before spring. Won't you, brother farmer, help us push on this glorious work?

The Bevier (Mo.) Appeal says:

Democrats are jubilant over the result, but in the midst of their rejoicing they should remember that this victory brings with it greater responsibilities. Their every act will be carefully watched by those who have placed them in power, and woe be to them if they abuse it or betray the trust reposed in them. The people have no time or patience to listen to their boasts of supremacy; they want relief, they will take no excuse; the promises made must be fulfilled, or the people will bounce them as unceremoniously as they did the Republicans. Their sincerity will be put to the test. They will have to take a stand either for or against the people on several important questions besides the tariff issue. They will not be allowed to dodge the issues. The independents will be there to press the demand of the Alliance to the front. They will be forced to array themselves on the side of the people or the money kings on the money question, and if Wall street prevails the people will put them in the same state of "innocuous desuetude" as the Republicans are now in and a party of the people will sweep the country in '92.

Weekly Chillicothe (Mo.) Crisis; a fair statement of facts:

"The Alliance didn't stick" is an expression that we have heard several times since the election. Such remarks are unjust to the Alliance. The Alliance did not decide to take a hand in the election. Under a narrow construction of a clause in the declaration of purposes for the Alliance, the official organ of the order, and its State lecturer and president held that the order could have a noble work to do. With them it is a struggle, if not for life, for their full opportunity to enjoy life. The government has drifted away from its original purpose. Money and monied interests rule. Taxation is unequal, chances in life are unequal, liberty is unequal, and these inequalities have grown from causes which make it impossible for old-time political leaders to divide on the true issue. Capitalists, bondholders, and moneyed men generally, with vast property interests at stake, can not be expected to legislate in the true interests of the poor or debtor classes. But legislation of some sort is needed. Who is to influence it? We say the farmers, who are organizing and drilling as they have never done before. But—and here the student of history comes in—the farmers must be just, conservative and fair, or their movement will go to pieces like a rope of sand. Time after time parties have "swept the country" at election and gone to Washington with the mistaken idea that because the people put them on guard, the people gave them unlimited privilege. What a mistake! This assumption led to a policy of arrogance, selfishness and political folly and, as a result, the party was swept out of office as completely as it had been swept in. This has happened time after time and it will happen again. The people demand reforms and will gladly intrust their cause to the party that seems to them pure, loyal and honest; but they will drop that party like a hot potato if they find the same old mean, bigoted, tyrannical spirit that has made them despise the old parties. The farmers' movement promises much for America. Let us not let it all end in promise. Let it be built on principles so fair, broad and strong that all lovers of liberty will be attracted to it.

The Weekly Independent (Deadwood, S. D.) has something to say about the U. S. Senate:

It must be admitted that our government in its very nature is not as responsive to the public will as is that of England or France. The Senate as now constituted is not responsible to the people because its members are not elected by the people. When the seats in that chamber are not bought outright like merchandise, they are filled by the legislatures of the several States, and thus we have a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power whose members do not have to pass the ordeal of the ballot box. How can such a government be called a government of the people? The Senators should be elected by the people and for shorter terms than six years, so that they may be in touch with the people. In England all legislative power is in the hands of the House of Commons—the people's representatives. It is true they have a house of lords, but they have long since abandoned their former prerogative of interfering with legislation. The administration is responsible to the House of Commons and must at all times be in sympathy with a majority in that house. If at any time the ad-

ministration proposes a measure obnoxious to a majority of the commons, the ministry must either resign or dissolve parliament and appeal to the people. If the people sustain the government they elect a House of Commons in sympathy with the proposed policy of the government. If they sustain the House of Commons they re-elect its members. Thus is the government of England always in touch and sympathetic with a majority of the voters. But how different in this country! We have, and frequently have had, an administration for four years and a Senate for six years diametrically opposed to the will of a majority of the people.

Industrial Union (McPherson, Kan.) says:

The issues of the late elections have a significance which reaches far beyond party lines. It is a triumph of popular government. It is a new vindication of Democratic rule, not in the merely partisan sense of the term, but in the broader meaning of a government by the people and for the people. The people have again demonstrated their capacity to protect themselves from the selfishness and individual greed and the madness of party spirit.

The Rural New Yorker says:

Now what? It is generally conceded that the farmers now hold the balance of power in American politics. How will they exercise that power? Answer that question and you reveal the future of the farmers' movement. The student of American politics finds some interesting combinations and changes, but running through them all, he will find that the American people love justice and fairness and are sure to resent what they believe to be imposition and humbug. The "voice of the people" will drown out all opposition and facilities for shouting are improved as the time grows. The farmers of this country have a noble work to do. With them it is a struggle, if not for life, for their full opportunity to enjoy life.

The government has drifted away from its original purpose. Money and monied interests rule. Taxation is unequal, chances in life are unequal, liberty is unequal, and these inequalities have grown from causes which make it impossible for old-time political leaders to divide on the true issue. Capitalists, bondholders, and moneyed men generally, with vast property interests at stake, can not be expected to legislate in the true interests of the poor or debtor classes. But legislation of some sort is needed. Who is to influence it? We say the farmers, who are organizing and drilling as they have never done before. But—and here the student of history comes in—the farmers must be just, conservative and fair, or their movement will go to pieces like a rope of sand. Time after time parties have "swept the country" at election and gone to Washington with the mistaken idea that because the people put them on guard, the people gave them unlimited privilege. What a mistake!

This assumption led to a policy of arrogance, selfishness and political folly and, as a result, the party was swept out of office as completely as it had been swept in. This has happened time after time and it will happen again. The people demand reforms and will gladly intrust their cause to the party that seems to them pure, loyal and honest; but they will drop that party like a hot potato if they find the same old mean, bigoted, tyrannical spirit that has made them despise the old parties. The farmers' movement promises much for America. Let us not let it all end in promise. Let it be built on principles so fair, broad and strong that all lovers of liberty will be attracted to it.

The Tribune (Eldorado Springs, Mo.) says:

The two relics of barbarism are prejudice and ignorance. Of these two evils the people have too large a stock on hand. A man living in ignorance and moving in prejudice is a pitiable sight. Ignorance begets crime. Prejudice makes a man the slave of another, instead of his own sovereign. Through ignorance the people elect bad men to office—through prejudice they keep them there—anxious only that their opponents suffer, when the wise man seeks universal happiness. The government consists of those who are listed upon the wheel to work the grain out of the

sheaves. The sheaves are the people; the grain is devoured by those on the wheel. The farmer eats the straw as the prodigal son ate the husks, till he came to his senses, arose out of pre-judice, fear and ignorance and returned to his father, meaning to return to reason based on common sense.

Industrial Age (St. Paul, Minn.) says:

The seeds of reform are planted by education, but the results are reached by evolution. A certain course of action produces certain consequences, and in the course of time men are brought face to face with a condition that can only be met by the application of certain principles. It is then no longer a question what these principles shall be. This is decided in advance by the environments. Certain results must be secured, no matter how much they may clash with pre-conceived opinions. Before the close of the late war thinkers began to warn the people against the consequences of wealth into the hands of the few. *

* * * The issuing of \$4,500,000 of silver bullion notes has, therefore, had but little effect and as it can be stopped altogether after July next, will not suffice to overcome the growing scarcity of money. This condition of affairs is just what the money holders want. Scarcity of money in circulation, gives them the undue advantage over the producers, under which system the money power has grown to such enormous proportions and the great mass of the people have been impoverished.

Alliance Sentinel (Lansing, Mich.) says:

When everybody says all is lost is the time when heroes get in their work and save the day, has again been demonstrated in the late campaign. The hayseeds and the workers were the heroes that led the forlorn hope and moved the ship of state into the harbor of safety away from the howling billows of the threatening storm.

The Texas (San Antonio) Labor Journal says:

Has it ever occurred to you that disease is the result of crime, that crime is the result of poverty, and that poverty is the result of ignorance? There is plenty produced to feed and clothe everybody comfortably, but through the ignorance of the people unjust laws have been established and the few get all while the many get but little.

The Grand View (Texas) Sentinel asks:

Have you noticed what a large number of papers have sprung into existence, and how some still hang on to the skirts of monopoly trying to make the people believe that the Farmers' Alliance was a Republican scheme to break up the Democratic party, or a Democratic move to bust up the Republican party? But it's no use. They will never make the rifle. The greater number of papers are championing the cause of the Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union.

The Weekly Arbor State (Beatrice, Neb.) says:

For years we have noted the swelling tide of discontent and watchmen on the tower have been crying aloud day and night warning the people of dangers ahead. They have said to the people, be fair, and give the laborer and producer his due, on the time will surely come when they will arise and demand their own—even if like blind Samson they tear down the pillars of the temple in their fury. For years men in the Independent party have been denouncing the methods which have enabled the Goulds to rob and plunder, while the bread winners have become pauperized. We have said, be just, honest, be fair. You cannot deal unjustly with the men who create our wealth and feed and clothe God's creatures without paying the penalty sometime. You cannot breed tiger whelps and turn them loose in society without sooner or later feeling in your flesh the teeth and claws of those very same tiger whelps. Give to labor its own! Choke to death the robbers who are plundering the people and enslaving the world. When this is done the angel of peace and prosperity will again spread its healing wings over this enslaved and wronged people and wandering tramps will return to the embrace of loved ones and an era of good will have dawned.

The Philadelphia Press, says editorially:

The only thing that can threaten Democratic supremacy in the next Congress is the Farmers' Alliance, a considerable but uncertain number of whose candidates have been elected in the southern and western States.

Besides the avowed Alliance candidates, many of the regular Democratic candidates promised to support the principles of the Alliance in order to get its votes, and they will have to act with that organization if they keep their pledges. If these men should decide to form a new party they might be able to cause the Democrats much embarrassment. Their power, however, would depend on their numbers, for if the Democrats should have a clear majority of the house without counting them, which seems probable now, they will receive little consideration.

The Hesler (Kas.) Independent says:

The Democrats are trying to work up a boom for Cleveland on account of the result of the recent election. While the people were opposed to the

McKinley tariff bill, the election is no endorsement of Grover Cleveland's theories, and should he be put up for the presidency again he cannot carry a single western state. No man opposed to a free coinage of silver, government control of railroads, and the election of United States Senators, by a direct vote of the people can be elected president in 1892. Smoke that

their convictions. They should additionally have the ability to organize public opinion in our favor. Such should our United States Senator be. Every candidate for that important position should be compelled to speak before the legislature upon the principles of the people's party at length.

There is no better way of gauging a man's ability. There is no need of hurry in the matter. It is not necessary to remember Ingalls or who was most conspicuous in defeating him. Let it suffice that he is defeated and that no mistake be made in choosing his successor. There is far more to be gained by choosing men to Congress in both houses and organizing them there for their proper work than there is in any other thing. Upon the work and political skill of our Congressmen will turn the formation of a power and national party.

The Alma (Kas.) News, has something to say:

Is the State threatened? Is the public safety endangered? Manifestly not by the recent election. The most evident result is, that the people have called a halt, and have said to the danger element, "thus far shalt thou come, but no farther." They have spoken in a voice so loud and emphatic that they are not misunderstood. That there has been danger, has all the time been apparent. Public officials, legislative and executive, have accepted office at the hands of the people, and immediately forgot that the people are the real rulers and they but servants, and have ruled as their own wills have dictated. And it came to pass that the welfare of the people was forgotten, and their convenience, comfort and profit neglected, while personal and monopolistic interests were fostered—capitalists and office-holders growing richer and stronger, and the people growing poorer. Petitioning and begging for relief was kept up for years, but still the evil grew. The office-holding class grew so confident and arrogant that each succeeding request of the people made less and less impression.

One of the cardinal features in the Farmers' Alliance declaration of purposes is the following: "The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of the widows and orphans, and its imperial commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding, to assuage the sufferings of brother or sister; bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans." Any person passing the late Captain Gibson's farm, on Landis avenue near Brewster road, may have seen ten or eleven Alliance men all as busy as bees endeavoring to carry out the above moral injunction of their noble order. It was a cheery sight and the heart of the widow was made glad, not so much because her crops were being cared for in the most careful manner, but by the sweet consolation that came from the knowledge that by this action the memory of him she loved was being honored. And if all the brothers engaged in this commendable work on the old parties are pledged in favor of the debt-paying system of finance. The first step toward the establishment of this false condition which brings the wealth producer out in debt to the non-producer, was the establishment of a banking system which gave to a money monopoly the control of the distribution of money. The old parties are both pledged to the continuation of this system, while the Alliance demands the government control of the distribution of money without the intervention of banks. In other words the old parties are pledged in favor of the debt-paying system of finance. The writer, they have a strong verification of those noble words that tell us that

"Charity (acts of kindness) is twice blessed, blessing and elevating those who give as well as those who receive, especially is this so when accompanied with the satisfaction which comes from a high moral duty cheerfully performed." By their deeds ye shall know them.

The Corydon (Iowa) Herald says:

When Ben Clover, who wore the blue, and Livingston, who wore the gray, standing side by side in Congress demanding justice for the farmers of America, and with them thirty-six other men pledged to their constituency and them alone, will be a sight that will send a thrill through the veins of every farmer in the broad land. With these men there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but the same flag that fluttered from the Bon Homme Richard, floated above the battle-field of Lundy's Lane, waved from the dome of Mexico's greatest city, and come unscathed from the field of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Spottsylvania and Appomattox, is their flag, and the cause of the agricultural classes is their cause.

The Kansas Commoner (Wichita, Kas.) sensibly remarks:

The individual must be a secondary consideration. Already numerous candidates have sprung up for United States Senator. They are mostly of the old school of thought and politics. They exhibited that by the readiness and haste with which their friends push their fortunes for fear they will be too late. Let us remember the scriptural words of old bottles for new wine. This people's party spirit is the spirit of new wine. That spirit cannot be safely put in old political bottles. A new and vigorous young party should send forth its advanced line of leaders, young and vigorous, new in ideas, unbiased by old associations, courageous in expression, and in all things governed by well-balanced conservatism. Nothing too radical, nothing too conservative. Such men should have in the highest decree the courage of

Star-Vindicator (Kyle, Tex.) says:

The country needs to-day men of brains and enthusiasm, men of loyalty, men whose faces are turned toward the rising sun, men who believe it is wiser to deal with the living demands of the present than to nurse the prejudices and perpetuate the methods that had their origin and found their necessity in a now dead past.

Debt.
M. F. Knox, Northern Light, Spokane Falls, Wash.

The issue is, to free labor from the bondage of debt. To do this we must repeal the infamous financial laws that created, fosters and increases the debt, and enact a just law and pay the debt. Debt is a creature of law. Where there is no law there is now debt. The Babylonian government was destroyed by debt; Greece perished in debt; Rome went down under a debt she could not pay; debt was the cause of the French revolution; every acre of land under the dominion of Great Britain is mortgaged; every acre of land and city lot in this United States is mortgaged. All Christendom is under a legal debt, and there is no law providing for the payment of this legalized robbery. Debt is a burden upon labor. Debt takes the farmer's corn, wheat and stock before he has produced them. To day a laborer's wages are taken for interest, rent and taxes before he has completed his day's work. The merchant's labor is all taken by transportation companies, rent and interest. The farmers are mortgaged; the productions of the farms must be taken to pay the interest on the debt. The merchant's store and goods are mortgaged; the profits taken from the consumer is to pay the interest on the debt. The railroads are mortgaged; the profits taken for transportation is used to pay the interest on the debt. Debt is the cause of 2,000,000 of people being out of employment and compelled tramp in the United States to day. We are a debt-mortgaged and bond-cursed nation. Labor has borne this burden; the chains are becoming more galling; the moans of the miserable made so by oppression are heard all over this land. As the debt increases labor demands freedom in more sterner tones. Where shall we go to for relief? Will we go to the old Democratic and Republican parties? No! We must go to the students of labor; go to the tillers of the soil; go to the shops, the mines and factories, and ask all who labor to come together in one grand independent political organization; then we can liberate labor from this bondage of debt. Then when the farms are free from debt, and school, county, railroad, State, and national bonded debts are paid, then the labor problem will be solved, for the burden of labor will then be lifted, and he who toils will then have the benefits of his productions.

What It Means.
Industrial American (Hartford, Iowa)

Immediately following the memorable election of last week some great mogul in the Democratic party piped out that it was a rebuke to radicalism, and then went out of the way to tell what a great conservative party the Democratic party was. That is just the trouble, and that is why the Democrats will not hold the temporary advantage they have gained over the Independent people's party—they are too conservative and will not do anything. They will merely tinker the tariff, and leave the great vital issues untouched; and then the great common people of this coun-

try will rise up in righteous wrath and sweep the Democratic party from power with even more force than they did their Republican twin last week. Talk about radicalism being the trouble. Great God! When a man has the smallpox what would be thought of a physician who would prescribe a mild tonic? The patient is awful sick, and has been for a number of years. The people have changed doctors because they know if they kept the old they would be sure to die, but the new one has it in his power to cure them. They have only to take a few doses of the new medicine—conservatism—and they will then find themselves no better off. The Democrats claim their theory of the patient's disease was endorsed by the people last week. It is no such thing. Look at the returns. If their claim is true, why did the Alliance show its power in the South? Look at Georgia and South Carolina, where the Democrats are almost swept from power. We tell you the Democratic party will wake up in '92 and find it has been nursing a large-size delusion if it fails to see that the demands of the people is for something more than "tariff reform." The people want radical measures. They have had radical legislation against them so long that nothing but radical remedies will cure the evil. The overwhelming vote of the common people last week was a rebuke to the faltering course of both old parties. That vote means that this government must stop making class laws of all kinds. It means that if Uncle Sam must feed the bankers with cream he should give the farmers a little of the skimmed milk. It means that if the whisky maker must have his wares housed free, the cotton and corn grower must be accorded the same privilege. It means that if railroad bosses can make 100 per cent profit, the farmer, who furnishes him employment, should make more than 3 per cent. The Democrats have undoubtedly gained a temporary advantage over the People's Independent party, but it is easily explained. In States where the Independent or Alliance party had a weak following the great mass of voters naturally turned to the strongest of the weak parties for relief from the Republican party. They have simply camped with the Democratic party long enough to bury the Republican party. They know that the soil they have camped on is sterile, but they know that the only way to build up a new party is to first kill off one of the old parties. They mean to kill off both of them, but as an inevitable sequence, one must go first. After a decent interment of the Republican party they will turn their attention to the other. It was perfectly natural that the Republican party should go first, because it has been the author of nearly all the bad laws of the government. But as a matter of fact there is not 5 per cent difference between them. Both are rotten to the core. The leaders of both are corrupt, and, as Ingalls says, "The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in their code of ethics." It is success that they are after; they don't care

storage. With such wheat to grind, it is small wonder that British mills are burdened with steamers, whizzers, cookers, washers and driers, and it is still smaller wonder that the flour made from it is what British science calls "a nondescript" mixture of wholly problematic quality.

Kansas Alliance Union (Eureka) says:

Now that the people have demonstrated the fact that they can vote independent of the prohibition or resumption issue, let us as a people go to work and call a constitutional convention, and let that convention order a new suit of clothes for our state, and thus stop the cavil over amendments to our present constitution. Nothing but pride kept our loyal citizens from voting for at least one of the proposed amendments. The people do not want to see the State wear any more patches on its old suit, and now that we have the means, let us give Kansas a brand new suit.

F FARMS FOR SALE.

Under this head subscribers will be given a chance to advertise lands or farms they may have for sale at a very low special rate. The following rates apply to yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST only. All advertisements will be set in nonpareil type (this notice is set in nonpareil), and will accompany the order. Prices will average 10 words to the line. Prices: Five lines or less, one insertion, 50 cents; four insertions, \$1.00; three months, \$3.00. Over five lines, first insertion, 10 cents per line; after first insertion, five cents per line each insertion. For example, a notice of 10 lines, first insertion, would cost, for first insertion, \$1.00, or for one month, \$3.00, or for three months, \$9.00. These rates apply only to farms and lands owned by the advertiser.

YOU ARE IN A BAD FIX.
American Elevator and Grain Trade (Chicago)

Indian wheats have always been and always will be a nuisance in Great Britain. Aside from their thinness, riciness and general debility, says the Milling World of Buffalo, they are nasty from the admixture of outside matter. A recent Liverpool, Eng., announcement is as follows: "Complaints are very general that the Kurrahee wheats this season are unusually full of dust—so full, indeed, as to render it impossible to use the grain in many cases. The dust is exceedingly fine and very obnoxious, the slightest movement of the wheat in bulk creating clouds of it. In the case of a large miller in Yorkshire, the dust caused by elevating the wheat from the vessel to the mill is declared to be a public nuisance, and the miller in question is unable to use the wheats any longer. The dust is evidently caused by the dirt in the wheat, and ordinary aspirating has hardly any effect upon it. As many millers may find themselves in the same position as this Yorkshire miller, it is to be hoped that shippers will endeavor to improve matters. Almost any impurity is capable of being extracted by an advanced miller, but in the case of this smoke-like dust, mechanical means seems powerless to combat it." This is some of the Indian wheat whose "redeeming qualities," when "understood," will "drive" American flour out of the British market after the aforesaid American flour has ceased to go to the aforesaid British market, and is all needed for home consumption! The stinking dust that arises from the Indian wheat is a mixture of all the foulness of a disintegrating race of paupers. It is made up of clay, sand, straw, awns, powdered camel's dung, and all sorts of unpleasant impurities absorbed from contact with filthy laborers, filthy animals and filthy

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