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The following resolution indorsing the "History of the Wheel and Alliance and The Impending Revolution" was passed by the national body which met at St. Louis, December 3d, 1889:

Whereas Brother W. S. Morgan has written a History of the Wheel and Alliance, and

Whereas said history has been endorsed by many of the leading and most eminent members of the order, and

Whereas this convention recognizes the fact that the circulation of the book as an educator will contribute much to the advancement of the great principles of our order; therefore

Be it resolved, that this convention endorses the book as a reliable history of the order, and a true exponent of its principles, and we recommend it to all members of the order.

The following recommendation was attached to the above resolution, signed by the members whose names are printed below:

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Isaac McCracken, Pres. National Wheel and Vice-Pres. Farmers and Laborers Union.

C. W. Macune, Pres. Farmers National Alliance and editor NATIONAL ECONOMIST

B. H. Clover, President Kansas State Alliance.

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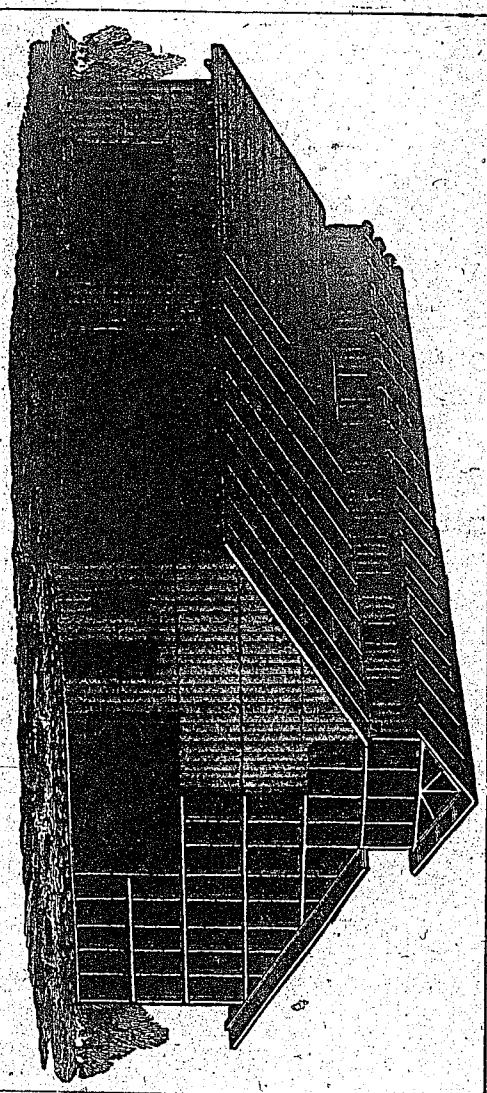
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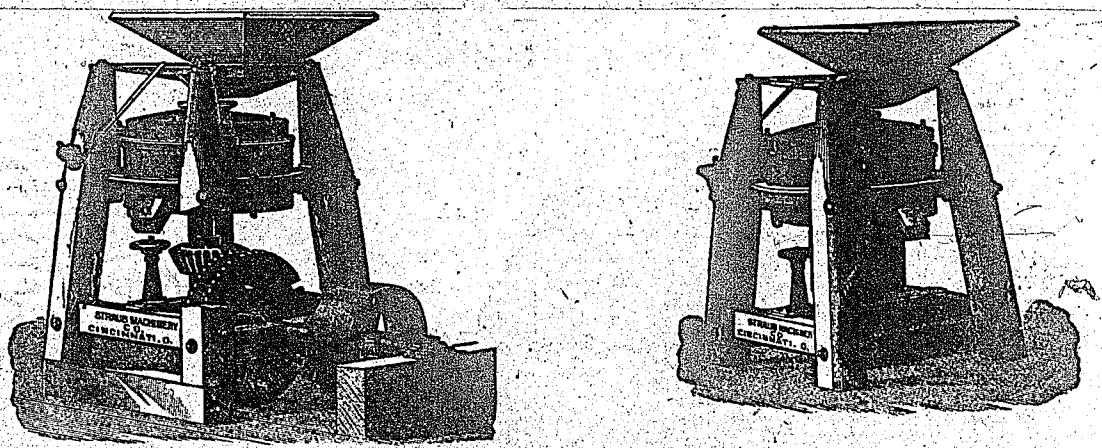


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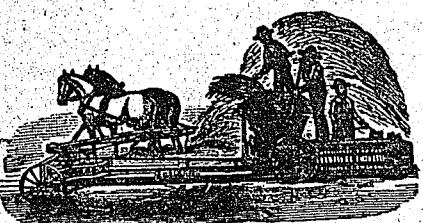
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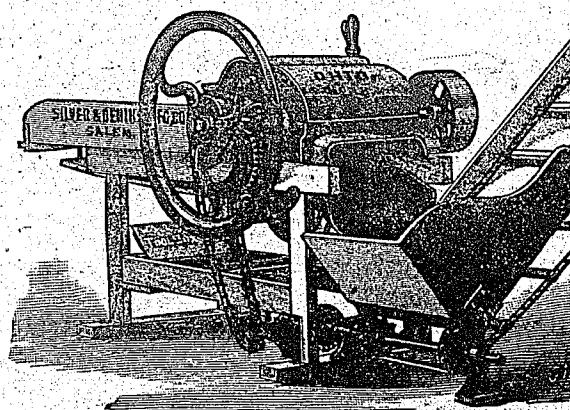
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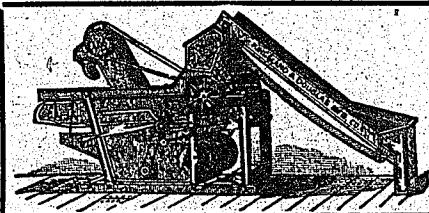
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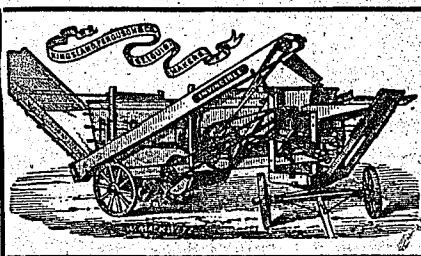
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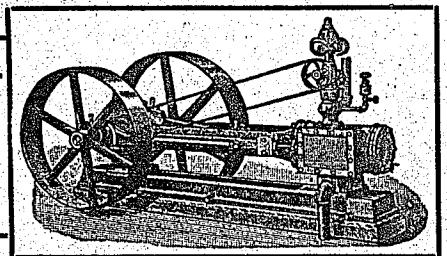
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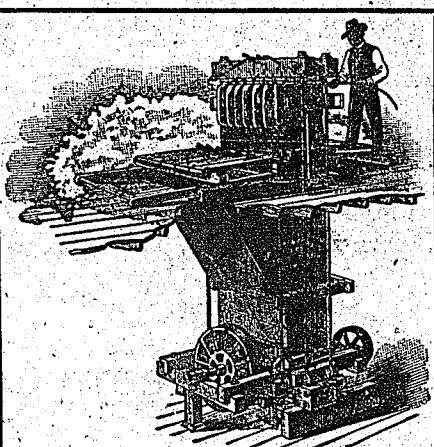
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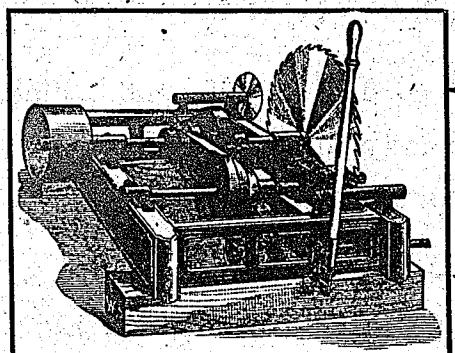
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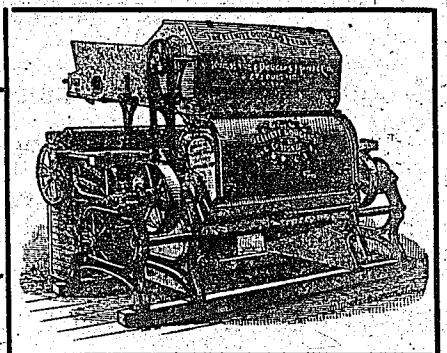
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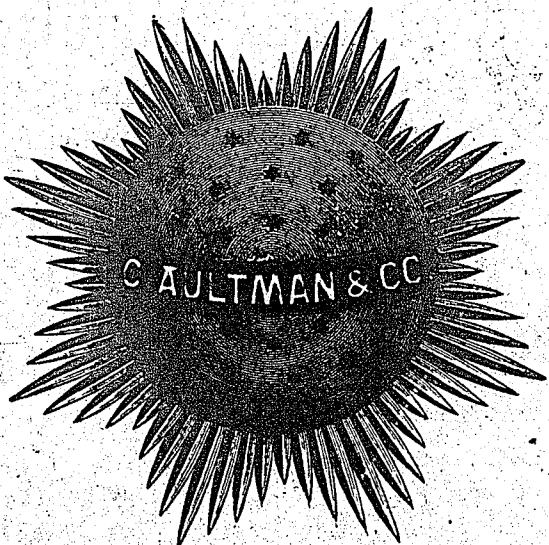
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## PREFACE.

The publishers of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, realizing the mutual benefits derived by both publisher and subscriber from a carefully prepared ALMANAC, have undertaken to present for public consideration a work of such character.

A desire to introduce correct ideas based upon trustworthy statistics and data, and at the same time make THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST a household name and welcome visitor in the homes of every farmer and laborer in our land, are the main reasons for its publication.

To carry out this plan has been much more difficult than was expected. It was discovered at the very commencement that the usual statistics given in almanacs were prepared to suit interested individuals and corporations; that the Government itself often became a party to such deception, and very little reliance could be placed on either an individual, corporate, or Governmental table of statistics that related even remotely to matters touching finance.

For the purpose of giving our patrons the true situation new tables have been prepared which give impartially the other side of the whole American system of economics, including more especially land transportation and money. While the figures given may appear somewhat startling, the truth is they do not overstate the facts.

The publishers hope to provoke discussion upon this point in order to prove their correctness. A concise and complete manual of parliamentary rules has been carefully prepared, which is certain to be a useful and important feature of the Almanac. There is also included a national and State official directory of the organization, with a large number of short biographies of prominent members. There is a vast amount of statistical information regarding agriculture, manufacture, commerce, etc., etc., which will be of interest to the reader. The publishers have aimed to make this a hand-book of facts, statements, and tables unsurpassed by those costing many times more.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Evan Jones, President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America, says:

DUBLIN, TEXAS, November 7, 1889.

I have been a constant reader of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST from its incipiency. Its manner of handling the various subjects discussed through its columns is plain and just, and should be appreciated by everybody. It dives deeper, soars higher and reaches further in gathering in the truth than most any other paper published; hence it should be read by everybody. May it ever live and continue to turn on the light, reveal the truth and be a constant educator of the people.

Hon. J. Burrows, President of the National Farmers Alliance and editor of "The Alliance," writes:

LINCOLN, NEB., October 28, 1889.

I see by the notice in THE ECONOMIST that you propose to issue a National Economist Almanac. I suppose it will be a statistical work on the same general plan as the American Almanac. Such a work will be very valuable. Too few of our farmers obtain this annually, but all should do so.

THE ECONOMIST is doing a good work, and I wish it could be in the hands of every farmer in the United States. The decadence of journalism is very marked in these latter days. The country is inundated with trash; morbid tastes are powdered to, and nearly all our papers contain unclean matter which should never be published. I regret to say that the clean paper which we would be willing to put into the hands of our young daughters is becoming quite too rare. For that reason I welcome all such. I certainly wish THE ECONOMIST and its enterprises the most unbounded success.

Hon. Alonso Wardall, president Alliance Fire, Life and Hail Insurance Company, says:

HURON, S. DAK., Oct. 9, 1889.

Please accept my earnest congratulations upon the observed success of our grand paper, "THE ECONOMIST." I consider it the ablest and most useful paper of its class that I have ever read, and heartily commend it to every reformer in the land. Its strength lies in its fearlessness, clearness, and fairness. It is an educator in the broadest and best sense. Long may it wave.

Hon. A. J. Streeter, ex-president of the Farmers Alliance and candidate of the Union Labor party for the Presidency, says:

NEW WINDSOR, ILL., October 25, 1889.

I have been a constant reader of THE ECONOMIST from the commencement of its publication, and deem it an able and fearless champion of the farmers' and laborers' interests. It is pronounced and aggressive in opposition to corporate monopolies, combines, and trusts. I cheerfully recommend THE ECONOMIST to all industrial people as worthy of their consideration and support.

Isaac McCracken, President of the National Agricultural Wheel and Vice-President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America, says:

I find upon reading your valuable paper, and its chief source of value is that while reading it I commune with my brother farmers from the North, the South, the East and the West. It is doing a noble work in erasing the imaginary line between the producers of the North and the South. As an educator on economic questions from the farmer's standpoint it has no superior. I have perused it with a great deal of care from its first issue, and can hope the day is not far distant when the farmers of this broad land will find it to their interest to patronize those papers that are battling for the farmers' rights.

L. F. Livingston, president of the Farmers State Alliance of Georgia, says:

CORA, GA., November 7, 1889.

I wish to add my testimony to that of thousands of others in praise of your valuable publication, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. It fills a long-felt want with the farmers of this country. We have been sorely in need of education on "social, financial, and political economy." If you but continue your able and timely articles and editorials our people will soon learn that the cause of depression with the producers of this country is chiefly owing to national legislation. I hope every farmer and laborer will read it carefully, and thus fit themselves better for a long, strong, and persistent effort to better their condition.

Hon. H. L. Loucks, president of the Dakota Farmers Alliance, says:

CLEAR LAKE, DAK., S. D., October 29, 1889.

I am glad to see THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST keep up the high standard of merit with which it started out. It should be in the hands of every farmer in America. It treats the economic questions as effecting our interests so ably as to command attention and in such a fair manner as to command respect. Its power for good is only limited by its circulation. May its power rapidly extend in my earnest wish.

Hon. R. F. Kolb, commissioner of agriculture of Alabama, member of the Alliance cotton committee and president of the National Farmers Congress, says:

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 25, 1889.

I am in receipt of the prospectus of the National Economist Almanac. I hope it will have the effect of placing the name of each farmer in my State on your mailing list. THE ECONOMIST is a paper superior in every respect. It ignores dead issues and strives to educate the masses on those issues confronting them each day. Ably edited, superbly printed, the recognized exponent of the principles of our order. I cannot too strongly recommend it.

## ♦ CALENDAR ♦ FOR ♦ 1890 ♦

Being the latter part of the 114th and the beginning of the 115th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also, the year 7398-99 of the Byzantine Era; the year 5650-51 of the Jewish Era; the year 2643 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; the year 1308 of the Mohammedan Era or the Era of the Hegira, which begins on the 17th day of August, 1890.

## THE SEASONS.

	Washington Time.
Vernal Equinox (Spring begins).....	March 20 d. 10 h. 25 m. A. M.
Summer Solstice (Summer begins) .....	June 21 d. 6 h. 39 m. A. M.
Autumnal Equinox (Autumn begins) .....	Sept. 22 d. 9 h. 6 m. P. M.
Winter Solstice (Winter begins) .....	Dec. 21 d. 3 h. 29 m. P. M.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Palm Sunday.....	March 30	Whit Sunday.....	May 25
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 2	Good Friday.....	April 4	Trinity Sunday.....	June 1
Quinquagesima—		Easter Sunday.....	April 6	Corpus Christi.....	June 5
Shrove Sunday.....	Feb. 16	Low Sunday.....	April 13	St. John Baptist.....	June 24
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 19	Rogation Sunday.....	May 11	Michaelmas Day.....	Sept. 29
First Sund. in Lent.....	Feb. 23	Ascension Day.....		First Sun. in Advent.....	Nov. 30
St. Patrick.....	March 17	Holy Thursday.....	May 15	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1890.

In the year 1890 there will be three eclipses, two of the Sun and one of the Moon, and a Lunar Appulse.

A Lunar Appulse, June 2-3. — The Moon being visible to North and South America, and adjacent oceans. Occurring as follows:

## STANDARD.

Eastern.....	3 d. 1 h. 45 m. A. M.
Central.....	3 d. 0 h. 45 m. A. M.
Mountain.....	2 d. 11 h. 45 m. P. M.

Angle of position of point of nearest approach from North point of the Moon's limb 167 degrees to West. The nearness of the approach and the uncertainty as to the effect of the Earth's atmosphere render it doubtful whether the Moon will enter the shadow of the Earth, (causing a Partial Eclipse,) or not.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 17. Invisible to the United States. Visible to Europe, Asia, northern half of Africa, eastern extremity of South America and the intermediate Atlantic Ocean.

II. A slight Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 26. Invisible east of Dakota. Visible to the western part of North America, Asia, Australia and the Pacific Ocean. Occurring as follows:

## STANDARD.

	STANDARD.	CENTRAL.	MOUNTAIN.
Moon enters Penumbra.....	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
Moon enters Shadow.....	26 5 16 A. M.	26 4 16 A. M.	26 4 16 A. M.
Middle of Eclipse.....	26 7 25 A. M.	26 6 25 A. M.	26 6 25 A. M.
Moon leaves Shadow.....	26 7 34 A. M.	26 6 34 A. M.	26 6 34 A. M.

Magnitude of Eclipse = 0.005. (Moon's diameter = 1.)

III. A Central Eclipse of the Sun, December 12. Invisible to the United States. Visible to Australia, the Indian Ocean and around the South Pole.

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY will be Evening Star about January 13, May 6, September 3 and December 27; and Morning Star about February 23, June 24 and October 15.

VENUS will be Morning Star till February 18; then Evening Star till December 3, and Morning Star again the rest of the year.

JUPITER will be Evening Star till January 10; then Morning Star till July 30, and Evening Star again the rest of the year.

The Farmers and Laborers Union organization is doing more to unite the North and South and remove sectional prejudice than any other agency in existence. We hope yet to see the day when there will be no North, no South, no East, and no West in our grand union of States. The interest of farmers from Maine to California are, or should be, one and the same, and in our noble order, as a great fraternal brotherhood united by this tie of common interest, would be able to demand and get protection from the aggressions and robbery of organized money sharks; divided our chances of success are not nearly so certain.

Friends visiting Washington city and desiring to call upon THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST or Capital Farmers Alliance, No. 22, of the District of Columbia, should come direct to No. 511 Ninth street northwest, where THE ECONOMIST now occupies two large floors, and has recently put in a large and complete plant, including a steam engine, presses, type, and fixtures, and is rapidly preparing to be an extensive publishing house.

Napoleon said, truthfully, when contemplating an interest table: "It is astonishing that the deadly fact which lies buried in this table has not devoured the whole human race."

1ST MONTH, 31 DAYS.				JANUARY 1890								
D. of Y.	D. of M.	D. of W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.			LAT. OF SOUTHERN STATES.			MOON'S PHASES.		
				Sun.	M.	M.	Sun.	M.	M.	Sun.	M.	M.
1	1	W	Leon Gambetta died, 1883	7	25	4 44	3 7	4	7	3 5	5 2	5 56
2	2	Th	Battle of Trenton, 1777	7	25	4 44	4 8	4	7	3 5	6 3	5 52
3	3	Fr	Glass rediscovered, 653	7	25	4 45	5 8	5	7	3 5	7 4	4 48
4	4	Sa	Arnold invaded Virginia, 1781	7	25	4 46	6 6	5	7	3 5	8 5	4 44
5	5	S	Richmond burned, 1786	7	25	4 47	7 0	6	7	3 5	8 6	3 37
6	6	M	6th. Epiphany	7	25	4 48	rises	6	7	4 5	9 rises	
7	7	Tu	Millard Fillmore born, 1800	7	25	4 49	6 9	7	7	4 5	10 6	3 31
8	8	W	Prussian Monarchy, 1701	7	25	4 50	7 6	7	7	4 5	11 7	2 26
9	9	Th	Francis Drake died, 1606	7	24	4 51	8 6	8	7	4 5	12 8	2 23
10	10	Fr	English Penny Post, 1840	7	24	4 52	9 7	8	7	4 5	12 9	1 19
11	11	Sa	Riot in Philadelphia, 1843	7	24	4 53	10 8	8	7	4 5	13 10	1 15
12	12	S	Bonaparte family banished, 1816	7	24	4 54	11 10	9	7	3 5	14 11	1 12
13	13	M	Robert Bruce died, 1329	7	23	4 55	morn	9	7	3 5	15 morn	
14	14	Tu	14th. Peace ratified, 1784	7	23	4 56	0 14	9	7	3 5	16 0	1 11
15	15	W	Charleston burnt, 1778	7	22	4 58	1 21	10	7	3 5	17 1	1 13
16	16	Th	Gibbon died, 1794	7	22	4 59	2 31	10	7	3 5	18 2	1 18
17	17	Fr	John Tyler died, 1862	7	21	5 0	3 43	10	7	2 5	19 3	2 25
18	18	Sa	London Times established, 1785	7	21	5 1	4 55	11	7	2 5	20 4	3 34
19	19	S	Peter II. of Russia died, 1730	7	20	5 2	6 6	11	7	2 5	21 5	4 43
20	20	M	20th. D. Garrison d., 1778	7	20	5 3	sets	11	7	1 5	21 sets	
21	21	Tu	Thos. Erskine born, 1750	7	19	5 4	6 0	12	7	1 5	22 6	2 21
22	22	W	Henry VIII. born, 1497	7	19	5 6	7 17	12	7	1 5	23 7	3 33
23	23	Th	Daniel O'Connell tried, 1844	7	18	5 7	8 32	12	7	0 5	24 8	4 43
24	24	Fr	Charles Fox born, 1749	7	17	5 8	9 43	12	7	0 5	25 9	4 47
25	25	Sa	James E. Murdoch born, 1811	7	16	5 9	10 51	13	6	5 5	26 10	5 50
26	26	S	Michigan admitted, 1837	7	16	5 10	11 55	13	6	5 5	27 11	5 50
27	27	M	27th. Mozart died, 1756	7	15	5 12	morn	13	6	5 5	28 morn	
28	28	Tu	Napol. III. married, 1853	7	14	5 13	0 59	13	6	5 5	29 0	5 50
29	29	W	George IV. reigns, 1820	7	13	5 14	2 1	13	6	5 7	30 1	4 48
30	30	Th	Prof. Asa Gray died, 1888	7	12	5 15	3 1	14	6	5 7	31 2	4 44
31	31	Fr	Great Eastern launched, 1858	7	11	5 17	4 0	14	6	5 0	15 3	3 39

## M O O N ' S P H A S E S .

## MIDDLE STATES.

FULL MOON..... 6. o h. 41 m. M.  
LAST QUARTER..... 14. 1 h. 37 m. M.  
NEW MOON..... 20. 6 h. 53 m. A.  
FIRST QUARTER..... 27. 3 h. 20 m. A.

## SOUTHERN STATES.

FULL MOON..... 6. o h. 17 m. A.  
LAST QUARTER..... 12. 1 h. 55 m. A.  
NEW MOON..... 19. 5 h. 32 m. M.  
FIRST QUARTER..... 26. 9 h. 10 m. M.

This is the month when good resolutions are made. Don't forget to resolve to take and read THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. By so doing you will improve your mind, keep good company, and learn the cause and cure for the present hard times. Send in your subscription at once.

The Alliance is fast becoming a power in the land, and its influence is being felt by all classes. It is opposed, of course, by capitalists, and to a certain extent by merchants. In this money-loving corrupt age some people can not understand how a body of workingmen can combine together for the purpose of helping each other without trying to injure others. It is a fact that all good orders have been persecuted and slandered, but in the end have conquered. Let the Alliance proceed in its noble work and it will prosper.

It may be said that the people have the right by suffrage to correct evils and protect and perpetuate popular government. They have. But until recently they have not had the organization which can alone equip them to contend with organization. Now, however, they are in full possession of the sinews of war. The Farmers and Laborers Union, with its wise leaders, able press, and patriotic membership is means worthy and able to suppress influences by which the Standard Oil and similar concerns are striving to control legislation.

2D MONTH, 28 DAYS.				FEBRUARY 1890								
D. of Y.	D. of M.	D. of W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.	LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.			LAT. OF SOUTHERN STATES.			MOON'S PHASES.		
				Sun.	M.	M.	Sun.	M.	M.	Sun.	M.	M.
32	1	Sa	Lempiere died, 1824	7	10	5 18	4 55	14	6 55	5 33	4 32	
33	2	S	Washington Hunt died, 1867	7	10	5 19	5 45	14	6 55	5 34	5 22	
34	3	M	Horace Greeley born, 1811	7	9	5 20	6 31	14	6 54	5 35	6 9	
35	4	Tu	4th. Rogers burnt, 1555	7	7	5 22	rises	14	6 53	5 36	rises	
36	5	W	Rog. Williams lands, 1632	7	6	5 23	5 59	14	6 52	5 37	6 16	
37	6	Th	French Alliance, 1778	7	5	5 24	7 1	14	6 52	5 38	7 14	
38	7	Fy	Georgia settled, 1733	7	4	5 25	8 3	14	6 51	5 38	8 10	
39	8	Sa	Gen. Geary died, 1873	7	3	5 26	9 5	14	6 50	5 39	9 8	
40	9	S	Peace at Luneville, 1801	7	2	5 28	10 7	14	6 49	5 40	10 6	
41	10	M	Canada ceded, 1763	7	1	5 29	11 11	14	6 48	5 41	11 5	
42	11	Tu	First English Lottery, 1569	7	0	5 30	morn	14	6 47	5 42	morn.	
43	12	W	12th. A. Cooper died, 1851	6	58	5 31	0 18	14	6 46	5 43	0 7	
44	13	Th	Ethan Allen died, 1789	6	57	5 32	1 27	14	6 46	5 44	1 11	
45	14	Fr	S. Valentine's Day	6	56	5 34	2 37	14	6 45	5 43	2 17	
46	15	Sa	D. R. Locke died, 1888	6	54	5 35	3 46	14	6 44	5 46	3 24	
47	16	S	Dr. Kane died, 1857	6	53	5 36	4 51	14	6 43	5 47	4 28	
48	17	M	Peace with England, 1815	6	52	5 37	5 50	14	6 42	5 47	5 28	
49	18	Tu	Duke of Guise shot, 1513	6	50	5 39	6 48	14	6 40	5 48	6 20	
50	19	W	19th. Ash Wednesday	6	49	5 40	sets	14	6 39	5 49	sets	
51	20	Th	Arthur Young died, 1820	6	48	5 41	7 18	14	6 38	5 50	7 25	
52	21	Fr	Louis XVI. executed, 1793	6	46	5 42	8 29	14	6 37	5 51	8 31	
53	22	Sa	Bradlaugh expelled, 1882	6	45	5 43	9 38	14	6 36	5 52	9 35	
54	23	S	Joshua Reynolds died, 1792	6	43	5 45	10 45	14	6 35	5 52	10 37	
55	24	M	Johnson impeached, 1868	6	42	5 46	11 50	13	6 34	5 53	11 37	
56	25	Tu	Wallenstein died, 1634	6	40	5 47	morn.	13	6 33	5 54	morn.	
57	26	W	26th. French Republic, 48	6	39	5 48	0 53	13	6 32	5 55	0 35	
58	27	Th	Nicholas Biddle died, 1844	6	38	5 49	1 53	13	6 31	5 56	1 33	
59	28	Fr	Abyssinia invaded, 1864	6	36	5 50	2 50	13	6 30	5 57	2 28	

## MIDDLE STATES.

## SOUTHERN STATES.

FULL MOON..... 4. 8 h. 17 m. A.  
LAST QUARTER..... 12. 1 h. 55 m. A.  
NEW MOON..... 19. 5 h. 32 m. M.  
FIRST QUARTER..... 26. 9 h. 10 m. M.

FULL MOON..... 4. 7 h. 53 m. A.  
LAST QUARTER..... 12. 1 h. 31 m. A.  
NEW MOON..... 19. 5 h. 8 m. M.  
FIRST QUARTER..... 26. 8 h. 46 m. M.

During the long evenings of this month a copy of the NATIONAL ECONOMIST would be a welcome visitor in every home. Being printed in large type, on nice, clear paper, it is easy to read, and, being filled entire with original matter upon the live issues of the day, it never fails to both instruct and please. Subscribe at once.

Farmers, do you want a change? Are you satisfied with 15 cent corn, 1 cent oats, 50 cent wheat, and 1 1/4 cent cow, and 5 per cent taxes, 2 to 20 per cent per month money, and unlimited mortgage? Have you enough of it? Do you care for the comforts of life for your wives and children? Do you care to play the part of slave any longer?

Why compel the people to pay interest on Government credit through the bank, when said credit could be extended direct to the people without interest.—Calloun.

The agricultural industries of the country are confronted by great combinations of corporate and individual interests under the indefinite and irresponsible name of "trusts" which have for their objects the limitation of all other production except agricultural production. The effect of this is to enhance the cost of everything the farmer has to buy. On the other hand this industry is assailed by combinations of capital organized to come between the producer and the consumer, and fix the prices for both, so as to levy tribute upon both the producer and the consumer.

3D MONTH. 31 DAYS.				MARCH 1890												LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.						LAT. OF SOUTHERN STATES.					
				MOON'S PHASES.						LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.						LAT. OF SOUTHERN STATES.						LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.					
D.	D.	M.	D.	Mo.	W.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.		
60	1	Sa	St. David.	1	1	6	35	5	51	3	42	12	6	28	5	57	3	19	12	6	28	5	57	3	19		
61	2	S	Walpole died, 1797.	2	2	6	33	5	52	4	28	12	6	27	5	58	4	6	12	6	27	5	58	4	6		
62	3	M	Nevada admitted, 1863.	3	3	6	31	5	54	5	10	12	6	26	5	59	4	49	12	6	25	6	0	5	28		
63	4	Tu	Jackson inaugurated, 1829.	4	4	6	30	5	55	5	46	12	6	23	6	0	6	3	12	6	23	6	0	6	3		
64	5	W	La Place died, 1827.	5	5	6	28	5	56	6	17	12	6	21	6	2	7	1	11	6	27	5	57	3	19		
65	6	Th	Alamo Fight, 1836.	6	6	6	27	5	57	rises	11	6	22	6	1	rises	11	6	21	6	2	7	1	1			
66	7	Fr	King-Canute died, 1036.	7	7	6	25	5	58	6	57	11	6	20	6	3	7	59	11	6	18	6	4	8	59		
67	8	Sa	William III. died, 1702.	8	8	6	24	5	59	8	0	11	6	19	6	4	8	59	11	6	18	6	4	8	59		
68	9	S	William I. of Germany died, 1888.	9	9	6	22	6	0	9	4	11	6	18	6	4	8	59	11	6	18	6	4	8	59		
69	10	M	Prince of Wales married, 1862.	10	10	6	20	6	1	10	10	10	6	17	6	4	10	1	10	6	17	6	4	10	1		
70	11	Tu	New York Blizzard, 1888.	11	11	6	19	6	2	11	19	10	6	16	6	5	11	5	10	6	30	6	27	6	27		
71	12	W	Patent for New York, 1664.	12	12	6	17	6	3	morn	10	6	14	6	6	morn	10	6	13	6	7	0	9	9			
72	13	Th	13th. Uranus discov., 1781.	13	13	6	15	6	5	0	28	10	6	13	6	7	0	9	9	6	15	6	5	0	28		
73	14	Fr	Klopstock died, 1803.	14	14	6	6	1	37	9	6	12	6	7	1	14	9	6	12	6	7	1	14	9	6		
74	15	Sa	Insurrection La Vendee, 1793.	15	15	6	12	6	7	2	41	9	6	11	6	8	2	18	9	6	12	6	7	1	14		
75	16	S	James Madison born, 1785.	16	16	6	11	6	8	3	39	9	6	9	6	9	3	17	9	6	11	6	8	3	17		
76	17	M	St. Patrick's Day.	17	17	6	9	6	9	4	29	8	6	8	6	9	4	9	8	6	10	6	10	4	55		
77	18	Tu	John C. Calhoun born, 1782.	18	18	6	7	6	10	5	11	8	6	7	6	10	4	55	8	6	7	6	10	4	55		
78	19	W	Milan Revolt, 1848.	19	19	6	6	11	5	47	8	6	6	6	11	5	37	8	6	12	6	7	1	14			
79	20	Th	20th. Spring begins.	20	20	6	4	12	sets	8	6	4	12	sets	8	6	4	12	sets	8	6	4	12	sets	8	6	
80	21	Fr	Lucknow captured, 1858.	21	21	6	2	13	7	16	7	6	3	6	12	7	15	7	6	2	13	7	16	7	15		
81	22	Sa	Earthquake at Quito, 1859.	22	22	6	1	14	8	23	7	6	2	6	13	8	18	7	6	1	14	8	23	7	15		
82	23	S	Morrison R. Waite died, 1888.	23	23	5	59	6	15	9	31	7	6	0	14	9	21	7	6	1	14	8	23	7	15		
83	24	M	Longfellow died, 1882.	24	24	5	57	6	16	10	37	6	5	59	6	14	10	21	7	6	1	14	8	23	7	15	
84	25	Tu	Annunciation.	25	25	5	56	6	17	11	40	6	5	58	6	15	11	21	7	6	1	14	8	23	7	15	
85	26	W	Reign of Terror in Paris, 1793.	26	26	5	54	6	18	morn	6	5	56	6	16	morn	6	18	11	6	46	10	27	2	22		
86	27	Th	Florida discovered, 1512.	27	27	5	52	6	19	0	41	5	5	55	6	16	0	18	11	6	47	11	25	2	22		
87	28	Fr	28th. Raphael died, 1520.	28	28	5	51	6	20	1	35	5	5	53	6	17	1	12	11	6	48	morn	2	20	6	36	
88	29	Sa	Swedenborg died, 1772.	29	29	5	49	6	21	2	24	5	5	52	6	18	2	1	11	6	49	0	18	2	20		
89	30	M	Earthquake in Peru, 1828.	30	30	5	47	6	22	3	8	4	5	51	6	18	2	46	11	6	53	2	48	3	15		
90	31	W	Allies enter Paris, 1814.	31	31	5	45	6	23	3	45	4	5	49	6	19	3	26	12	6	54	3	16	3	7		

## MOON'S PHASES.

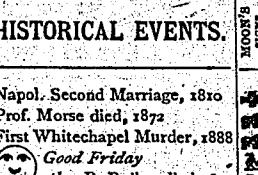
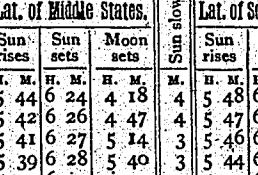
MIDDLE STATES.		SOUTHERN STATES.	
FULL MOON.....	6. 1 h. 51 m. A.	FULL MOON.....	6. 1 h. 27 m. A.
LAST QUARTER.....	13. 11 h. 9 m. A.	LAST QUARTER.....	13. 10 h. 45 m. A.
NEW MOON.....	20. 4 h. 5 m. A.	NEW MOON.....	20. 3 h. 41 m. A.
FIRST QUARTER.....	28. 4 h. 36 m. M.	FIRST QUARTER.....	28. 4 h. 12 m. A.

March may come in like a lion and go out as it pleases, but the fact remains that in order to be entirely safe it is proper to subscribe for the best paper. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST will exactly fill the bill, and at the same time fill the subscriber's mind with wonder at the little expense at which so much valuable information is furnished.

The future of six years ago is now the present. We thank God that we still live, and we look still further into the future with renewed hope and confidence. We can see a labor press strong of sinew, quick of perception, vigorous in action, and well equipped with munitions of war. We can see the hosts of labor rallying to the support of this powerful auxiliary, which has been too much neglected in the past. We can see an association of these papers, with lines of communication extending all over the land, all co-operating for the general good.

It is an actual fact that cattle sold in October, 1889, in Cherokee county, Kansas, at one cent per pound. Just think of a 1,000 pound cow selling for \$10! How does this strike you, farmers? You could have sold these same cows in 1866 for from \$50 to \$60. Feeders in Kansas say they can not pay over six cents a bushel for corn and feed to cattle at such prices as they are getting for them. Is it not about time you were doing a little thinking for yourself, if you have not heretofore done so?

4TH MONTH, 30 DAYS.				APRIL 1890			
							

HISTORICAL EVENTS.				MOON'S PHASES.			
							
91	1	Tu	Napol. Second Marriage, 1810.	91	1	Mo.	5 44
92	2	W	Prof. Morse died, 1872.	92	2	Mo.	5 42
93	3	Th	First Whitechapel Murder, 1888.	93	3	Mo.	5 41
94	4	Fr	Good Friday.	94	4	Mo.	5 39
95	5	Sa	5th. R. Raikes died, 1812.	95	5	Mo.	5 37
96	6	S	Battle of Shiloh, 1862.	96	6	Mo.	5 36
97	7	M	Earthquake in Mexico, 1845.	97	7	Mo.	5 34
98	8	Tu	Lorenzo de Medici died, 1492.	98	8	Mo	

5TH MONTH, 31 DAYS.				JAN.				1890			
D.	M.	Y.	W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.				MOON'S PHASES.			
				Lat. of Middle States.			Lat. of Southern States.	Lat. of Middle States.			Lat. of Southern States.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.
121	1	Th	St. Philip and St. James	2	4 59	6 55	3 42	3	5 13	6 41	3 38
122	2	Fr	English took Jamaica, 1655	3	4 58	6 57	4 7	3	5 12	6 42	4 8
123	3	Sa	Mahomet II. died, 1481	4	4 56	6 58	4 33	3	5 11	6 43	4 39
124	4	S	1st, H. Mann born, 1796	5	4 55	6 59	rises	3	5 10	6 43	rises
125	5	M	James L. Orr died, 1873	6	4 54	7 0	8 6	3	5 9	6 44	7 49
126	6	Tu	Lord Cavendish assassin., 1882	7	4 53	7 1	9 18	4	5 8	6 45	8 57
127	7	W	Gen. Worth died, 1849	8	4 51	7 2	10 28	4	5 7	6 46	10 5
128	8	Th	Robert Morris died, 1806	9	4 50	7 3	11 32	4	5 6	6 46	11 8
129	9	Sa	Battle of Resaca de la Palma, '65	10	4 49	7 4	morn	4	5 6	6 47	morn
130	10	Sa	Louis XV. died, 1774	11	4 48	7 5	o 28	4	5 5	6 48	o 5
131	11	S	1st. T. B. Read d., 1873	12	4 47	7 6	1 12	4	5 4	6 48	o 53
132	12	M	And. Jackson born, 1763	13	4 46	7 7	1 49	4	5 3	6 49	1 36
133	13	Tu	Slavery abolished in Brazil, 1888	14	4 45	7 8	2 22	4	5 2	6 50	2 14
134	14	W	Minnesota admitted, 1858	15	4 44	7 9	2 52	4	5 2	6 51	2 48
135	15	Th	Ascension Day	16	4 43	7 10	3 19	4	5 1	6 51	3 20
136	16	Fr	Vendome Column destroyed, '71	17	4 42	7 11	3 44	4	5 0	6 52	3 50
137	17	Sa	Lopez in Cuba, 1850	18	4 41	7 12	4 11	4	5 0	6 53	4 23
138	18	S	18th. Acre taken, 1291	19	4 40	7 13	sets	4	4 59	6 54	sets
139	19	M	Revolution began, 1775	20	4 39	7 14	8 13	4	4 58	6 54	7 53
140	20	Tu	Lafayette died, 1834	21	4 38	7 14	9 14	4	4 58	6 55	8 52
141	21	W	Battle of Essling, 1809	22	4 38	7 15	10 10	4	4 57	6 56	9 46
142	22	Th	Constantine died, 337	23	4 37	7 16	10 59	4	4 57	6 56	10 36
143	23	Fr	Prussians enter Paris, 1871	24	4 36	7 17	11 42	3	4 56	6 57	11 20
144	24	Sa	Kidd executed, 1701	25	4 35	7 18	morn	3	4 56	6 58	11 59
145	25	S	Paley died, 1855	26	4 35	7 19	o 18	3	4 55	6 58	morn
146	26	M	26th. Dantzig taken, 1807	27	4 34	7 20	o 49	3	4 55	6 59	o 35
147	27	Tu	Vanderbilt born, 1794	28	4 33	7 21	1 17	3	4 54	7 0	1 7
148	28	W	Quebec burnt, 1845	29	4 33	7 21	1 43	3	4 54	7 0	1 37
149	29	Th	Gen. Putnam died, 1790	30	4 32	7 22	2 8	3	4 54	7 1	2 7
150	30	Fr	Nebraska a Territory, 1854	31	4 32	7 23	2 34	3	4 53	7 1	2 37
151	31	Sa	Chalmers died, 1847		4 31	7 24	3 0	3	4 53	7 2	3 8

## MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.		SOUTHERN STATES.	
FULL MOON.....	4 h. 13 m. A.	FULL MOON.....	4 h. 38 m. M.
LAST QUARTER.....	11 11 h. 25 m. M.	LAST QUARTER.....	11 11 h. 1 m. M.
NEW MOON.....	18. 3 h. 22 m. A.	NEW MOON.....	18. 2 h. 58 m. A.
FIRST QUARTER.....	26. 5 h. 38 m. A.	FIRST QUARTER.....	26. 5 h. 14 m. A.

May flowers are pleasant to the eye, but if you want something equally pleasant to the mind, send one dollar to 511 Ninth street, Washington, D. C., and receive THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for one year. After becoming acquainted with its good qualities, get up a club among your neighbors. You will be satisfied with yourself, and your friends will commend your good judgment.

## HOW THE FARM PAYS.

There are 887 deserted farms in New Hampshire with buildings upon them in a fair state of repair, or that easily might be made fit for occupancy. This information has been received in reply to an official circular of the State commissioner of emigration making inquiry of the selectmen of 160 towns,

May our aims be always high, and our purposes noble.

6TH MONTH, 30 DAYS.				JUN.				1890			
D.	M.	Y.	W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.				MOON'S PHASES.			
				Lat. of Middle States.			Lat. of Southern States.	Lat. of Middle States.			Lat. of Southern States.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.
152	1	Th	Kentucky a State, 1792	2	4 31	7 24	3 30	2	4 53	7 3	3 44
153	2	M	Garibaldi died, 1882	3	4 30	7 25	4 4	2	4 52	7 3	4 23
154	3	Tu	3d. Transit of Venus, 1769	4	4 30	7 26	rises	2	4 52	7 4	rises
155	4	W	George III. born, 1738	5	4 30	7 27	9 19	2	4 52	7 4	8 55
156	5	Th	Corpus Christi	6	4 29	7 27	10 19	2	4 52	7 5	9 56
157	6	Fr	Memphis taken, 1862	7	4 29	7 28	11 10	2	4 52	7 5	10 50
158	7	Sa	Washington commander, 1775	8	4 29	7 28	11 52	1	4 51	7 6	11 36
159	8	S	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	9	4 29	7 29	morn	1	4 51	7 6	morn
160	9	M	Dickens died, 1870	10	4 28	7 30	o 26	1	4 51	7 7	o 16
161	10	Tu	De Soto landed, 1539	11	4 28	7 30	o 56	1	4 51	7 7	o 51
162	11	W	St. Barnabas	12	4 28	7 31	1 24	1	4 51	7 8	1 23
163	12	Th	Massacre at Paris, 1418	13	4 28	7 31	1 50	0	4 51	7 8	1 54
164	13	Fr	Maryland Charter, 1633	14	4 28	7 32	2 16	0	4 51	7 8	2 25
165	14	Sa	Henry Vane executed, 1662	15	4 28	7 32	2 44	sl.	4 51	7 9	2 59
166	15	S	Emperor Frederick died, 1888	16	4 28	7 33	3 51	0	4 51	7 9	3 34
167	16	M	Marlborough died, 1722	17	4 28	7 33	3 51	0	4 51	7 10	4 13
168	17	Tu	17th. Peace Jubilee, 1872	18	4 28	7 33	sets	1	4 51	7 10	sets
169	18	W	Cyclone in Iowa, 1882	19	4 28	7 33	8 54	1	4 51	7 10	8 30
170	19	Th	Steamer Alabama sunk, 1864	20	4 28	7 34	9 39	1	4 52	7 10	9 17
171	20	Fr	Victoria crowned, 1838	21	4 28	7 34	10 18	1	4 52	7 11	9 58
172	21	Sa	Summer begins	22	4 29	7 34	10 51	2	4 52	7 11	10 34
173	22	S	Napoleon I. abdicated, 1815	23	4 29	7 34	11 20	2	4 52	7 11	11 8
174	23	M	Akenside died, 1770	24	4 29	7 35	11 46	2	4 52	7 11	11 38
175	24	Tu	St. John, Baptist	25	4 29	7 35	morn	2	4 53	7 11	morn
176	25	W	25th. Isabella abdic., 1870	26	4 30	7 35	o 10	2	4 53	7 11	o 6
177	26	Th	Pizarro died, 1541	27	4 30	7 35	o 34	3	4 53	7 11	o 35
178	27	Fr	Mississippi Bubble burst, 1792	28	4 30	7 35	o 59	3	4 54	7 12	1 5
179	28	Sa	Battle of Monmouth, 1778	29	4 31	7 35	1 26	3	4 54	7 12	1 38
180	29	S	St. Peter and St. Paul	30	4 31	7 35	1 57	3	4 54	7 12	2 14
181	30	M	Charles Guiteau hanged, 1882	31	4 32	7 35	2 35	3	4 54	7 12	2 55

6TH MONTH, 30 DAYS.				JUN.				1890			
D.	M.	Y.	W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.				MOON'S PHASES.			
				Lat. of Middle States.			Lat. of Southern States.	Lat. of Middle States.			Lat. of Southern States.





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7TH MONTH, 31 DAYS.							1890			
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.			Lat. of Middle States.			
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	SUNRISE	MORN.	MID.	SUNRISE	MORN.	SUNRISE	
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	SUNSET	MORN.	MID.	SUNSET	MORN.	SUNSET	
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	M.	H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	
182 1 Tu	Westminster Assembly met, 1643	4 32	7 35	3 21	4	4 55	7 12	3 46		
183 2 W	Garfield shot, 1881	4 33	7 34	rises	4	4 55	7 12	rises		
184 3 Th	Revolution in Spain, 1843	4 33	7 34	9 1	4	4 56	7 12	8 39		
185 4 Fr	Adams and Jefferson died, 1836	4 34	7 34	9 47	4	4 56	7 12	9 29		
186 5 Sa	Surrender of Algiers, 1830	4 34	7 34	10 26	4	4 57	7 11	10 14		
187 6 S	Hayes Expedition sails, 1860	4 35	7 34	10 59	4	4 57	7 11	10 52		
188 7 M	Gen. Quitman died, 1858	4 36	7 33	11 27	5	4 58	7 11	11 25		
189 8 Tu	Edm. Burke b., 1730	4 37	7 33	11 54	5	4 58	7 11	11 56		
190 9 W	Braddock's Defeat, 1755	4 37	7 33	morn	5	4 59	7 11	morn		
191 10 Th	Columbus born, 1447	4 38	7 32	0 21	5	4 59	7 10	0 28		
192 11 Fr	Gen. Prescott taken, 1777	4 38	7 32	0 48	5	5 0	7 10	1 1		
193 12 Sa	Battle of Aghrim, 1619	4 39	7 31	1 17	5	5 0	7 10	1 35		
194 13 S	Ordinance of 1787 passed	4 40	7 31	1 51	5	5 1	7 9	2 12		
195 14 M	Fire in Chicago, 1871	4 40	7 30	2 29	6	5 1	7 9	2 54		
196 15 Tu	Great Hail in England, 1808	4 41	7 30	3 14	6	5 2	7 9	3 39		
197 16 W	16th. Mrs. Lincoln d., '82	4 42	7 29	sets	6	5 3	7 8	sets		
198 17 Th	Bishop White died, 1836	4 43	7 29	8 17	6	5 3	7 8	7 56		
199 18 Fr	Pedro of Brazil crowned, 1841	4 43	7 28	8 52	6	5 4	7 7	8 35		
200 19 Sa	E. P. Roe died, 1888	4 44	7 27	9 22	6	5 5	7 7	9 9		
201 20 S	Fuller, Chief Justice, 1888	4 45	7 27	9 49	6	5 5	7 6	9 40		
202 21 M	Battle of Bull Run, 1861	4 46	7 26	10 14	6	5 6	7 6	10 9		
203 22 Tu	Atlantic Cable laid, 1865	4 47	7 25	10 37	6	5 7	7 5	10 36		
204 23 W	Roger Sherman died, 1793	4 48	7 24	11 1	6	5 7	7 5	11 5		
205 24 Th	24th. Bolivar born, 1783	4 49	7 23	11 27	6	5 8	7 4	11 35		
206 25 Fr	St. James	4 49	7 22	11 55	6	5 8	7 4	morn		
207 26 Sa	1st Post-Office in America, 1775	4 50	7 21	morn	6	5 9	7 3	0 9		
208 27 S	Portugal a Monarchy, 1139	4 51	7 21	0 28	6	5 10	7 2	0 47		
209 28 M	Tariff of 1842 repealed, 1846	4 52	7 20	1 9	6	5 10	7 1	1 32		
210 29 Tu	Poland dissolved, 1794	4 53	7 19	2 0	6	5 11	7 1	2 25		
211 30 W	Westfield Explosion, 1871	4 54	7 18	3 1	6	5 12	7 0	3 27		
212 31 Th	31st. R. Savage died, 1743	4 55	7 17	rises	6	5 12	6 59	rises		

## MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.		SOUTHERN STATES.	
FULL MOON.....	2. 9 h. 27 m. M.	FULL MOON.....	2. 9 h. 3 m. M.
LAST QUARTER.....	3. 11 h. 47 m. A.	LAST QUARTER.....	8. 11 h. 23 m. A.
NEW MOON.....	16. 7 h. 53 m. A.	NEW MOON.....	16. 7 h. 29 m. A.
FIRST QUARTER.....	24. 9 h. 48 m. A.	FIRST QUARTER.....	24. 9 h. 24 m. A.
FULL MOON.....	31. 4 h. 27 m. A.	FULL MOON.....	31. 4 h. 4 m. A.

This is the patriotic month of the year. The month of fire-crackers and spread-eagle speeches. If you want to know what all this racket means, and about how much of the original Fourth of July is left to the American people, subscribe at once for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and get posted upon that point. You will be greatly surprised.

The logic of events is doing a better work to-day than all the arguments that can be brought to bear. Men do not have to be told that times are hard—they know it. \* \* \* Men who have any sense know that times have grown worse instead of better. This fact is forcing itself on the minds of men whether they want to accept it or not, and is compelling them to think.

The law of supply and demand becomes an absurdity when it is comprehended that capitalism controls both.

Corporate wealth is pulling together from every quarter of the globe. Capitalists and monopolists of all kinds are playing into each other's hands, and unless labor resorts to the same scheme, there is nothing but serfdom for the industrial classes in the future.

The financial policy which enriches a few unproductive drones, at the expense of the great hive of human industry is not only unjust, but criminal, and surely fatal to national progress and even national life.

Now, if the people could once thoroughly grasp this idea that credit, not gold or even paper money, is the basis of modern commercial transactions, and that they are paying private individuals for magnanimously lending this credit (at 25 per cent), we should be much nearer the stage when the public will demand that the national credit shall supersede the present high priced and much less substantial credit of usurers and money-mongers.

Men can not be better taught than fed.

If any man thinks all the Tories, the enemies of our forefathers, are dead he is badly mistaken. They are here to-day and as active as they ever were. In the North they call themselves Republicans and in the South Democrats. Whenever you hear a man talking about "the necessity of a strong government," "the inability of the people to control themselves," "God Almighty's money," etc., you can put that fellow down as a Tory.

The civilization which bestows wealth as a reward is itself the creature of labor.

8TH MONTH, 31 DAYS.							1890			
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	HISTORICAL EVENTS.			Lat. of Middle States.			
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	SUNRISE	MORN.	MID.	SUNRISE	MORN.	SUNRISE	
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	SUNSET	MORN.	MID.	SUNSET	MORN.	SUNSET	
D. Y. of M. D. of W.	M.	N.	D. of W.	M.	H.	M.	M.	H.	M.	
213 1 Fr	South America discovered, 1498	4 56	7 16	8 19	6	5 13	6 58	8 3		
214 2 Sa	Crown Point taken, 1759	4 57	7 15	8 55	6	5 14	6 57	8 45		
215 3 S	Eugene Sue died, 1857	4 58	7 13	9 27	6	5 15	6 57	9 22		
216 4 M	Battle of Mackinac, 1814	4 59	7 12	9 56	6	5 15	6 56	9 57		
217 5 Tu	Gen. Phil. Sheridan died, 1888	5 0	7 11	10 23	6	5 16	6 55	10 29		
218 6 W	Ben. Jonson died, 1637	5 1	7 10	10 20	6	5 17	6 54	11 2		
219 7 Th	Geo. Rapp died, 1847	5 2	7 9	11 20	6	5 17	6 53	11 36		
220 8 Fr	Jerusalem taken, 70	5 3	7 8	11 53	5	5 18	6 52	morn		
221 9 Sa	Louis Philippe king, 1830	5 4	7 6	morn	5	5 19	6 51	0 13		
222 10 S	Daguerre died, 1851	5 5	7 5	0 29	5	5 19	6 50	0 53		
223 11 M	Lopez in Cuba, 1857	5 6	7 4	1 11	5	5 20	6 49	1 36		
224 12 Tu	Louis XVI. dethroned, 1792	5 7	7 2	1 59	5	5 21	6 48	2 25		
225 13 W	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667	5 8	7 1	2 53	5	5 21	6 47	3 18		
226 14 Th	First printed Book, 1457	5 9	7 0	3 49	4	5 22	6 46	4 12		
227 15 Fr	15th. Bat. of Ft. Erie, 1813	5 10	6 58	sets	4	5 23	6 45	sets		
228 16 Sa	Senator Hill died, 1882	5 11	6 57	7 53	4	5 24	6 44	7 43		
229 17 S	Admiral Blake died, 1657	5 12	6 55	8 18	4	5 24	6 43	8 12		
230 18 M	Kearney took Santa Fe, 1846	5 13	6 54	8 42	4	5 25	6 42	8 41		
231 19 Tu	Augustus Caesar died, 44	5 14	6 52	9 5	3	5 26	6 41	9 8		
232 20 W	Battle of Saragossa, 1710	5 15	6 51	9 30	3	5 26	6 40	9 37		
233 21 Th	Prof. Tyndall born, 1820	5 16	6 50	9 56	3	5 27	6 38	10 8		
234 22 Fr	Dr. Gall died, 1828	5 17	6 48	10 26	3	5 28	6 37	10 43		
235 23 Sa	Cuvier born, 1769	5 18	6 47	11 2	2	5 28	6 36	11 23		
236 24 S	St. Bartholomew	5 19	6 45	11 47	2	5 29	6 35	morn		
237 25 M	James Watt died, 1819	5 20	6 43	morn	2	5 30	6 34	0 11		
238 26 Tu	Battle of Cressy, 1346	5 21	6 42	0 42	2	5 30	6 33	1 8		
239 27 W	Silas Wright died, 1									

9TH MONTH. 30 DAYS.			SEPTEMBER			1890						
HISTORICAL EVENTS			MOON'S PHASES			LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES			LAT. OF SOUTHERN STATES			
D	M	W	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	
244	1	M	Louis XIV. died, 1715	5 26	6 32	8 20	5 34	6 25	8 24	5 56	5 42	7 46
245	2	Tu	Napoleon III. surrend., 1870	5 27	6 31	8 48	5 35	6 24	8 57	5 57	5 41	8 21
246	3	W	Battle of Worcester, 1651	5 28	6 29	9 18	5 36	6 22	9 33	5 58	5 39	9 2
247	4	Th	Gen. Morgan killed, 1864	5 29	6 28	9 59	5 36	6 21	10 9	5 59	5 38	9 47
248	5	Fr	5th. Bonner died, 1569	5 30	6 26	10 26	5 37	6 20	10 49	5 60	5 36	10 38
249	6	Sa	Warsaw taken, 1831	5 31	6 24	11 8	5 37	6 18	11 33	5 61	5 34	11 33
250	7	S	Battle of Borodino, 1812	5 32	6 23	11 55	5 38	6 17	morn	5 62	5 33	morn
251	8	M	South Sea Bubble, 1720	5 33	6 21	morn	5 39	6 16	0 22	5 63	5 31	0 30
252	9	Tu	California admitted, 1850	5 34	6 19	0 47	5 39	6 14	1 12	5 64	5 29	1 30
253	10	W	Bastile destroyed, 1789	5 35	6 18	1 42	5 40	6 13	2 6	5 65	5 28	2 31
254	11	Th	America discovered, 1492	5 36	6 16	2 41	5 41	6 12	3 3	5 66	5 26	3 32
255	12	Fr	R. A. Proctor died, 1888	5 37	6 14	3 42	5 41	6 10	3 59	5 67	5 25	4 34
256	13	Sa	U. S. Constitution ratified, 1788	5 38	6 13	4 42	5 42	6 9	4 55	5 68	5 23	4 34
257	14	S	14th. Wellington d., 1852	5 39	6 11	sets	5 43	6 8	sets	5 69	5 22	sets
258	15	M	Egyptian War ends, 1882	5 40	6 9	7 10	5 43	6 6	7 12	5 70	5 20	6 30
259	16	Tu	Dr. Pusey died, 1882	5 41	6 8	7 33	5 44	6 5	7 39	5 71	5 19	7 1
260	17	W	Matthew Carey died, 1839	5 42	6 6	7 59	5 45	6 4	8 10	5 72	5 17	7 40
261	18	Th	N. Y. Times founded, 1851	5 43	6 4	8 28	5 45	6 2	8 45	5 73	5 16	8 27
262	19	Fr	Battle of Stillwater, 1777	5 44	6 3	9 3	5 46	6 1	9 23	5 74	5 14	9 23
263	20	Sa	New York Panic, 1873	5 45	6 1	9 43	5 47	6 0	10 6	5 75	5 13	10 27
264	21	S	21st. St. Matthew	5 46	5 59	10 31	5 47	5 58	10 57	5 76	5 11	11 38
265	22	M	Autumn begins	5 47	5 58	11 31	5 48	5 57	11 58	5 77	5 10	morn
266	23	Tu	Marshal Bazaine died, 1888	5 48	5 56	morn	5 48	5 56	morn	5 78	5 9	5 26
267	24	W	King of Portugal died, 1834	5 49	5 54	0 40	5 49	5 54	1 4	5 79	5 7	2 7
268	25	Th	1st Amer. Newspaper, 1690	5 50	5 53	1 54	5 50	5 53	2 14	5 80	5 5	1 17
269	26	Fr	Peace Congr. Lausanne, '71	5 51	5 51	3 10	5 50	5 52	3 26	5 81	5 4	4 34
270	27	Sa	First R. R. in the World, 1825	5 52	5 49	4 27	5 51	5 50	4 36	5 82	5 3	5 41
271	28	S	28th. Detroit retaken, '13	5 53	5 47	rises	5 52	5 49	rises	5 83	5 2	rises
272	29	M	Michaelmas Day	5 54	5 46	6 46	5 52	5 48	6 53	5 84	5 1	6 36
273	30	Tu	Pompey's Triumph, 61 B.C.	5 55	5 44	7 16	5 53	5 46	7 27	5 85	5 11	7 18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

## MOON'S PHASES

## MIDDLE STATES.

## SOUTHERN STATES.

LAST QUARTER.....	5. 10 h. 33 m. A.	LAST QUARTER.....	5. 10 h. 9 m. A.
NEW MOON.....	14. 2 h. 57 m. M.	NEW MOON.....	14. 2 h. 33 m. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	21. 5 h. 9 m. A.	FIRST QUARTER.....	21. 4 h. 45 m. A.
FULL MOON.....	28. 8 h. 4 m. M.	FULL MOON.....	28. 7 h. 40 m. M.

During this month the farmer can decide about how much can be paid on the mortgage. If the interest takes it all and the mortgage remains the same, as it usually does, there must be a reason why. If those who desire to know what that reason is will send for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and read it for one year, all will be fully explained.

Morton, Rose & Co., London, have been selected by the Department of State, England, as financial agents for that department. Mr. Morton is the Vice-President of the United States. This makes a leading officer of the United States financial agent of John Bull. What next.

The way to keep up prices is to add dollars to the circulation as commodities increase. It is a simple sum in long division:

Divisor.      Dividend.      Quotient.  
(Commodities) Volume of money (Prices).

Again we see combined monopolies seize that which should be the agency of free government, and prostitute it to the base purpose of retiring a judge whose only fault is that he would not be their tool, and elevating in his stead a man whom they think they can use.

The only profitable business now is money-lending and organizing trusts.

All gold and silver coins consist of nine-tenths of pure metals and one-tenth alloy.

10TH MONTH. 31 DAYS.			OCTOBER			1890					
HISTORICAL EVENTS			MOON'S PHASES			LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES			LAT. OF SOUTHERN STATES		
D	M	W	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises
274	1	W	Queen Mary crowned, 1554	5 56	5 42	7 46	10	5 54	5 45	8 3	
275	2	Tu	Samuel Adams died, 1803	5 57	5 41	8 21	11	5 54	5 44	8 43	
276	3	Fr	Modocs executed, 1873	5 58	5 39	9 2	11	5 55	5 42	9 26	
277	4	Sa	Belgium independent, 1830	5 59	5 38	9 47	11	5 56	5 41	10 14	
278	5	S	5th. Tecumseh kill., 1813	6 0	5 36	10 38	12	5 57	5 40	11 5	
279	6	M	Peace proclaimed, 1783	6 1	5 34	11 33	12	5 57	5 38	11 58	
280	7	Tu	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777	6 2	5 33	morn	12	5 58	5 37	morn	
281	8	W	Mahomet in Medina, 622	6 3	5 31	0 30	13	5 59	5 36	0 52	
282	9	Th	Harriet Hosmer born, 1830	6 4	5 29	1 30	13	6 0	5 35	1 49	
283	10	Fr	William H. Seward died, 1872	6 5	5 28	2 31	13	6 0	5 33	2 46	
284	11	Sa	Bahamas discovered, 1492	6 7	5 26	3 32	13	6 1	5 32	3 42	
285	12	S	Robert E. Lee died, 1870	6 8	5 25	4 34	14	6 2	5 31	4 38	
286	13	M	13th. Prof. Wise lost, 1879	6 9	5 23	5 36	14	6 3	5 30	5 35	
287	14	Tu	Croton Celebration, 1842	6 10	5 22	sets	14	6 3	5 29	sets	
288	15	W	Swallow captured, 1812	6 11	5 20	6 30	14	6 4	5	6 45	
289	16	Th	Napoleon at St. Helena, 1815	6 12	5 19	7 1	14	6 5	5	7 21	
290	17	Fr	Battle of Durham, 1346	6 13	5 17	7 40	15	6 6	5	8 4	
291	18	Sa	St. Luke, Evangelist	6 14	5 16	8 27	15	6 6	5	8 53	
292	19	S	King John died, 1260	6 15	5 14	9 23	15	6 7	5	9 50	
293	20	M	John Adams born, 1735	6 16	5 13	10 27	15	6 8	5	10 52	
294	21	Tu	Smollett died, 1771	6 17	5 11	11 38	15	6 9	5	20 morn	
295	22	W	Hessians defeated, 1777	6 18	5 10	morn	16	6 9	5	19 0 0	
296	23	Th	Earthquake in Hungary, 1736	6 19	5 8	0 52	16	6 10	5	18 1 10	
297	24	Fr	Treaty of Westphalia, 1648	6 20	5 7	2 7	16	6 11	5	17 2 19	
298	25	Sa	Philadelphia settled, 1682	6 21	5 6	3 21	16	6 12	5	16 3 27	
299	26	S	First Congress adjourned, 1774	6 22	5 5	4 34	16	6 13	5	15 4 34	
300	27	M	27th. Penn arrived, 1682	6 23	5 4	5 46	16	6 13	5	14 5 41	
301	28	Tu	St. Simon and St. Jude	6 24	5 3	6 46	16	6 14	5	13 rises	
302	29	W	Prussians occupy Metz, 1871	6 25	5 2	rises	16	6			

11TH MONTH. 30 DAYS.				NOVEMBER 1890			
HISTORICAL EVENTS.				LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.			
D	M.	D	W.	MOON	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises
305	1	Sa	All Saints' Day.	II	6 30	4 57	8 27
306	2	S	Josiah Quincy died, 1882	III	6 31	4 56	9 21
307	3	M	Long Parliament, 1640	IV	6 32	4 54	10 18
308	4	Tu	14th. Laura Keane d., 1873	V	6 34	4 53	11 18
309	5	W	Kepler died, 1630	VI	6 35	4 52	morn
310	6	Th	B. Harrison elected Pres., 1888	VII	6 36	4 51	0 19
311	7	Fr	Battle of Prague, 1620	VIII	6 37	4 50	1 20
312	8	Sa	Warsaw taken, 1794	IX	6 38	4 49	2 20
313	9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841	X	6 40	4 48	3 21
314	10	M	Spurzheim died, 1832	XI	6 41	4 47	4 24
315	11	Tu	Milan Decree, 1807	XII	6 42	4 46	5 29
316	12	W	12th. Chaucer died, 1400	I	6 43	4 45	sets
317	13	Th	Catherine II. died, 1796	II	6 44	4 44	5 38
318	14	Fr	Battle of Arcola, 1796	III	6 46	4 43	6 22
319	15	Sa	Lord Chatham born, 1708	IV	6 47	4 42	7 16
320	16	S	Fort Washington taken, 1776	V	6 48	4 41	8 19
321	17	M	Dr. Isaac L. Hayes died, 1881	VI	6 49	4 41	9 27
322	18	Tu	Eruption of Mt. Aetna, 1832	VII	6 50	4 40	10 40
323	19	W	10th. J. P. Hale died, 1873	VIII	6 51	4 39	11 54
324	20	Th	Battle of Belle Isle, 1750	IX	6 53	4 39	morn
325	21	Fr	Voltaire died, 1794	X	6 54	4 38	1 7
326	22	Sa	Thurlow Weed died, 1882	XI	6 55	4 38	2 18
327	23	S	Franklin Pierce born, 1804	XII	6 56	4 37	3 29
328	24	M	Ghent Treaty, 1814	I	6 57	4 37	4 40
329	25	Tu	Isaac Watts died, 1748	II	6 58	4 36	5 49
330	26	W	26th. Cowper born, 1731	III	6 59	4 36	rises
331	27	Th	Robert Heller died, 1878	IV	7 0	4 35	5 29
332	28	Fr	Earthquake in N. England, 1814	V	7 1	4 35	6 16
333	29	Sa	Polish Revolution, 1830	VI	7 2	4 35	7 9
334	30	S	St. Andrew	VII	7 3	4 34	8 6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

## MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.		SOUTHERN STATES.	
LAST QUARTER.....	4. 11 h. 17 m. M.	LAST QUARTER.....	4. 10 h. 53 m. M.
NEW MOON.....	12. 8 h. 41 m. M.	NEW MOON.....	12. 8 h. 17 m. M.
FIRST QUARTER.....	19. 7 h. 48 m. M.	FIRST QUARTER.....	19. 7 h. 24 m. M.
FULL MOON.....	26. 8 h. 27 m. M.	FULL MOON.....	26. 8 h. 3 m. M.

This is the month of thanksgiving. If you have nothing to be thankful for this year, be sure to subscribe for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and next year you will have at least one thing to give thanks for. It will explain why the thanksgiving dinner can not be more sumptuous, and why the thanksgiving turkeys have to be sold to pay interest.

Trusts are becoming alarmed. They have so far failed utterly to create any sentiment in their favor, while a vast amount of it has sprung up spontaneously, and they will realize that if the American people once take it into their heads to abolish trusts they will carry their work a little beyond and abolish the conditions which make trusts possible. They have taken untenable grounds, and do well to retire from them before it is too late.

Funding is simply robbing the people on a grand scale.—Jefferson.

At the close of the war of the rebellion we had \$2,000,000,000 of debt-paying medium, and but few debts. Under the contraction policy, inaugurated in 1866, about \$1,300,000,000 was destroyed. So debts created on a basis of \$2,000,000,000 had to be paid when the volume was reduced to \$700,000,000; This was a wholesale robbery of labor, and it was brought about strictly according to law. What shall we think of such law makers?

The United States produces 30 per cent of the grain of the world.

12TH MONTH. 31 DAYS.				DECEMBER 1890			
HISTORICAL EVENTS.				LAT. OF MIDDLE STATES.			
D	M.	D	W.	MOON	Sun rises	Sunsets	Moonrises
335	1	Sa	Battle of Nineveh, 627	II	7 4	4 34	9 5
336	2	Tu	Cortez died, 1554	III	7 5	4 33	10 5
337	3	W	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800	IV	7 6	4 33	11 5
338	4	Th	14th. John Gay died, 1732	V	7 7	4 33	morn
339	5	Fr	Van Buren born, 1782	VI	7 8	4 33	0 5
340	6	Sa	St. Nicholas	VII	7 9	4 33	1 6
341	7	S	Newport taken, 1776	VIII	7 10	4 33	2 8
342	8	M	Louis Blanc died, 1885	IX	7 11	4 33	3 11
343	9	Tu	Birmingham, Ala., mob, 1888	X	7 12	4 33	4 17
344	10	W	German Empire consolidated, 1870	XI	7 13	4 33	5 26
345	11	Th	11th. Chas. XII. fell, 1718	XII	7 14	4 33	6 37
346	12	Fr	Cromwell Protector, 1653	I	7 15	4 33	sets
347	13	Sa	Drake-sailed, 1577	II	7 16	4 33	6 6
348	14	S	Prof. Agassiz died, 1873	III	7 17	4 34	7 16
349	15	M	Earthquake at Guatemala, 1773	IV	7 18	4 34	8 30
350	16	Tu	Fire in New York, 1835	V	7 19	4 34	9 45
351	17	W	John G. Whittier born, 1807	VI	7 20	4 34	10 59
352	18	Th	18th. H. Davy born, 1778	VII	7 21	4 35	morn
353	19	Fr	Rome burnt, 69	VIII	7 22	4 35	0 11
354	20	Sa	United States Bank closed, 1791	IX	7 23	4 36	1 20
355	21	S	Winter begins. St. Thomas	X	7 24	4 36	2 28
356	22	M	New England settled, 1620	XI	7 25	4 37	3 36
357	23	Tu	Fenian Prisoners released, 1870	XII	7 26	4 37	4 44
358	24	W	Wm. M. Thackeray died, 1863	I	7 27	4 38	5 51
359	25	Th	Christmas	II	7 28	4 38	6 53
360	26	Fr	26th. St. Stephen	III	7 29	4 39	7 15
361	27	Sa	St. John, Evangelist	IV	7 30	4 40	8 20
362	28	S	Iowa admitted, 1846. Innocents	V	7 31	4 40	9 27
363	29	M	Frigate Java taken, 1812	VI	7 24	4 41	10 17
364	30	Tu	Queen Isabella died, 1504	VII	7 25	4 42	11 36
365	31	W	West Virginia admitted, 1863	VIII	7 26	4 43	12 54

## MOON'S PHASES.

MIDDLE STATES.		SOUTHERN STATES.	
LAST QUARTER.....	4. 8 h. 30 m. M.	LAST QUARTER.....	4. 8 h. 6 m. M.
NEW MOON.....	11. 10 h. 51 m. A.	NEW MOON.....	11. 10 h. 51 m. A.
FIRST QUARTER.....	18. 3 h. 40 m. A.	FIRST QUARTER.....	18. 3 h. 16 m. A.
FULL MOON.....	26. 1 h. 1 m. M.	FULL MOON.....	26. 0 h. 37 m. M.

As this is the last month of the year, it would be well to subscribe for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, in order to start right with the new year. You will find it all wool and a yard wide, fighting with all its ability for the motto of our organization, "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none."

Puck talks to the laboring man in this way: You are in the soup, just where your friends, the politicians, left you when they were done with you last November. You are in the soup, and there you will stay for the next four years, unless in the meantime you learn wisdom of exercising common sense.

The true and only cause of the stagnation in industry and commerce now everywhere felt is the fact everywhere existing of falling prices, caused by a shrinkage in the volume of money.

If every man in the United States owned his own home, free from taxation and execution, it would be a nation of patriots, a nation of temperance men, a nation of workers—full of strength, power, and glory.

The richest countries of the world are not those where nature is most bountiful, but where labor is most efficient.

The Alliance should not allow any politician, or friend of a politician, to lead it about by the nose.

WHO OWNS THE LAND IN THE UNITED STATES.	
Total area of land in the United States,	Acres.
including Alaska.....	2,292,085,547
Surveyed.....	976,626,672
Not surveyed.....	838,877,475
Land not available:	
Alaska.....	369,529,600
Military and Indian reservations.....	157,000,000
Mountains, lakes, rivers, &c.....	476,467,577
Total unavailable.....	1,002,997,177
Available remaining.....	1,289,089,370
In farms.....	697,966,375
Owned by railroads.....	172,816,000
Owned by aliens.....	61,900,000
Owned by speculators.....	20,500,000
	953,122,375
Land remaining .....	335,966,995
In this is included the area of all the cities and villages, which would materially lessen the amount. It is safe to conclude that there is less than three acres per capita of population remaining of the public lands. Such wholesale appropriation of our public lands will soon place honest settlers at the mercy of a combination of thieves and rascals.	
MANIPULATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
We owed in 1866.....	\$2,783,000,000
We have paid on the principal.....	1,080,000,000
We have paid as interest.....	2,462,000,000
We have paid as premium on bonds.....	36,000,000
Total amount paid.....	3,578,000,000
In 1889 amount yet due on debt was.....	\$1,693,000,000
Had the debt been contracted to be paid in wheat it would have taken Bushels. in 1866.....	1,007,000,000
We have paid on the principal.....	1,188,000,000
We have paid as interest.....	2,225,000,000
We have paid as premium on bonds.....	50,400,000
Total amount paid.....	3,463,400,000
We yet owe.....	2,156,250,000
Total .....	5,619,650,000
Deducting amount due in 1866 .....	1,007,000,000
Amount consumed by interest and payment on principal .....	4,612,650,000
Had debt been contracted to be paid Pounds. in cotton it would have taken in 1867. 7,092,000,000	
We have paid on the principal .....	10,800,000,000
As interest.....	24,620,000,000
As premiums on bonds.....	360,000,000
Total paid .....	35,780,000,000
We yet owe.....	16,930,000,000
Total .....	52,710,000,000
Deduct amount due in 1867.....	7,092,000,000
Amount consumed by interest and payment on principal.....	45,618,000,000

LANDS ACTUALLY RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.	
The quantity of land actually restored to the public domain, and of land recommended for recovery by the action of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, from March 4, 1885, to June 30, 1888, is as follows:	
Lands in granted railroad limits restored .....	Acreage. 2,108,417.33
Forfeitures of railroad grants under acts of Congress.....	28,253,347.00
Railroad indemnity lands restored...	21,323,600.00
Private land claims, withdrawn lands restored.....	759,553.85
Entries under pre-emption, homestead, timber-culture, desert, mineral, and timber-land laws canceled in regular course of examination and proceedings in General Land Office for abandonment, illegality and other causes.....	29,729,761.48
Invalid State selection (internal improvements and swamp) .....	984,310.85
Total actually restored to the public domain and opened to entry and settlement.....	83,158,990.51
Recovery of Lands Recommended.	
Lands within railroad grants recommended for recovery:	
Recovery of land recommended and pending for review of Secretary....	12,300.00
Recovery of land recommended and pending an appeal before the Secretary .....	1,500,000.00
Suits recommended for the recovery of land.....	818,687.18
Railroad forfeitures under bills now before Congress.....	54,323,996.00
Private land claims:	
Recommendations to Congress to reject claims heretofore favorably reported.....	4,732,480.15
Resurveys ordered reducing area of claims .....	629,500.00
Suits recommended to vacate patents. Lands forfeited in Oregon and recommended for recovery under grants for military wagon roads ...	635,255.00
Total recommended for recovery.....	65,020,538.33
Grand total actually restored to the public domain and recommended for recovery.....	148,179,528.84

The above is but a small per cent of the amount that should be restored. Every one concedes its truth, but no administration has done its duty in that direction. Corporations are stealing large bodies of land each year, and the Government seems powerless to act.

The debts of the farmers, it is plain, constitute the greatest obstacle they have to contend with in their struggle for the protection of their rights and interests. They can not possibly hope to win until they can control their own affairs, and they can not control their own affairs until they are independent of outside aid and hindrance alike. Full corn cribs next winter will make them independent. The real fight against the jute trust must be made in the corn field during the next ten months, and it will be decided in that field and in that time.

## OUR PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

The public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of and open to settlement lie in nineteen States and eight Territories. In each case, except Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the Indian Territory and Alaska, land offices are established, in charge of an officer known as register of the Land Office, where the records of all surveyed lands are kept, and all applications concerning lands in each district are filed, and inquiries answered. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class has a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, etc. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash, in the case of lands which may be purchased at private sale, or such as have not been reserved under any law. Such tracts are sold on application to the land register, who issues a certificate of purchase, the receiver giving a receipt for the money paid, subject to the issue of a patent, or complete title, if the proceedings are found regular, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington.

Entries under land warrants (given mostly for military services under acts of Congress), have fallen off very largely by the absorption of such warrants; there having been no military bounty land warrants provided for on account of services in the late war.

Entries under the pre-emption law are restricted to heads of families, or citizens over twenty-one, who may settle upon any quarter section (or 160 acres), and have the right of prior claim to purchase on complying with certain regulations.

The homestead laws give the right to one hundred and sixty acres of dollar-and-a-quarter lands, or to eighty acres of two-dollar-and-a-half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. This privilege extends only to the surveyed lands, and the title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions, varying from a minimum of \$7 to a maximum of \$34 for the whole tract entered, according to the size, value or place of record.

Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the timber-culture acts of 1873-'78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees to an eighty-acre homestead, or, if ten acres, to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of eight years instead of five. The limitation of the homestead laws to one hundred and sixty acres for each settler is extended in the case of timber culture so as to grant as many quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres each as have been improved by the culture for ten years of forty acres of timber thereon, but the quarter sections must not lie immediately contiguous. The fees and commissions in timber culture entries vary from \$13 to \$18 for the tract.

## AREA AND VALUE OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the official returns of the tenth census, 1880.)

States and Territories.	Acres.	Value.
Alabama.....	18,855,334	\$78,954,648
Arizona.....	135,573	1,127,946
Arkansas.....	12,061,547	74,249,055
California.....	16,593,742	262,051,282
Colorado.....	1,126,585	25,109,223
Connecticut.....	2,476,413	121,063,910
Dakota.....	3,800,656	22,401,084
Delaware.....	1,090,245	36,789,672
District of Columbia .....	18,140	3,632,403
Florida.....	3,297,324	20,291,835
Georgia.....	26,127,953	111,910,540
Idaho.....	327,798	2,832,890
Illinois.....	32,402,343	1,009,594,580
Indiana.....	20,656,259	635,236,111
Iowa.....	25,055,163	567,430,227
Kansas.....	21,454,476	235,178,936
Kentucky.....	21,941,974	209,298,031
Louisiana.....	8,273,506	59,989,117
Maine.....	6,552,578	102,357,615
Maryland.....	5,185,221	165,503,341
Massachusetts.....	3,359,079	146,197,415
Michigan.....	13,869,221	499,103,181
Minnesota.....	13,403,019	193,724,260
Mississippi.....	15,883,251	92,844,915
Missouri.....	28,177,990	375,633,307
Montana.....	405,633	3,264,504
Nebraska.....	9,944,326	105,992,541
Nevada.....	530,862	5,408,325
New Hampshire.....	3,721,173	75,834,389
New Jersey.....	2,929,773	190,895,833
New Mexico.....	631,131	5,514,399
New York.....	23,730,754	1,056,176,741
North Carolina.....	22,639,644	135,793,602
Ohio.....	24,529,226	1,127,497,353
Oregon.....	4,428,712	56,908,575
Pennsylvania.....	20,060,455	975,689,410
Rhode Island.....	514,813	25,882,079
South Carolina.....	13,535,237	68,677,482
Tennessee.....	20,666,915	206,749,837
Texas.....	36,303,454	170,468,886
Utah.....	655,524	14,015,178
Vermont.....	4,882,588	109,346,010
Virginia.....	19,910,700	216,028,107
Washington.....	1,409,421	13,844,224
West Virginia.....	10,225,341	133,147,175
Wisconsin.....	15,353,118	357,709,507
Wyoming.....	124,433	835,895

Total United States... 539,309,179 10,197,096,776

\* It will be safe to estimate the number of acres now at 700,000,000, and the valuation at not over \$12,000,000,000.

## THE VOICE OF JACKSON.

The question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward, as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.—Message of Dec. 3, 1833.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ACREAGE, TOTAL VALUE, VALUE PER BUSHEL, YIELD PER ACRE, AND VALUE PER ACRE OF THE CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

CORN.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
1867.....	Bushels. 768,320,000	Acres. 32,520,249	Dollars. 610,948,390	Cents. 80.0	Bushels. 23.6	Dollars. 18.87
1868.....	906,527,000	34,887,246	569,512,460	62.8	25.9	16.32
1869.....	874,520,000	37,103,245	558,532,700	75.3	23.6	17.75
1870.....	1,094,255,000	38,046,977	601,839,030	54.9	28.3	15.57
1871.....	991,858,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	48.2	29.1	14.02
1872.....	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,149,290	39.8	30.7	12.24
1873.....	932,274,000	39,107,148	447,183,020	48.0	23.8	11.41
1874.....	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	64.7	20.7	13.40
1875.....	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	555,445,930	42.0	29.4	12.38
1876.....	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	37.0	26.1	9.69
1877.....	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,400	35.8	26.6	9.54
1878.....	1,388,218,750	51,585,000	441,153,405	31.8	26.9	8.55
1879.....	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	580,486,217	37.5	29.2	10.93
1880.....	1,717,434,543	62,317,842	679,714,499	39.6	27.6	10.91
1881.....	1,194,916,000	64,262,025	759,482,170	63.6	18.6	11.82
1882.....	1,617,025,100	65,659,545	783,867,175	48.5	24.6	11.94
1883.....	1,551,066,895	68,301,889	668,051,485	42.0	22.7	9.63
1884.....	1,795,528,000	69,683,780	640,735,560	36.0	25.8	9.19
1885.....	1,936,176,000	73,130,150	635,674,636	33.0	26.5	8.69
1886.....	1,065,441,000	75,694,208	610,311,000	36.6	22.0	8.06
1887.....	1,456,161,000	72,392,720	646,106,770	44.4	20.1	8.93
1888.....	1,987,790,000	75,672,763	677,561,580	38.1	26.2	8.82

WHEAT.

1867.....	212,441,400	18,321,561	421,796,460	198.5	11.5	23.05
1868.....	224,036,600	18,460,132	319,195,290	142.5	12.1	17.29
1869.....	260,146,900	19,181,004	244,924,120	94.1	13.5	12.76
1870.....	235,884,700	18,992,591	245,865,045	104.2	12.4	12.94
1871.....	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820	125.8	11.5	14.56
1872.....	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	124.0	11.9	14.87
1873.....	281,254,700	22,171,676	323,594,805	115.0	12.7	14.59
1874.....	308,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	94.1	19.3	11.66
1875.....	292,136,000	26,381,512	294,580,990	100.0	11.0	11.16
1876.....	289,956,500	27,627,021	300,259,300	103.6	10.5	10.86
1877.....	304,194,146	26,277,546	394,695,779	108.2	13.9	15.02
1878.....	420,122,400	32,108,560	326,346,424	77.7	13.1	10.16
1879.....	448,756,630	32,545,950	497,030,142	110.8	13.8	15.27
1880.....	408,549,868	37,986,717	474,201,850	95.1	13.1	12.48
1881.....	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,880,427	119.3	10.1	12.03
1882.....	504,185,470	37,067,194	445,602,125	88.4	13.6	12.02
1883.....	421,086,160	36,455,595	383,649,282	91.0	11.6	10.56
1884.....	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,862,260	65.0	13.0	8.38
1885.....	357,112,000	34,189,246	275,320,390	77.0	10.4	8.05
1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,020	68.7	12.4	8.54
1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,612,960	68.1	12.1	8.25
1888.....	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,248,030	87.3	11.1	10.30

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ACREAGE, TOTAL VALUE, VALUE PER BUSHEL, ETC.—Continued.  
OATS.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
1867.....	Bushels. 278,698,000	Acres. 10,746,416	Dollars. 172,472,970	Cents. 61.9	Bushels. 25.9	Dollars. 16.05
1868.....	254,960,800	9,665,736	142,484,910	55.9	26.3	14.74
1869.....	288,334,000	9,461,441	137,347,900	47.6	30.4	14.51
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	107,136,780	43.3	28.1	12.18
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	40.1	30.5	12.26
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	33.6	30.1	10.14
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	37.4	27.7	10.37
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	52.0	22.0	11.47
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	129,499,930	36.5	29.7	10.86
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	35.1	24.0	8.44
1877.....	406,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	29.2	31.6	9.25
1878.....	413,578,560	13,176,500	101,945,830	24.6	31.4	7.74
1879.....	363,761,320	12,683,500	120,533,294	33.1	38.7	9.50
1880.....	417,885,380	16,187,977	150,243,555	36.0	25.8	9.28
1881.....	416,481,000	16,831,600	193,198,970	46.4	24.7	11.48
1882.....	488,250,610	18,494,601	182,978,022	37.5	26.4	9.89
1883.....	571,302,400	20,324,962	187,040,264	32.7	28.1	9.20
1884.....	583,628,000	21,300,917	161,528,470	28.0	27.4	7.53
1885.....	629,409,000	22,783,630	179,631,860	29.0	27.6	7.88
1886.....	624,134,000	23,658,474	186,137,930	29.8	26.4	7.87
1887.....	659,618,000	25,920,906	200,699,790	30.4	25.4	7.74
1888.....	701,735,000	26,998,282	195,424,240	33.3	25.9	7.23

RECAPITULATION.

Calendar year.	Total production.	Total area of crops.	Total value of crops.
1867.....	Bushels. 1,329,729,400	Acres. 65,636,444	Dollars. \$1,284,037,306
1868.....	1,450,789,000	66,715,926	1,110,500,583
1869.....	1,491,612,100	69,457,762	1,101,884,188
1870.....	1,629,027,600	69,254,016	997,423,018
1871.....	1,528,776,100	65,061,951	911,845,441
1872.....	1,664,331,600	68,280,197	874,594,459
1873.....	1,538,892,891	74,112,137	919,217,273
1874.....	1,454,180,200	80,051,289	1,015,530,670
1875.....	2,032,235,300	86,863,178	1,030,277,099
1876.....	1,963,422,100	93,920,619	935,008,844
1877.....	2,178,934,646	93,150,286	1,035,571,078
1878.....	2,302,254,950	100,956,260	913,975,920
1879.....	2,437,482,300	102,260,950	1,234,127,719
1880.....	2,718,193,501	120,926,286	1,361,497,704
1881.....	2,066,029,570	123,388,070	1,470,957,290
1882.....	2,699,394,496	126,568,529	1,469,693,393
1883.....	2,629,319,088	130,633,556	1,280,765,937
1884.....	2,992,880,000	136,292,766	1,184,311,520
1885.....	3,015,439,000	135,876,080	1,143,146,759
1886.....	2,842,579,000	141,859,656	1,162,161,910
1887.....	2,660,457,000	141,821,315	1,204,289,370

Especial attention is called to the above table of Recapitulation. It shows that in 1867, 65,636,000 acres in cultivation produced 1,329,729,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, which sold for \$1,284,000,000; while in 1887, twenty years subsequent, 141,821,000 acres produced 2,660,457,000 bushels, which sold for only \$1,204,289,000. That is, the product for 1867, from less than one-half as many acres and half the amount, brought the farmer \$79,711,000 more. It is impossible to charge this wholesale destruction of values to overproduction. It was a want of ability to purchase, caused by a shrinking volume of currency, and nothing else. In 1867 we had \$52 per capita of population, in 1887 we had less than \$7.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

VALUES OF COTTONS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1866 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Year ending June 30—	Colored.		Uncolored.		Other manufac-tures of.	Total.
	Yards.	Dollars.	Yards.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1866.....	405,908	88,742	3,041,715	718,006	973,427	1,780,175
1867.....	674,426	139,964	6,020,731	1,142,451	3,325,820	4,608,235
1868.....	2,979,275	531,669	10,839,177	1,551,339	2,788,046	4,871,054
1869.....	*	*	*	*	5,874,222	5,874,222
1870.....	6,064,715	1,035,469	8,276,384	1,345,988	1,405,825	3,787,282
1871.....	5,083,923	724,841	14,832,931	1,776,694	1,056,601	3,558,136
1872.....	2,844,888	458,998	8,859,191	1,317,719	527,613	2,304,330
1873.....	3,585,629	596,912	10,187,145	1,655,116	695,500	2,947,528
1874.....	4,625,180	668,781	13,247,142	1,681,209	745,850	3,095,840
1875.....	7,593,723	939,061	21,224,020	2,313,279	819,551	4,071,882
1876.....	16,488,214	1,455,462	59,3,9,267	5,313,738	952,778	7,722,978
1877.....	29,601,304	2,404,131	76,769,147	6,437,223	1,314,480	10,235,843
1878.....	37,765,313	2,959,910	88,528,192	7,053,463	1,423,287	11,438,660
1879.....	45,110,058	3,209,285	84,081,319	6,288,131	1,356,534	10,853,950
1880.....	37,758,166	2,956,760	68,821,557	5,834,541	1,190,117	9,981,418
1881.....	68,184,293	4,983,342	80,399,154	6,624,374	1,963,701	13,571,387
1882.....	29,525,672	2,326,319	114,993,402	9,351,713	1,544,947	13,222,979
1883.....	34,066,292	2,648,278	103,634,459	8,629,723	1,673,144	12,951,145
1884.....	35,441,296	2,579,866	99,750,450	7,503,361	1,801,984	11,885,211
1885.....	32,738,123	2,230,567	114,806,595	7,919,670	1,686,354	11,636,591
1886.....	51,293,373	3,149,091	142,547,980	9,231,170	1,579,673	13,959,934
1887.....	67,793,013	4,003,772	136,809,074	9,256,486	1,669,084	14,939,342
1888.....	54,446,936	3,522,612	115,769,679	7,812,947	1,677,630	13,013,189
1889.....	40,856,329	2,885,373	77,595,862	5,577,401	1,749,870	10,212,644

\*Not separately stated; included in "other manufactures of."

QUANTITY OF IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD BARS PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.  
[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

Calendar year.	Production.			Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports, foreign and domestic.	Retained for home consumption.
	Iron.	Steel.	Total.					
1867.....	Tons. 410,319	Tons. 2,277	Tons. 412,596	1868.....	Tons. 151,097	Tons. 563,693	Tons. 710	Tons. 562,983
1868.....	445,972	6,451	452,423	1869.....	237,704	690,127	564	689,563
1869.....	521,371	8,616	529,987	1870.....	279,766	809,753	885	808,868
1870.....	523,214	30,357	553,571	1871.....	458,056	1,011,627	1,341	1,010,286
1871.....	658,467	34,152	692,919	1872.....	531,537	1,224,156	4,484	1,219,672
1872.....	808,866	83,991	892,857	1873.....	357,631	1,250,488	7,147	1,243,341
1873.....	679,520	115,192	794,712	1874.....	148,920	943,632	7,313	936,319
1874.....	521,847	129,414	651,261	1875.....	42,082	993,343	14,199	979,144
1875.....	447,901	259,699	707,600	1876.....	4,708	712,308	13,554	698,754
1876.....	417,114	368,269	785,383	1877.....	30	785,413	6,403	779,310
1877.....	296,911	385,865	682,776	1878.....	11	682,787	8,426	674,361
1878.....	288,294	499,817	788,111	1879.....	2,611	790,722	7,126	783,596
1879.....	375,143	618,851	993,994	1880.....	152,791	1,146,785	2,363	1,144,422
1880.....	440,859	864,353	1,305,212	1881.....	302,294	1,607,506	4,274	1,603,282
1881.....	436,233	1,210,285	1,646,518	1882.....	295,666	1,942,184	4,192	1,937,992
1882.....	203,459	1,304,392	1,507,851	1883.....	118,062	1,625,913	34,089	1,591,824
1883.....	57,995	1,156,910	1,214,905	1884.....	7,971	1,222,876	32,465	1,190,411
1884.....	22,822	999,366	1,022,188	1885.....	4,203	1,026,391	11,113	1,015,278
1885.....	13,228	963,750	976,978	1886.....	10,507	987,485	3,971	983,514
1886.....	21,143	1,579,395	1,600,538	1887.....	77,043	1,677,381	3,701	1,673,880
1887.....	20,591	2,119,049	2,139,640	1888.....	137,024	2,276,664	5,697	2,270,967
1888.....	12,725	1,390,976	1,403,701	1889.....	24,277	1,427,978	7,405	1,420,573

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

QUANTITIES OF WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1864 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports.			Retained for home consumption.
					Domes-tic.	Foreign.	Total.	
1864.....	142,000,000	1865.....	Pounds. 44,420,475	Pounds. 186,420,375	Pounds. 466,182	Pounds. 679,281	Pounds. 1,145,463	Pounds. 185,274,912
1865.....	155,000,000	1866.....	226,287,988	1866.....	852,045	852,045	1,825,120	224,462,868
1866.....	160,000,000	1867.....	38,158,382	1867.....	307,418	307,418	927,032	197,231,330
1867.....	168,000,000	1868.....	25,467,336	1868.....	558,435	2,801,852	3,360,287	190,107,949
1868.....	180,000,000	1869.....	39,275,926	1869.....	444,387	342,417	786,804	218,489,122
1869.....	162,900,000	1870.....	49,230,199	1870.....	152,892	1,710,053	1,862,945	209,367,254
1870.....	160,000,000	1871.....	68,058,028	1871.....	25,195	1,305,311	1,330,506	226,727,522
1871.....	150,000,000	1872.....	126,507,409	1872.....	140,515	2,343,937	2,484,442	274,022,967
1872.....	158,000,000	1873.....	85,496,049	1873.....	75,129	7,040,386	7,115,515	236,380,534
1873.....	170,000,000	1874.....	42,939,541	1874.....	319,600	6,816,157	7,135,757	205,803,784
1874.....	181,000,000	1875.....	41,901,760	1875.....	178,034	3,567,627	3,745,661	232,156,099
1875.....	192,000,000	1876.....	41,642,836	1876.....	104,768	1,518,426	1,623,194	235,019,642
1876.....	200,000,000	1877.....	42,171,192	1877.....	79,599	3,088,957	3,168,556	239,002,636
1877.....	208,250,000	1878.....	48,449,079	1878.....	347,854	5,952,221	6,300,075	250,399,004
1878.....	211,000,000	1879.....	39,005,155	1879.....	250,005,155	60,784	4,104,616	245,839,755
1879.....	232,500,000	1880.....	128,131,747	1880.....	360,631,747	191,551	3,648,520	356,791,676
1880.....	240,000,000	1881.....	55,964,236	1881.....	295,964,236	71,455	5,507,534	5,578,989
1881.....	272,000,000	1882.....	67,801,744	1882.....	339,861,744	116,179	3,831,836	390,385,247
1882.....	290,000,000	1883.....	70,575,478	1883.....	360,575,478	64,474	4,010,043	355,500,961
1883.....	300,000,000	1884.....	78,350,051	1884.....	378,350,051	10,393	2,304,701	376,035,557
1884.....	308,000,000	1885.....	70,596,170	1885.....	378,596,170	88,006	3,115,339	375,392,855
1885.....	302,000,000	1886.....	129,084,958	1886.....	431,084,958	146,423	6,534,426	6,680,849
1886.....	285,							

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

QUANTITIES OF CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS FROM 1852 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.  
(Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Louisiana.	Other Southern States.
1852-'53	368,129,600		18,173,000	25,700,000
1853-'54	495,156,000		29,998,000	31,000,000
1854-'55	385,227,000		29,498,000	23,113,620
1855-'56	254,569,000		22,000,000	15,274,140
1856-'57	81,373,000		5,987,000	4,882,380
1857-'58	307,666,700		14,303,000	19,578,790
1858-'59	414,796,000		18,298,000	24,887,760
1859-'60	255,115,750		11,534,000	17,853,100
1860-'61	265,063,000		9,661,000	18,414,550
1861-'62	528,321,500		11,509,000	34,216,000
1862-'63	96,840,000		6,200,000	7,619,000
1863-'64	84,500,000		560,000	2,303,000
1864-'65	10,800,000		400,000	765,000
1865-'66	19,900,000		780,000	1,128,000
1866-'67	42,900,000		7,500,000	2,570,000
1867-'68	41,400,000		10,120,000	2,800,000
1868-'69	95,051,225		5,750,000	5,636,920
1869-'70	99,452,940		5,380,000	5,724,256
1870-'71	168,878,592		9,426,000	10,281,419
1871-'72	146,906,125		9,446,000	10,019,953
1872-'73	125,346,493		9,486,000	8,898,640
1873-'74	103,241,119		5,399,000	8,203,914
1874-'75	134,504,691		7,736,000	11,516,828
1875-'76	163,418,070		9,062,000	10,870,546
1876-'77	190,672,570		8,688,000	12,024,108
1877-'78	147,101,941		11,940,000	14,237,280
1878-'79	239,478,753		11,402,000	13,218,404
1879-'80	198,962,278		8,915,000	12,189,190
1880-'81	272,982,899		12,320,000	15,255,029
1881-'82	159,874,950		11,200,000	9,601,104
1882-'83	303,066,258		15,680,000	15,716,755
1883-'84	287,712,230		15,232,000	15,277,316
1884-'85	211,402,963		14,560,000	11,761,608
1885-'86	286,626,486		16,128,000	17,863,732
1886-'87	181,123,872		10,158,400	10,254,894
1887-'88	353,855,877		22,048,320	21,980,241

The teachings of a false political economy, utterly at variance with true progress, has led to the enactment of legislation that is discriminating in its effects and favors one class at the expense of all others. The time has come when economic theories must take a stride forward and keep pace with the development of modern science and general intelligence.

The question is now distinctly presented whether the people of the United States are to govern themselves through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrage or whether the money of the speculative class is to control the selection of such representatives as dictate the policy of the nation; whether the honest and patriotic sentiments of the people will rule or bribery, fraud and corruption.

The word bond, as applied to evidence of American indebtedness, is a most appropriate one. Bonds are the shackles which bind American citizens in a system of slavery to the money lords.

The nation which can show the most enormous massing of wealth can also show the most abject poverty. The one is the usual accompaniment of the other. Great wealth cannot be massed except it be taken from the thousands who created it to be centered in the hands of the few who hold it. Every unusual luxury enjoyed by one represents its equivalent in destitution and suffering by many.

The walls of sectional prejudice are being rapidly battered down by the power of intelligence, and rapidly a common interest is binding in bonds of brotherly attachment the farmers of the North and those of the South. Let us hope that the meeting last December will complete the unification, and that we may announce to the world that again the Union is complete, the Nation inseparable.

When conditions are such that labor must go from monopolist to millionaire pleading, "Please for the sake of charity, give me leave to work," it is a dark hour for the land where it is so.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

VALUE AND PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1850 TO 1888.

[From the Official Reports of the Bureau of Statistics.]

Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products to total domestic exports.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.
1850	\$136,946,912	\$123,825,808	90.44
1851	196,689,718	165,828,736	85.69
1852	192,368,984	144,037,465	74.85
1853	213,417,697	176,589,419	82.74
1854	252,047,806	195,258,953	77.48
1855	246,708,553	175,385,328	71.09
1856	310,586,330	248,091,084	79.91
1857	338,985,065	260,139,925	76.75
1858	293,758,279	232,478,953	79.49
1859	335,894,383	258,449,990	76.96
1860	373,189,274	295,081,484	78.61
1861	228,699,486	180,516,442	82.46
1862	213,069,519	160,821,597	75.50
1863	305,884,998	215,273,568	70.36
1864	320,035,199	183,356,276	57.29
1865	323,743,187	207,232,749	64.01
1866	550,684,277	416,157,242	75.58
1867	438,577,312	330,413,246	75.35
1868	454,301,713	319,004,531	70.22
1869	413,761,115	311,756,665	75.32
1870	499,092,143	391,269,605	79.01
1871	562,518,651	397,963,220	70.75
1872	549,219,718	407,141,706	74.13
1873	649,132,563	493,962,697	76.00
1874	693,039,054	550,043,638	79.37
1875	643,094,767	479,893,212	74.63
1876	644,956,406	514,339,866	81.30
1877	676,115,592	517,737,998	76.58
1878	722,779,499	592,475,813	81.98
1879	699,538,742	543,691,174	77.72
1880	823,846,353	685,867,737	83.24
1881	883,925,947	730,046,360	82.59
1882	733,239,732	552,216,511	75.31
1883	804,223,632	619,269,449	77.00
1884	724,964,854	536,315,318	73.98
1885	726,682,946	530,172,966	72.96
1886	665,964,529	484,954,595	72.82
1887	703,022,923	523,073,774	74.40
1888	683,862,236	500,785,314	73.24

## THE FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The annual report of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the acreage of forest lands in the States and Territories as follows:

Maine	12,000,000
New Hampshire	3,000,000
Massachusetts	1,389,500
Rhode Island	163,528
Connecticut	650,000
Vermont	1,990,000
New York	8,000,000
New Jersey	2,330,000
Pennsylvania	7,000,000
Delaware	300,000
Maryland	2,000,000
Virginia	13,000,000
North Carolina	18,000,000
South Carolina	13,000,000
Georgia	18,000,000
Florida	20,000,000
Alabama	17,000,000
Mississippi	13,000,000
Louisiana	13,000,000
Texas	40,000,000
Michigan	14,000,000
Wisconsin	17,000,000
Minnesota	30,000,000
Ohio	4,258,767
Indiana	4,300,606
Illinois	3,500,000
West Virginia	9,000,000
Kentucky	12,800,000
Tennessee	16,000,000
Arkansas	28,000,000
Iowa	2,300,000
Dakota	3,000,000
Nebraska	1,550,000
Kansas	3,500,000
Wyoming	7,800,000
Colorado	10,630,000
New Mexico	8,000,000
Idaho	10,234,000
Nevada	2,000,000
Utah	4,000,000
Arizona	10,000,000
Washington	20,000,000
Oregon	20,000,000
California	20,000,000

A government that fosters three thousand banks, by furnishing them with currency at 1 per cent per annum, loans them sixty millions more of the people's money without interest or cost, when it knows the banks are making the people pay them interest on their own money. A government which tolerates such things can not be a government for and by the people, but is a government of robbers, and is unworthy of support, save by robbers themselves.

Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the powers of the people. I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning to despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the Government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they now possess, and when surrendered their liberty will be lost.—A. Lincoln.

All that is required with respect to property is to obtain it honestly, and not employ it criminally; but it is always criminally employed when it is made a criterion for exclusive rights.—Thomas Paine in *Rights of Man*.

The success of the Farmers' Alliance means the emancipation of the farmers' and laborers' wives, daughters, and mothers from the isolated slavery that now environs them.

## COTTON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 24 YEARS.

Years ending August 31.	Crop in Bales.	U. S. consumption in Bales.	Exports in Bales.	Average net weight per Bale.	Average price per pound Middling Up-lands in N. Y.	Average price per pound in Liverpool.
1865-66.....	2,269,316	666,100	1,554,664	441	43.20	15.30
1866-67.....	2,097,254	770,030	1,557,054	444	31.59	10.98
1867-68.....	2,519,554	906,636	1,655,816	445	24.85	10.52
1868-69.....	2,366,467	926,374	1,465,880	444	29.01	12.12
1869-70.....	3,122,557	865,160	2,206,480	440	23.98	9.89
1870-71.....	4,352,317	1,110,196	3,160,009	442	16.95	8.55
1871-72.....	2,974,351	1,237,330	1,957,314	443	20.48	10.78
1872-73.....	3,930,508	1,201,127	2,679,986	444	18.15	9.65
1873-74.....	4,170,388	1,305,943	2,840,981	444	17.	8.36
1874-75.....	3,832,991	1,193,005	2,684,708	440	15.	7.67
1875-76.....	4,632,313	1,351,870	3,234,244	444	13.	6.61
1876-77.....	4,474,069	1,428,013	3,030,835	440	11.73	6.29
1877-78.....	4,773,865	1,480,022	3,360,254	450	11.28	6.29
1878-79.....	5,074,155	1,558,329	3,481,004	447	10.83	6.16
1879-80.....	5,761,252	1,789,978	3,885,003	454	12.02	6.94
1880-81.....	6,605,750	1,938,937	4,589,346	460	11.34	6.48
1881-82.....	5,456,048	1,964,535	3,582,622	450	12.16	6.70
1882-83.....	6,949,756	2,073,006	4,766,597	470	10.63	5.90
1883-84.....	5,713,200	1,876,683	3,916,581	462	10.64	6.03
1884-85.....	5,706,165	1,753,125	3,947,972	460	10.54	5.76
1885-86.....	6,575,691	2,162,544	4,336,203	463	9.44	5.14
1886-87.....	6,505,087	2,111,532	4,445,202	464	10.25	5.42
1887-88.....	7,046,833	2,257,247	4,627,502	467	10.27	5.51
1888-89.....	6,938,290	2,314,091	4,742,347	472	10.71	5.73

## CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1887.

Years.	Total consumption.	Imported.	Domestic.
1860.....	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
1861.....	415,281	296,250	119,031
1862.....	432,411	241,420	122,399
1863.....	284,308	231,398	52,910
1864.....	220,660	192,660	28,000
1865.....	350,809	345,809	5,000
1866.....	391,678	383,178	8,500
1867.....	400,568	378,068	22,500
1868.....	469,533	446,533	23,000
1869.....	492,899	447,899	45,000
1870.....	530,692	483,892	46,800
1871.....	633,314	553,714	79,600
1872.....	637,373	567,573	66,800
1873.....	652,025	592,725	59,300
1874.....	710,369	661,869	48,500
1875.....	685,352	621,852	63,500
1876.....	638,369	561,369	77,000
1877.....	666,194	577,194	89,000
1878.....	685,670	614,170	71,500
1879.....	743,174	631,174	112,000
1880.....	819,341	730,519	88,822
1881.....	918,345	790,978	127,367
1882.....	942,890	866,517	76,373
1883.....	1,851,015	908,717	142,298
1884.....	1,116,847	981,404	135,443
1885.....	1,097,445	996,569	100,876
1886.....	1,195,466	1,060,308	135,158
1887.....	1,217,634	1,132,240	85,394

## CONSUMPTION OF MOLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1887.

Years.	Total consumption.	Imported.	Domestic.
1860.....	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1861.....	47,318,877	47,24,205	18,594,672
1862.....	40,191,556	20,383,556	19,808,000
1863.....	62,668,400	25,050,400	37,018,000
1864.....	37,569,088	26,569,088	11,000,000
1865.....	32,410,325	28,582,325	3,828,000
1866.....	35,185,038	34,335,038	850,000
1867.....	45,140,110	43,840,110	1,300,000
1868.....	49,776,465	46,776,465	3,000,000
1869.....	55,957,969	52,587,969	3,370,000
1870.....	54,361,092	47,961,092	6,400,000
1871.....	49,323,171	42,723,171	6,600,000
1872.....	52,065,784	45,165,784	10,900,000
1873.....	53,695,203	42,995,203	10,700,000
1874.....	51,485,526	41,985,526	9,500,000
1875.....	48,206,257	39,506,257	8,700,000
1876.....	58,608,734	46,418,734	12,190,000
1877.....	48,809,504	36,459,504	12,350,000
1878.....	39,965,906	27,065,906	11,900,000
1879.....	43,812,509	28,662,509	15,150,000
1880.....	48,704,682	34,504,682	14,200,000
1881.....	41,986,677	25,986,677	16,000,000
1882.....	49,100,748	37,160,748	12,000,000
1883.....	48,403,063	29,436,310	18,966,755
1884.....	48,737,995	30,342,679	18,395,316
1885.....	41,363,043	26,709,435	14,653,608
1886.....	57,986,358	36,477,626	21,508,732
1887.....	49,761,793	37,392,799	12,368,994

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.  
From the preliminary report of the Tenth Census upon the specific cotton manufacture of the United States, Jan., 1881.

States.	Number of looms.	Number of spindles.	Number of bales used.	Persons employed.	Countries to which exported.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Alabama.....	1,060	55,072	14,887	1,600	Aust'a-Hungary.....	2,625,745	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	28	2,015	720	64	Belgium.....	62,535,574	55,144,075	65,395,230
Connecticut....	18,036	931,538	107,877	15,497	Denmark.....	687,346	5,078,897	4,356,273
Delaware.....	823	48,858	7,512	695	France.....	200,821,631	233,045,151	196,098,231
Florida.....	.....	816	350	33	Germany.....	284,717,581	280,832,199	280,312,012
Georgia.....	4,713	200,974	67,874	6,678	England.....	1,214,421,213	1,346,714,705	1,407,228,290
Illinois.....	24	4,860	2,261	281	Scotland.....	7,044,018	6,299,132	12,034,123
Indiana.....	776	33,396	11,558	720	Ireland.....	775,767	3,743,503	.....
Kentucky.....	73	9,022	4,215	359	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	117,632
Louisiana....	120	6,096	1,354	108	B. West Ind. and British Honduras:	480	.....	.....
Maine.....	15,978	696,685	112,361	11,318	Brit. Poss. in N. America.....	18,712,718	23,951,898	26,026,138
Maryland.....	2,325	123,014	46,947	4,159	Italy.....	55,236,578	36,611,161	55,187,603
Massachusetts	94,788	4,495,290	578,590	62,794	Mexico.....	10,517,415	5,975,330	5,707,174
Michigan.....	131	12,120	600	208	Netherlands.....	15,835,790	21,867,361	13,862,359
Mississippi...	704	26,172	6,411	748	Portugal.....	146,762	.....	.....
Missouri.....	341	19,312	6,399	515	Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.....	.....	.....	578
N. Hampshire....	25,487	1,008,521	172,746	16,657	Russia.....	92,461,607	75,633,369	108,398,899
New Jersey .....	3,344	232,305	20,569	4,658	Spain.....	84,207,164	69,249,434	84,665,544
New York ....	12,822	578,512	70,014	10,710	Cuba.....	.....	2,105	.....
N. Carolina ...	1,960	102,767	27,508	3,428	Sweden and Norway.....	7,192,303	5,180,568	4,654,540
Ohio.....	42	14,328	10,597	563	S. America.....	98,662	128,442	76,199
Pennsylvania	10,541	446,379	86,355	11,871	Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	30,274	1,649,295	161,694	22,228	Total.....	2,058,037,444	2,169,457,330	2,264,120,826
S. Carolina...	1,776	92,788	33,099	2,195				
Tennessee....	1,068	46,268	11,699	1,312				
Texas.....	71	2,648	246	71				
Utah.....	14	432	.....	29				
Vermont.....	1,180	55,088	7,404	735				
Virginia.....	1,324	44,336	11,461	1,112				
Wisconsin ...	400	10,240	3,173	282				

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.  
[From the Official Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establish- ments.	Capital.	Number of hands em- ployed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
The United States.....	253,840	2,790,223,506	2,738,930	947,919,674	3,394,340,029	5,369,667,706
1 Alabama.....	2,070	\$9,668,008	10,019	\$2,500,504	\$8,470,206	\$13,565,504
2 Arizona.....	66	272,600	220	111,180	380,023	615,665
3 Arkansas.....	1,202	2,953,130	4,556	925,358	4,382,080	6,756,159
4 California.....	5,885	61,243,784	43,799	21,070,585	72,607,709	116,227,973
5 Colorado.....	599	4,311,714	5,074	2,314,427	8,777,262	14,260,159
6 Connecticut.....	4,488	120,480,275	112,915	43,501,518	102,769,341	185,680,211
7 Dakota.....	251	771,428	868	339,375	2,373,970	1,523,761
8 Delaware.....	746	15,655,822	12,638	4,267,349	20,514,438	12,828,461
9 District of Columbia.....	971	5,552,526	7,146	3,924,612	11,882,316	5,365,400
10 Florida.....	426	3,210,680	5,504	1,270,875	3,040,119	5,546,448
11 Georgia.....	3,593	20,672,410	24,875	5,252,952	24,010,239	36,447,448
12 Idaho.....	162	677,215	388	136,326	844,874	1,271,317
13 Illinois.....	14,549	140,652,066	144,727	57,429,085	289,826,907	414,864,673
14 Indiana.....	11,198	65,742,962	69,508	21,960,888	100,260,892	148,006,411
15 Iowa.....	6,921	33,987,886	28,372	9,725,962	48,704,311	71,045,926
16 Kansas.....	2,803	11,192,315	12,064	3,999,599	21,407,941	30,790,212
17 Kentucky.....	5,328	45,813,039	37,391	11,657,844	47,461,890	75,483,377
18 Louisiana.....	1,553	11,462,468	12,167	4,358,841	14,442,506	24,205,183
19 Maine.....	4,481	49,984,571	52,949	13,621,538	51,119,286	79,825,393
20 Maryland.....	6,787	58,735,684	74,942	18,904,065	66,923,630	106,771,393
21 Massachusetts.....	14,352	303,800,185	352,255	128,315,362	386,952,655	631,511,484
22 Michigan.....	8,873	92,930,959	77,591	25,318,682	92,852,969	150,692,025
23 Minnesota.....	3,493	31,004,811	21,212	8,613,194	55,660,681	76,065,198
24 Mississippi.....	1,479	4,727,600	5,827	1,192,645	4,669,658	7,495,802
25 Missouri.....	8,592	72,507,844	63,995	24,309,716	110,698,392	165,384,005
26 Montana.....	196	899,390	578	318,759	1,006,442	1,835,867
27 Nebraska.....	1,403	4,881,150	4,793	1,743,311	8,208,478	12,627,336
28 Nevada.....	184	1,323,300	577	461,807	1,049,794	2,179,626
29 New Hampshire.....	3,181	51,112,263	48,831	14,814,793	43,552,462	73,978,028
30 New Jersey.....	7,128	106,226,593	126,038	46,083,045	165,280,179	254,375,236
31 New Mexico.....	144	463,275	557	218,731	1,284,846	1,284,846
32 New York.....	42,739	514,246,575	531,473	108,634,029	679,578,650	1,080,638,696
33 North Carolina.....	3,802	13,045,639	18,109	2,740,768	13,090,937	20,084,237
34 Ohio.....	20,699	188,939,614	183,609	62,103,800	215,098,026	348,305,390
35 Oregon.....	1,075	6,248,256	3,424	1,636,566	6,933,336	10,879,982
36 Pennsylvania.....	31,225	474,499,993	387,112	134,055,304	462,977,258	744,748,045
37 Rhode Island.....	2,205	75,575,943	62,878	21,355,619	58,103,443	104,103,621
38 South Carolina.....	2,078	11,205,894	22,128	2,836,289	9,885,538	16,738,008
39 Tennessee.....	4,326	20,092,845	22,445	5,254,775	23,710,125	37,074,886
40 Texas.....	2,996	9,245,561	12,159	3,343,087	12,956,269	20,719,928
41 Utah.....	640	2,656,657	2,495	858,863	2,561,737	4,324,992
42 Vermont.....	2,874	23,265,224	17,540	5,164,479	18,330,677	31,354,366
43 Virginia.....	5,710	26,968,990	40,184	7,425,261	32,873,933	51,810,692
44 Washington.....	261	3,202,497	1,147	532,226	1,967,469	3,250,134
45 West Virginia.....	2,375	13,883,390	14,351	4,313,965	13,891,444	22,867,126
46 Wisconsin.....	7,674	73,821,802	57,109	18,814,917	85,796,178	128,245,480
47 Wyoming.....	57	364,673	391	187,798	601,214	898,494
The United States.....	253,840	2,790,223,506	2,738,930	947,919,674	3,364,340,029	5,369,667,706

My agency in procuring the passage of the national banking act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished, the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other, in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—S. P. Chase.

The success of the Farmers' Alliance means the emancipation of the farmers' and laborers' wives, daughters, and mothers from the isolated slavery that now environs them. No intelligent people have ever been enslaved, no ignorant people have been found in any other condition than slavery. The great trouble with the farmers is they cultivate their muscles too much and their brains too little.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.  
Vote for President and Vice-President.

State.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	State.	Cleveland.	Harrison.
Alabama .....	10	.....	Missouri.....	16	.....
Arkansas .....	7	.....	Nebraska.....	5	.....
California .....	.....	8	Nevada.....	.....	3
Colorado .....	.....	3	N. Hampshire .....	4	.....
Connecticut .....	6	.....	New Jersey .....	9	.....
Delaware .....	3	.....	New York .....	36	.....
Florida .....	4	.....	N'th Carolina .....	11	.....
Georgia .....	12	.....	Ohio .....	23	.....
Illinois .....	.....	22	Oregon .....	3	.....
Indiana .....	15	.....	Pennsylvania .....	30	.....
Iowa .....	13	.....	Rhode Island .....	4	.....
Kansas .....	9	.....	S'th Carolina .....	9	.....
Kentucky .....	13	.....	Tennessee .....	12	.....
Louisiana .....	8	.....	Texas .....	13	.....
Maine .....	6	.....	Vermont .....	4	.....
Maryland .....	8	.....	West Virginia .....	6	.....
Massachusetts .....	14	.....	Michigan .....	13	.....
Michigan .....	11	.....	Minnesota .....	7	.....
Minnesota .....	8	.....	Mississippi .....	9	.....
Mississippi .....	10	.....	Totals .....	168	233

FARMERS SHOULD KEEP BOOKS.  
[By Harry Tracy.]

The annual balance sheet of a cotton farmer owning 300 acres of land and cultivating 250 acres, estimating wages at \$20 per month, would show about as follows:	
To farm and improvements.....	\$8,000 00
To stock and implements.....	1,500 00
To provisions and provender .....	500 00
To hire of hands sufficient to secure crop at 20 acres to hand at 83 cents per day	3,665 28
To use of implements, land, improvements, and decline in value of stock, etc.....	400 00
To clothing for family of four persons..	100 00
To doctors bills .....	50 00
To taxes on \$10,000.....	75 00
Total investment.....	\$14,290 28
RECEIPTS.	
By produce 250 acres of cotton 169½ pounds lint cotton per acre, at 9 cents per pound .....	\$3,806 28
Farm, implements, and provisions .....	10,000 00
Totals .....	13,806 28
Net loss to farmer annually.....	\$484 00

## UNITED STATES COTTON CROPS.

Season.	Acres planted.	CROP.	Bales in crop.	Net weight per acre.
		Pounds net.	Net lbs. per acre.	Bales per acre.
1871-72	8,911,000	\$1,317,000,900	148	2,974,000
1872-73	9,560,000	1,746,000,000	182	3,931,000
1873-74	10,816,000	1,850,000,000	171	4,170,000
1874-75	10,982,000	1,686,000,000	153	3,833,000
1875-76	11,635,000	2,059,000,000	177	4,632,000
1876-77	11,500,000	1,972,000,000	171	4,744,000
1877-78	11,825,000	2,148,000,000	181	4,773,865
1878-79	12,240,000	2,268,000,000	185	5,074,155
1879-80	12,680,000	2,615,000,000	206	5,761,252
1880-81	16,123,000	3,038,645,000	188	6,605,750
1881-82	16,851,000	2,455,221,000	145	5,459,048
1882-83	16,276,000	3,266,075,290	206	6,949,756
1883-84	16,780,000	2,639,498,400	157	5,713,200
1884-85	17,426,000	2,624,835,900	150	5,706,165
1885-86	18,370,444	3,044,544,913	165	6,755,601
1886-87	18,587,012	3,018,360,368	162	6,505,087
1887-88	18,961,897	3,290,871,011	173	7,040,833
1888-89	19,302,073	3,275,170,240	169	6,938,920

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Year.	Exports.	Total exports.	Imports.	Excess of imports and exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.		
1870	\$17,555,035	\$7,442,406	\$24,997,4	

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.  
The failures in the United States from 1864 to 1888 were—

Year.	Number.	Liabilities.
1864.....	495	\$8,579,000
1865.....	520	17,625,000
1866.....	632	47,333,000
1867.....	2,780	96,666,000
1868.....	2,608	63,694,000
1869.....	2,799	75,054,000
1870.....	3,551	88,242,000
1871.....	2,915	85,252,000
1872.....	4,069	121,036,000
1873.....	5,183	228,499,000
1874.....	5,830	155,239,000
1875.....	7,740	201,000,000
1876.....	9,092	191,117,000
1877.....	8,872	190,669,000
1878.....	10,478	234,483,132
1879.....	6,658	98,149,053
1880.....	4,735	65,752,000
1881.....	5,582	81,155,932
1882.....	6,738	102,000,000
1883.....	9,184	172,874,172
1884.....	10,968	226,343,427
1885.....	11,211	267,340,264
1886.....	12,292	229,288,238
1887.....	12,042	335,121,888
1888.....	13,348	247,659,956
Total.....	149,061	\$3,633,102,082

The above table will not agree with Bradstreet, because he does not include failures for less than \$10,000. We have included all in the table given, and have added a per cent for failures compromised or settled. This constitutes the sequel to the financial policy of this Government for the past twenty-five years. Don't we want a change?

## STATISTICS OF SILK PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1880.

[From Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.]

Machine twist.....	\$5,891,300
Sewing silk.....	778,250
Floss silk.....	166,935
Dress goods.....	3,896,525
Satin.....	1,100,175
Tie, silks and scarfs.....	547,675
Millinery silks.....	977,495
Broad goods not above enumerated.....	538,655
Handkerchiefs.....	3,583,125
Ribbons.....	5,535,295
Laces.....	406,300
Braids and bindings.....	828,255
Fringes, dress and cloak trimmings.....	3,590,860
Cords, tassels, passementerie and millinery trimmings.....	930,540
Upholstery and military trimmings.....	947,405
Coach laces and carriage trimmings.....	23,470
Fur, hatters' and undertakers' trimmings.....	62,810
Embroideries.....	54,900
Silk value in upholstery and mixed goods.....	123,750
Total.....	\$29,983,630

## PUBLIC LANDS—WHERE THEY ARE.

The following table gives the area in the States and Territories, including Indian lands remaining unsurveyed and private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1888:

Locality.	In acres.	Surveyed up to June 30, 1888.	Indian lands and private claims.
Alabama ....	32,462,115	32,462,115	
Arkansas....	33,410,063	33,410,063	
California ...	100,992,640	72,018,757	28,973,883.
Colorado ....	66,880,000	58,424,196	8,445,804.
Florida.....	37,931,520	30,820,674	7,110,846.
Illinois.....	35,465,093	35,465,093	
Indiana.....	21,637,760	21,637,760	
Iowa.....	35,228,800	35,228,800	
Kansas.....	51,770,240	51,770,240	
Louisiana....	28,731,090	27,067,782	1,663,328.
Michigan....	36,128,640	36,128,640	
Minnesota...	53,459,840	42,328,321	11,131,509.
Mississippi ..	30,179,840	30,179,840	
Missouri.....	41,836,931	41,836,931	
Nebraska....	47,077,359	46,989,039	88,320
Nevada.....	71,737,600	32,816,602	38,920,908
Ohio.....	25,581,976	25,581,976	
Oregon.....	60,975,360	40,336,532	20,638,828
Wisconsin...	34,511,360	34,511,360	
Alaska.....	369,529,600	369,529,600	
Arizona.....	72,906,240	13,804,538	59,101,702
Dakota....	96,596,480	48,638,728	47,947,752
Idaho.....	55,228,160	10,511,767	
Indian Ter....	40,481,600	27,003,990	13,477,610
Montana....	92,016,640	18,604,729	73,411,911
New Mexico	77,568,640	47,347,000	30,221,640
Utah.....	54,064,640	13,089,137	40,975,503
Washington	44,796,160	21,515,931	23,280,229
Wyoming....	62,645,120	47,096,141	15,548,979
Land Strip...	3,672,640	.....	3,672,640
Total .....	1,815,504,147	976,626,672	838,877,475

## WHO OWNS THE COUNTRY.

200 people are worth.....	\$4,000,000,000
400 " " "	4,000,000,000
1,000 " " "	5,000,000,000
2,500 " " "	6,250,000,000
7,000 " " "	7,000,000,000
20,000 " " "	10,000,000,000

31,100 people. Total wealth \$36,250,000,000

This table shows that three-fifths of the entire wealth (\$60,000,000,000) of the United States is owned by one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the population.

There was but two millionaires in 1860, now there are over 31,000. Then there were no tramps; now there are 2,000,000. Comment is unnecessary.

A government that will see its industrial people struggling as ours are now doing beneath a load of debt and taxes too heavy to be longer borne, and not aid them to pay their indebtedness and relieve the burden, is not a government of and by the people, and is not worthy of their support.

Capital and labor are declared to be twin sisters; but, if so, labor seems to be a sort of Cinderella.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending June 30—	Annual interest charge.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury July 1.	Total debt, less cash in Treasury.
1860.....	\$3,443,687	.....	\$64,842,288	\$4,877,886	\$59,964,402
1861.....	5,092,630	.....	90,580,874	2,860,213	87,718,660
1862.....	22,048,509	\$158,591,390	524,176,412	18,863,660	505,312,752
1863.....	41,854,148	411,767,456	1,119,772,138	8,421,401	1,111,350,737
1864.....	78,853,487	455,437,271	1,815,784,370	106,332,093	1,709,452,277
1865.....	137,742,617	458,090,180	2,680,647,869	5,832,013	2,674,815,856
1866*.....	150,977,697	461,616,311	2,844,649,626	88,218,055	2,756,431,571
1867.....	146,068,196	439,969,874	2,773,236,173	137,200,010	2,630,036,163
1868.....	138,892,461	428,218,101	2,678,126,103	169,974,892	2,508,151,211
1869.....	128,459,598	408,401,782	2,611,687,851	130,834,438	2,480,853,413
1870.....	125,523,998	421,131,510	2,588,452,213	155,680,340	1,432,771,783
1871.....	118,784,960	430,508,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956
1872.....	111,949,330	416,565,680	2,353,211,332	106,217,264	2,246,994,068
1873.....	103,988,463	403,530,431	2,253,251,338	103,470,798	2,149,780,530
1874.....	98,049,804	472,069,332	2,234,402,993	129,020,933	2,105,462,060
1875.....	98,796,004	509,543,128	2,251,600,468	147,541,315	2,104,149,533
1876.....	96,855,690	498,182,411	2,232,284,531	142,243,361	2,090,041,170
1877.....	95,104,269	465,807,196	2,180,395,067	119,469,726	2,060,925,340
1878.....	93,160,643	476,764,031	2,205,301,392	186,025,961	2,019,275,431
1879.....	94,654,472	455,875,682	2,256,205,892	256,823,612	1,999,382,280
1880.....	83,773,778	410,835,742	2,245,495,072	249,080,167	1,996,414,905
1881.....	79,633,981	388,800,815	2,120,415,370	201,083,623	1,919,326,748
1882.....	75,018,695	422,721,954	2,069,013,570	249,363,415	1,819,650,154
1883.....	57,360,111	438,241,789	1,918,312,994	243,289,520	1,675,023,474
1884.....	51,436,709	538,111,163	1,884,171,728	345,389,903	1,538,781,825
1885.....	47,926,432	584,308,868	1,830,528,924	391,985,928	1,438,542,995
1886.....	47,014,133	663,712,928	1,863,964,873	488,612,429	1,375,352,444
1887.....	49,387,509	536,103,148	1,783,438,698	492,917,173	1,290,521,525
1888.....	41,780,529	595,798,564	1,700,771,948	482,433,917	1,218,338,031
1889.....	38,991,935	688,350,213	1,705,992,320	540,407,664	1,165,584,656
Total.....	41,001,484	764,420,321	1,618,941,369	625,067,725	1,060,950,677

\*Year ending August 31.

\$2,503,726,049 paid as interest. \$36,427,000 paid as premiums.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SALT INDUSTRY, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS REPORTS OF 1870 AND 1880, FOR THE PRINCIPAL SALT-PRODUCING STATES.

	Number of establishments.		Capital employed.		Bushels of salt produced.	
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## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1880.  
[From the Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.				1870.	Total debt per capita, 1880.
	Net State debt.	Net County debt.	Net Municipal debt.	Total debt.	Total debt.	
The United States.....	\$234,436,261	\$123,877,686	\$698,270,199	\$1,056,584,146	\$868,676,758	21.07
Alabama.....	9,071,765	1,703,206	3,953,514	14,728,545	13,277,154	11.67
Arkansas.....	4,039,737	3,135,749	763,298	7,938,784	4,151,152	9.89
California.....	3,306,614	7,312,489	6,136,585	16,755,688	18,089,082	19.38
Colorado.....	212,814	2,492,441	889,041	3,594,296	681,158	18.49
Connecticut.....	4,967,600	101,409	16,932,661	22,001,661	17,088,906	35.33
Delaware.....	889,750	44,000	1,421,835	2,346,585	526,125	16.01
Florida.....	1,134,880	435,993	1,055,636	2,626,509	2,185,838	9.75
Georgia.....	9,951,500	181,790	9,548,613	19,681,903	21,753,712	12.76
Illinois.....	No debt.	14,181,134	30,999,788	45,189,922	42,191,869	14.68
Indiana.....	4,998,178	4,048,054	9,307,505	18,353,737	7,818,710	9.28
Iowa.....	370,435	2,992,573	4,599,759	7,962,797	8,043,133	4.90
Kansas.....	1,087,700	7,950,921	6,967,232	16,005,853	6,442,282	16.07
Kentucky.....	1,089,856	5,877,043	8,010,982	14,977,881	18,953,484	9.08
Louisiana.....	23,437,640	1,107,951	18,320,361	42,865,952	53,087,441	45.60
Maine.....	4,682,741	451,809	17,272,300	22,406,850	16,624,624	34.53
Maryland.....	7,627,668	1,377,325	1,891,013	10,896,006	29,032,577	11.65
Massachusetts.....	20,159,478	1,371,213	69,753,222	91,283,913	69,211,538	51.19
Michigan.....	No debt.	896,700	7,906,444	8,803,144	6,725,231	5.38
Minnesota.....	2,565,000	901,412	5,099,652	8,476,064	2,788,797	10.86
Mississippi.....	379,485	1,134,763	498,942	2,013,190	2,594,415	1.78
Missouri.....	16,259,000	11,923,312	29,249,010	57,431,322	46,909,865	26.48
Nebraska.....	375,582	5,120,362	1,929,813	7,425,757	2,089,264	16.41
Nevada.....	891,017	133,506	1,024,523	1,986,093	16.45	
New Hampshire.....	3,561,200	779,034	6,383,936	10,724,170	11,153,373	30.91
New Jersey.....	813,675	6,658,463	42,064,964	49,547,102	22,854,304	43.80
New York.....	7,536,732	12,399,308	198,787,274	218,723,314	159,808,234	43.03
North Carolina.....	5,706,616	1,524,654	963,336	8,194,607	32,474,036	5.85
Ohio.....	5,732,500	2,962,649	40,058,805	48,753,954	22,241,988	15.24
Oregon.....	511,376	211,767	125,359	848,502	218,486	4.86
Pennsylvania.....	20,716,285	9,781,384	83,537,090	114,034,759	89,027,131	26.63
Rhode Island.....	1,832,463	11,270,327	13,102,790	13,345,938	5,938,642	47.38
South Carolina.....	6,639,171	1,573,859	5,132,908	13,075,229	13,41	
Tennessee.....	27,440,431	3,060,545	6,886,924	37,387,900	48,827,191	24.25
Texas.....	5,566,928	2,499,287	3,538,698	11,604,913	1,613,907	7.29
Vermont.....	4,000	23,421	4,324,747	4,352,168	3,594,700	13.10
Virginia.....	29,345,226	1,283,574	11,471,002	42,099,802	55,921,255	27.83
West Virginia.....	No debt.	592,780	920,644	1,513,424	561,767	2.45
Wisconsin.....	2,252,057	2,292,254	7,331,681	11,875,992	5,903,532	9.03
The States.....	234,257,083	121,285,690	675,348,407	1,030,891,186	865,466,225	.....
Territories.						
Arizona.....		356,217	24,284	377,501	10,500	9.33
Dakota.....		96,570	37,290	998,860	5,761	7.39
District of Columbia.....		.....	22,675,459	22,675,459	2,596,545	127.66
Idaho.....	88,381	143,742	3,196	235,319	222,621	7.22
Montana.....	64,677	659,666	35,552	759,925	278,719	19.41
New Mexico.....		84,872	.....	84,872	7,560	7.71
Utah.....	9,120	15,132	91,999	116,251	.....	.81
Washington.....		204,384	34,927	239,311	88,827	3.19
Wyoming.....	17,000	169,377	19,085	205,462	.....	9.88
The Territories.....	179,178	2,591,990	22,921,792	25,692,960	3,210,533	.....
The United States.....	234,436,261	123,877,686	698,270,199	1,056,584,146	868,676,758	21.07

Does farming pay? Yes, but it pays the man that don't farm.

Nothing is cheap to one producer that is made so at the expense of another.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES, IN CIRCULATION NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

General Stock Coined or Issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in Circulation.
\$619,640,450	\$243,955,379	\$375,685,071
343,638,001	283,539,521	60,098,480
70,028,781	22,737,900	53,890,881
155,863,052	74,925,823	120,937,229
279,648,317	2,328,373	277,319,944
346,681,016	17,303,501	329,377,515
202,023,415	5,211,415	196,812,000
2,024,123,032	610,001,912	1,414,121,120

This table shows the deception practised by the Government in order to deceive the people as to the amount of currency in circulation. On another page will be found the actual amount within a few millions, which the reader will please examine in connection with this. The Director of the Mint in his report gives the amount of gold and silver coin in the United States on this date to have been \$1,039,907,232; the Controller's report gives the greenbacks \$346,681,016; National Bank notes \$201,866,763; total, \$1,588,455,011.

The amount of currency being all told \$1,588,455,011. Let us see where it is.

In United States Treasury..... \$610,001,912

Fractional currency, old demand notes, etc., long since lost but still counted as currency..... 18,291,121

Reserves in National banks provided for by law..... 270,064,172

Reserves in other banks on \$2,127,001,348 in deposits reckoned at 10 per cent..... 212,700,134

Excess of exports of gold and silver, as per report..... 67,678,460

Total..... \$1,178,735,799

This is all the currency of the Nation, because when gold or silver certificates are issued, that amount of silver coin or gold coin and bullion must be locked up in the Treasury. These certificates simply take the place of other currency, and do not increase the amount in the least, excepting for gold bullion, which cuts no figure. The treasurer first counts the gold coin in circulation and then adds the certificates. He can't do that any more than the farmer can sell cider and drink it besides.

This leaves a balance among the people of \$409,719,212.

The above calculations are from official statements, and should be correct. From this \$409,719,212 must be deducted all the gold, silver and paper money lost or destroyed, or used in manufactures during the past twenty-five years. This has to be estimated. Good statisticians place that amount about as follows:

Gold and silver..... \$60,000,000  
Paper..... 100,000,000

Total..... \$160,000,000

This includes what has been taken out of the country and not entered at the custom houses. We will take but 50 per cent. of it, or 80 millions. This leaves but \$329,719,212 in circulation, or \$5.07 per capita. By dividing the amount in circulation in 1866, by the population at that time, and we find \$52.01 per capita. Read this carefully, and perhaps you will discover the cause of our hard times.

Amount and kind of currency June 30, 1866, was as follows:

One year notes of 1867..... \$8,908,341 00

Two year notes of 1868..... 9,415,250 00

Compound interest notes..... 159,012,140 00

Seven-thirty notes..... 806,251,550 00

Temporary loan, ten days..... 120,176,196 00

Certificates of indebtedness..... 26,391,000 00

United States notes (greenbacks)..... 400,891,368 00

Fractional currency..... 27,070,876 00

Gold certificates..... 10,713,180 00

National bank notes..... 294,579,315 00

Total..... \$1,863,409,216 00

While the workers and producers are complaining of poverty and an inadequate return for their labors, the banks and corporations never made money faster. Put this and that together, and what is the natural conclusion.

What is the chief end of man? According to the capitalistic catechism it is to make money for financial speculators to gobble by legislative trickery.

"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce."—James A. Garfield.

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT IF PAID IN FARM PRODUCTS.  
Debt in 1866, \$2,783,000,000. Debt in 1889, \$1,693,000,000.

PRODUCTS NECESSARY TO PAY THE DEBT AS PER PRICES AT THAT TIME.	Amount, 1866.	Amount, 1889.	Showing actual increase of—
Beef—barrels	129,000,000	211,625,000	82,625,000
Pork—barrels	87,000,000	141,083,333	54,083,333
Wheat—bushels	1,007,000,000	2,156,250,000	1,149,250,000
Oats—bushels	3,262,350,000	5,642,666,000	2,380,316,000
Corn—bushels	2,218,000,000	3,761,000,000	1,543,000,000
Cotton—pounds, 1867.	7,092,000,000	16,930,000,000	9,838,000,000
Coal—tons	213,307,000	483,800,000	270,493,000
Bar-iron—tons	24,110,000	42,325,000	18,215,000

By referring to another table in this Almanac, under the head of "Manipulation of the Public Debt," it will be seen that we have paid on the principal of the public debt \$1,080,000,000, and as interest on same \$2,462,000,000, and a further sum of \$36,000,000 as premiums on bonds purchased, amounting in all to \$3,578,000,000. Yet we find the debt of the nation has actually increased if paid in the labor and products of the people (any person of ordinary intelligence knows it cannot be paid in anything else); that is to say, it will take more labor products to pay what we now owe at present prices than it would have taken to pay the entire indebtedness in 1866 at the prices then. By consulting other tables in this Almanac it will be learned that mortgages and all other indebtedness have in like manner increased, and their payment is effected by the same principles. The pertinent question just here is how long will it take the laboring people to become home-owners, independent, and happy, at this rate?

#### ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

Compiled from official documents.

Country.	Population.	Regular Army.	War footing.	Annual cost of Army.	Cost to each inhabitant.	Dollars.
Argentine Republic	3,800,000	7,620	407,260	7,421,880	1 95	
Austria-Hungary	37,883,503	271,506	1,078,903	55,116,248	1 43	
Belgium	5,853,278	43,734	114,637	8,946,828	1 52	
Bolivia	2,303,000	3,021		2,148,400	98	
Brazil	12,333,375	15,040	30,000	7,221,864	53	
Canada	4,324,810	2,000		1,193,692	1 65	
Chili	2,527,320	6,570	55,424	4,169,160	1 65	
China	382,429,572	300,000	1,071,000			
Colombia	3,403,532	6,500	30,740			
Denmark	1,909,039	16,653	64,903	2,529,840	1 29	
Egypt	6,817,265	9,400		3,455,055	50	
France	38,218,903	541,472	3,750,000	111,689,400	2 90	
Germany	46,852,450	487,703	1,567,000	185,614,065	3 93	
Great Britain	35,246,633	149,666	680,374	83,515,640	2 36	
Greece	1,979,423	26,345	250,500	3,441,680	1 73	
Guatemala	1,322,544	2,180	66,315			
India, British	252,541,210	208,074	552,641	84,946,000	33	
Italy	30,296,065	873,090	2,595,637	62,340,900	2 05	
Japan	38,507,166	66,450	199,203	12,028,340	1 31	
Mexico	10,400,630	3,197	162,563	8,482,263	81	
Netherlands	4,450,870	65,581	180,872	8,168,950	1 83	
Nicaragua	275,815	700	10,300			
Norway	1,913,000	18,750	40,850	1,842,650	96	
Persia	7,000,000	24,500	105,500	4,250,000	66	
Peru	2,621,924	5,900	70,000			
Portugal	4,708,178	30,607	125,057	5,159,150	1 09	
Roumania	5,376,000	19,741	120,240	6,241,550	1 16	
Russia	108,843,192	87,174	3,010,000	131,610,250	1 20	
Serbia	1,970,031	18,900	210,900	2,821,500	1 43	
Spain	17,226,254	144,664	410,190	30,644,280	1 77	
Sweden	4,717,189	38,289	208,996	5,431,640	1 35	
Switzerland	2,846,102	123,031	496,003	4,072,000	1 43	
Turkey	25,036,480	158,810	800,000	24,841,064	95	
United States	50,155,378	28,441	2,583,960	38,522,435	76	
Uruguay	559,463	3,852	11,794	2,240,000	3 75	
Venezuela	2,195,320	2,345	62,545	482,651	21	

A member of the Farmers and Laborers Union who does not read his State or National organ is like an unarmed soldier—contemptible in the eyes of enemies and a burden to his brethren.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following tables show the values of the exports and imports of merchandise and of gold and silver during each year ending June 30 from 1870 to 1889, inclusive; also the annual excess of imports or of exports [specie values]:

##### Imports and exports of merchandise.

Year.	Exports.		Imports.	Excess.
	Domestic.	Foreign.		
1870	Dollars. 376,165,473	Dollars. 16,155,295	Dollars. 392,771,768	Dollars. 43,186,640
1871	428,398,903	14,421,270	442,820,178	520,223,684
1872	428,398,903	15,690,455	444,177,586	626,595,507
1873	508,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	642,136,210
1874	509,433,421	16,849,619	585,283,040	119,656,288
1875	499,284,172	14,158,712	533,442,711	18,876,683
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,071	940,741,190
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	604,475,220	451,343,126
1878	680,709,265	14,156,493	694,865,766	437,051,532
1879	693,409,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,633,658	667,954,746
1881	583,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,664,568
1882	733,339,757	17,302,525	750,642,257	11,692,912
1883	804,423,032	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914
1884	724,964,855	15,548,757	740,513,069	667,697,693
1885	726,682,941	15,596,819	742,189,755	577,547,329
1886	665,954,524	13,500,301	679,524,388	635,436,136
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	623,863,443
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652

##### \*Imports.

##### +Exports.

It always makes me tired and lonesome to listen to a man who spends \$2,000 annually on his own family preach economy to a man who spends \$300 on his wife and children. Farmers or laborers, the next man who preaches the practice of economy to you ask him to compare his and family's expense account with you and yours. This will end the discussion, and at the same time relieve you of the presence of a scat-fast.

#### STATISTICS OF HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement of Number of Acres entered annually, under the Homestead and Timber Culture Acts, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1889, inclusive.

Years ending June 30.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Homestead entries .....	Acres. 3,698,910	Acres. 4,600,326	Acres. 4,671,332	Acres. 3,793,613	Acres. 3,516,862
Years ending June 30.					
Homestead entries .....	1875. 2,533,058	1876. 2,875,910	1877. 2,178,008	1878. 4,418,345	1879. 5,260,111
Timber-culture .....	464,870	607,985	520,672	1,870,434	2,766,574
Total.....	2,820,928	3,483,895	2,698,770	6,288,779	8,029,685
Years ending June 30.					
Homestead entries .....	1880. 6,045,571	1881. 5,028,101	1882. 6,348,045	1883. 8,171,914	1884. 7,831,510
Timber-culture .....	2,193,184	2,193,799	2,566,686	3,110,930	4,084,464
Total.....	8,238,755	6,791,900	8,914,731	11,282,844	11,915,974

In 1885, homestead entries, 7,415,886 acres; timber-culture entries, 4,755,006 acres. Total, 12,170,892 acres. In 1886, homestead entries, 9,145,135 acres; timber-culture entries, 5,391,309 acres. Total, 14,539,446 acres. In 1887, homestead entries, 7,594,350 acres; timber-culture entries, 4,224,398 acres. Total, 11,818,748 acres. In 1888, homestead entries, 6,676,616 acres; timber-culture entries, 3,735,305 acres. Total, 10,411,921 acres. In 1889, homestead entries, 6,029,230 acres; timber-culture entries, 2,551,069 acres. Total, 8,580,299 acres.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Acres.
In 11 N. and N. W. States..... 5,050,000
In 13 S. and S. W. States..... 20,350,000
In 11 Pacific States..... 39,500,000
Total..... 61,900,000
Estimated amount of R. R. grants owned and controlled by aliens..... 90,000,000

sired by the most careful money-lenders of the world. \* \* \* Their willingness to own land, to invest in business enterprises, to possess the patent rights of machinery, to run breweries, to tunnel or bridge rivers, to build houses, to work mines, or to operate railroads, is not from any love of this country. It is altogether that they may lay every man, woman and child under tribute—not only the present, but all future generations; that every one here who toils may pile up for them riches to be spent in their own countries; that they may perpetuate here the conditions against which their own countrymen are about revolting. They would fasten on the people of the United States the curse of 'absentee landlordism.'"

In order to obtain these holdings the most corrupt practices have been resorted to. Congressmen have been bribed, Government officials silenced, witnesses suborned and perjury resorted to. Millions of acres of the best farming land in the nation have been stolen, and hundreds of thousands of acres of magnificent forests have fallen into their hands. Let those who believe in America for Americans study the above figures and act accordingly.

"There is no occupation under the sun that can pay 6 per cent interest annually without robbing something or somebody. Any one who is educated to believe that any vocation can pay 4 per cent interest annually without robbing some other vocation is already educated to be a slave, and will enslave himself and dependants if he attempts it. One hundred thousand dollars loaned at 4 per cent interest annually will if compounded annually swell to the enormous sum of over \$533,000,000 in one hundred years.

\* Our only resource, an ample one for any emergency—Treasury notes bottomed on taxes.—Jefferson.

PROPORTION OF CHECKS TO CURRENCY, ETC., IN BUSINESS EXCHANGES.  
[From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

The total receipts of the national banks in New York City, in other reserve cities, and of the banks elsewhere in the United States on June 30, 1881, with the percentages thereto of gold coin, silver coin, paper currency, and of checks, drafts, etc., were as follows:

	Number of banks.	Receipts.	Proportions.			
			Gold coin.	Silver coin.	Paper currency.	Checks, drafts, etc.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New York City.....	48	\$167,437,759	0.27	0.01	1.02	98.70
Other reserve cities .....	187	77,100,715	0.70	0.15	4.71	94.38
Banks elsewhere .....	1731	49,175,542	2.04	0.77	15.47	81.72
Total United States ....	1966	\$284,714,016	0.65	0.16	4.06	95.13

The explanation of the above table is that out of every \$100 in business transactions, \$95.13 is done with checks and drafts, and \$4.87 in cash. When we understand that only one man in about 1260 has a bank account, we can realize the power of money in the struggle for life. Besides this, these checks and drafts are the most expensive currency possible, and at the same time the most dangerous, as it can be expanded or contracted to suit the plan or whim of its owners.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN EXPORTS IN THIRTY YEARS.  
Values of the Principal Articles of Domestic Merchandise exported from the United States during the years ended June 30, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880.  
[From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 1, 1881.]

Articles.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
1 Grain and breadstuffs.....	\$13,066,509	\$24,422,320	\$72,250,933	\$288,036,835
2 Cotton, raw.....	71,984,616	191,806,555	227,027,624	211,535,905
3 Provisions.....	10,927,485	16,612,443	29,175,539	127,043,242
4 Mineral oil.....			32,668,960	36,218,625
5 Tobacco.....	10,599,855	19,289,975	22,705,225	18,442,273
6 Wood, and manufactures of.....	4,826,087	10,047,956	13,734,838	16,237,376
7 Animals, living.....	155,247	1,855,091	1,045,039	15,882,120
8 Iron and steel, manufactures of .....	1,911,320	5,703,042	11,002,902	12,605,576
9 Cotton manufactures.....	4,734,424	10,934,796	3,787,282	9,981,418
10 Tallow.....		1,598,176	3,814,861	7,689,232
11 Leather, and manufactures of .....	224,291	1,547,177	673,331	6,760,186
12 Oil cake.....		1,609,328	3,419,288	6,259,827
13 Furs, and fur-skins.....	852,466	1,533,208	1,941,139	5,404,418
14 Drugs, chemicals, medicines and dye-stuffs, including acids.....	334,789	1,115,455	2,495,156	3,530,450
15 Vegetable oils.....		26,799	326,309	3,476,240
16 Sugar and molasses.....	322,230	440,210	661,526	3,339,987
17 Distilled spirits.....	3,16,004	1,461,438	725,421	3,027,545
18 Seeds.....	4,040	600,729	98,478	2,776,823
19 Hops.....	142,092	32,866	2,515,734	2,573,292
20 Naval stores.....	1,142,713	1,959,642	1,920,065	2,452,908
21 Agricultural implements .....		1,068,476	2,245,742	
22 Spirits of turpentine .....	229,741	1,916,289	1,357,302	2,132,154
23 Fruits .....		24,974	206,055	542,502
24 Coal.....	167,090	740,783	1,306,358	2,058,080
25 Metals and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .....	197,954	2,121,683	853,445	1,928,030
26 Animal oil .....	1,461,434	2,382,419	1,148,219	1,676,079
27 Sewing machines and parts of .....			2,233,326	1,649,367
28 Clocks and watches, and parts of .....			589,008	1,453,237
29 Carriages and cars, and parts of .....	95,722	816,973	976,542	1,407,425
30 Quicksilver.....		258,682	511,918	1,360,176
31 Hemp, and manufactures of .....	68,766	283,917	330,971	1,272,451
32 Paper and stationery.....	99,696	285,798	514,592	1,183,140
All other articles.....	11,009,488	14,622,628	11,786,192	20,215,560
Total.....	134,900,233	316,242,433	455,208,341	823,946,353

VALUATION OF PROPERTY BY STATES, 1850—1880.  
(Including both Real and Personal.)

	1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.	
	Estimated true valuation.	Per capita.						
Alabama.....	\$378,000,000	\$299	\$201,855,841	\$202	\$495,237,078	\$514	\$228,204,332	\$296
Arizona.....	23,000,000	569	3,440,791	356	.....	.....	39,841,025	190
Arkansas.....	246,000,000	307	156,394,691	323	219,256,473	504	22,161,872	239
California.....	1,430,000,000	1654	638,767,017	1140	207,874,613	547	.....	.....
Colorado.....	149,000,000	767	20,243,303	508	.....	.....	155,707,980	420
Connecticut.....	852,000,000	1368	774,631,524	1441	444,274,114	966	.....	.....
Dakota.....	68,000,000	503	5,599,752	395	.....	.....	21,062,556	230
Delaware.....	138,000,000	941	97,180,833	777	46,242,181	412	14,018,874	271
Dist. of Col.....	223,000,000	1255	126,873,618	903	41,084,945	547	22,862,270	261
Florida.....	95,000,000	353	44,163,655	235	73,101,500	521	335,425,714	370
Georgia.....	554,000,000	359	268,169,207	226	645,895,237	611	.....	.....
Idaho.....	12,000,000	368	6,552,681	437	.....	.....	156,265,006	183
Illinois.....	3,092,000,000	1005	2,121,680,579	835	871,860,282	509	202,650,264	205
Indiana.....	1,499,000,000	758	1,268,180,543	755	528,835,371	392	23,714,638	123
Iowa.....	1,415,000,000	871	717,644,750	601	247,338,265	366	.....	.....
Kansas.....	575,000,000	577	188,892,014	518	31,327,895	292	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	880,000,000	534	604,318,552	457	666,043,112	576	301,628,456	307
Louisiana.....	422,000,000	449	323,125,666	445	602,118,568	850	233,998,764	452
Maine.....	501,000,000	772	348,155,671	555	190,211,600	303	122,777,571	210
Maryland.....	869,000,000	929	643,748,976	824	376,919,944	549	219,217,304	376
Massachusetts.....	2,795,000,000	1568	2,132,148,741	1463	815,237,433	662	573,342,286	577
Michigan.....	1,370,000,000	837	719,208,118	607	257,163,983	343	59,787,255	150
Minnesota.....	638,000,000	817	228,909,590	521	52,294,413	304	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	324,000,000	286	209,197,345	253	607,324,911	767	228,951,130	377
Missouri.....	1,530,000,000	706	1,284,922,897	746	501,214,398	424	137,247,707	201
Montana.....	29,000,000	741	15,184,522	737	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	290,000,000	641	69,277,483	563	9,131,050	317	.....	.....
Nevada.....	69,000,000	1108	31,134,012	733	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	328,000,000	945	252,624,112	794	156,310,860	479	103,652,834	326
New Jersey.....	1,433,000,000	1207	940,976,064	1038	467,918,324	696	200,000,000	409
New Mexico.....	30,000,000	251	31,349,793	341	20,813,768	223	5,174,471	84
New York.....	7,619,000,000	1499	6,500,841,264	1483	1,843,338,517	475	1,080,309,216	349
North Carolina.....	446,000,000	319	260,757,244	243	358,739,399	361	226,800,472	261
Ohio.....	3,301,000,000	1032	2,235,430,300	839	1,193,898,422	510	504,726,120	255
Oregon.....	126,000,000	721	51,558,932	567	28,930,637	551	5,063,474	381
Pennsylvania.....	5,393,000,000	1259	3,808,340,112	1081	1,416,501,818	487	722,486,120	313
Rhode Island.....	420,000,000	1519	296,965,646	1366	135,337,588	755	80,508,794	546
South Carolina.....	296,000,000	297	208,146,989	295	548,138,754	779	288,257,694	431
Tennessee.....	666,000,000	432	498,237,724	396	493,993,892	445	201,246,686	201
Texas.....	725,000,000	455	159,052,542	194	365,200,614	605	52,740,473	248
Utah.....	67,000,000	465	16,159,995	186	5,596,118	139	986,083	87
Vermont.....	289,000,000	870	235,349,553	712	122,477,170	389	92,295,049	294
Virginia.....	693,000,000	458	409,588,133	334	793,249,681	497	430,701,082	303
Washington.....	48,000,000	639	13,562,104	566	5,601,466	483	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	307,000,000	496	190,651,491	431	.....	.....	42,056,595	138
Wisconsin.....	969,000,000	737	702,307,329	666	273,671,668	353	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	20,000,000	962	7,016,748	770	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U. S. ....	43,642,000,000	870	30,068,518,507	780	16,159,616,068	514	7,135,780,228	308
Estimated valuation for 1889....								

WHEAT PRODUCED AND WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports—domestic and foreign.	Retained for home consumption.	Consumption per capita.	Percentage exported.
1867.....	212,441,400	1868	2,014,328	214,455,728	26,564,607	187,891,121	5.08	12.39
1868.....	224,036,600	1869	1,830,393	225,866,993	30,143,987	195,723,006	5.18	13.35
1869.....	260,146,900	1870	1,285,676	261,432,876	54,411,735	207,021,141	5.37	20.81
1870.....	235,884,700	1871	867,489	236,752,189	53,068,920	183,683,269	4.64	22.42
1871.....	230,722,400	1872	2,410,738	233,133,138	39,997,265	193,135,873	4.76	17.16
1872.....	249,997,100	1873	1,841,049	251,838,149	52,545,731	199,292,418	4.78	20.86
1873.....	281,254,700	1874	2,116,777	285,371,477	92,534,779	190,836,698	4.46	32.65
1874.....	309,102,700	1875	367,987	309,470,687	73,212,614	236,258,073	5.38	23.66
1875.....	292,136,000	1876	1,664,138	293,800,138	76,171,643	217,628,495	4.82	25.93
1876.....	289,356,500	1877	366,061	289,722,561	57,513,589	232,208,972	5.01	19.85
1877.....	364,194,146	1878	1,390,713	365,584,859	93,419,931	272,165,828	5.71	25.55
1878.....	420,122,400	1879	2,068,018	422,190,418	149,508,553	272,681,865	5.58	35.41
1879.....	448,756,630	1880	486,106	449,221,736	180,934,478	268,308,258	5.35	40.28
1880.....	498,549,868	1881	211,402	498,761,270	186,475,251	312,286,019	6.07	37.39
1881.....	382,280,090	1882	865,467	381,145,557	122,597,997	258,547,560	4.90	32.17
1882.....	504,185,470	1883	1,087,011	505,272,481	148,785,696	356,486,785	6.58	29.45
1883.....	421,086,160	1884	32,474	421,118,634	111,636,302	309,482,332	5.42	16.77
1884.....	512,765,000	1885	212,311	512,976,211	132,851,835	380,124,376	6.66	25.89
1885.....	357,112,000	1886	388,415	357,500,415	94,913,395	262,587,020	4.49	26.55
1886.....	457,218,000	1887	282,400	457,500,400	154,163,415	303,336,985	5.07	33.70
1887.....	456,329,000	1888	593,860	456,922,860	120,127,664	336,795,196	5.47	26.29
1888.....	415,868,000	1889	135,739	416,003,739	88,822,462	327,181,377	5.03	21.35

CORN PRODUCED AND CORN AND CORN MEAL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1867 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Total production and imports.	Exports—domestic and foreign.	Retained for home consumption.	Consumption per capita.	Percentage exported.
1867.....	768,320,000	1868	50,275	768,370,270	12,495,786	755,874,484	20.44	1.63
1868.....	906,527,000	1869	90,833	906,617,833	8,288,685	808,329,148	23.79	.91
1869.....	874,320,000	1870	89,538	874,409,528	2,140,487	872,269,041	22.62	.23
1870.....	1,094,255,000	1871	111,344	1,094,366,344	10,073,553	1,083,692,791	27.39	.98
1871.....	991,898,000	1872	58,568	991,956,568	35,727,010	956,229,558	23.56	3.60
1872.....	1,092,719,000	1873	61,536	1,092,780,536	40,154,374	1,052,626,162	25.26	3.67
1873.....	932,274,000	1874	76,003	932,350,003	35,985,834	896,364,169	20.95	3.85
1874.....	850,148,500	1875	38,098	850,186,598	30,025,036	820,161,562	18.66	3.53
1875.....	1,321,069,000	1876	51,796	1,321,120,796	50,910,532	1,270,210,264	28.14	3.85
1876.....	1,283,827,000	1877	30,902	1,283,857,902	72,652,611	1,211,205,291	26.13	5.66
1877.....	1,342,558,000	1878	13,423	1,342,571,423	87,192,110	1,255,379,313	26.38	6.49
1878.....	1,388,218,750	1879	33,869	1,388,252,619	87,884,892	1,300,367,727	26.61	6.33
1879.....	1,547,901,790	1880	58,876	1,547,960,666	99,572,329	1,448,388,337	28.88	6.49
1880.....	1,717,434,543	1881	75,155	1,717,509,668	93,648,147	1,623,861,551	31.55	5.45
1881.....	1,194,916,000	1882	69,621	1,194,985,621	44,340,683	1,150,644,938	21.79	3.71
1882.....	1,617,025,100	1883	25,989	1,617,051,089	41,655,653	1,575,393,436	29.09	2.57
1883.....	1,551,066,895	1884	4,894	1,551,071,789	45,247,510	1,505,824,270	27.11	2.92
1884.....	1,795,528,000	1885	4,507	1,795,532,939	52,876,456	1,742,656,485	30.52	2.95
1885.....	1,936,176,000	1886	16,104	1,936,192,104	64,829,617	1,871,362,487	32.04	3.34
1886.....	1,665,441,000	1887	30,536	1,665,471,536	41,368,581	1,624,102,952	27.12	2.48
1887.....	1,456,161,000	1888	37,493	1,456,198,493	25,320,869	1,430,877,624	23.25	1.74
1888.....	1,987,790,000	1889	2,401	1,987,792,401	70,241,674	1,916,950,727	29.48	4.87

I can squirt all the Alliance principles of any member who refuses to subscribe for and read THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST through the shank of a mosquito.

It is stated that the profits of the sugar trust in 1888 were \$14,000,000, while the profits of outside refineries were only \$5,000,000.

Let those who love freedom better than their stomachs join the Farmers and Laborers Union. Let those who love pottage better than liberty stay outside; the farther out the better, to such distance lends enchantment to the view.

England pays annually \$500,000,000 for the food products she imports.

ESTIMATED AREA AND VALUE OF THE TOBACCO CROP OF THE UNITED STATES—1862 TO 1887, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Pounds.	Acres.	Value.	Value per pound.	Yield per acre.	Average value of yield per acre.
1862.....	136,751,746	134,588	\$16,397,696	11.9	1,019	\$121.84
1863.....	163,353,032	216,423	24,239,009	14.9	755	112.00
1864.....	197,460,229	239,826	29,335,225	14.8	823	122.32
1865.....	185,316,953	236,363	23,348,013	12.6	784	98.78
1866.....	388,128,684	520,107	53,778,888	13.8	746	103.39
1867.....	313,724,000	494,333	41,283,431	13.2	635	83.51
1868.....	402,000,000	536,000	46,612,000	10.6	750	79.50
1869.....	393,000,000	604,000	41,265,070	10.5	651	68.34
1870.....	385,000,000	575,000	38,500,000	10.0	669	66.90
1871.....	426,000,000	580,000	41,748,000	9.8	734	71.96
1872.....	480,000,000	584,600	49,920,000	10.4	821	85.39
1873.....	506,000,000	653,000	41,998,000	8.3	775	64.32
1874.....	315,000,000	500,000	34,650,000	11.0	630	69.30
1875.....	522,000,000	710,000	41,760,000	8.0	735	58.81
1876.....	535,000,000	733,000	39,590,000	7.4	730	54.01
1877.....	580,000,000	745,000	40,600,000	7.0	778	54.49
1878.....	429,200,000	580,000	34,336,000	8.0	740	59.20
1879.....	472,000,000	638,000	49,560,000	10.5	740	77.68
1880.....	460,000,000	610,000	50,600,000	11.0	754	82.95
1881.....	449,880,014	646,239	43,372,336	9.6	696	67.11
1882.....	513,077,558	671,522	43,189,951	8.4	764	64.32
1883.....	451,545,641	638,739	40,455,362	9.0	707	63.34
1884.....	541,504,000	724,668	44,160,151	8.2	747	60.94
1885.....	562,736,000	752,520	43,265,598	7.7	747.8	57.49
1886.....	529,026,949	743,460	39,082,118	7.4	711.6	52.43
1887.....	386,240,000	590,620	49,977,259	10.6	645.2	68.45

CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

Year.	Circulation.	Population.	Per capita.



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## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1850, 1860, AND EACH YEAR FROM 1865 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.  
[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

January 1—	Horses.		Mules.		Milch cows.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1850.....	4,336,719	(a)	559,332	(a)	6,385,094	(a)
1860.....	6,249,174	(a)	1,151,148	(a)	8,581,735	(a)
1865.....	3,740,933	\$302,425,499	247,553	\$25,041,488	5,768,130	\$211,718,270
1866.....	3,899,019	326,885,813	250,151	25,039,839	5,779,644	273,081,701
1867.....	5,401,263	429,271,818	822,386	76,094,954	8,348,773	322,968,141
1868.....	5,755,940	432,696,226	855,685	66,415,769	8,691,568	319,681,153
1869.....	6,332,793	533,024,787	921,662	98,386,359	9,247,714	361,752,676
1870.....	8,248,800	671,319,461	1,179,500	128,584,796	10,095,600	394,940,745
1871.....	8,702,000	683,257,587	1,242,300	126,127,786	10,023,000	374,179,093
1872.....	8,990,900	659,707,916	1,276,300	121,027,316	10,303,500	329,408,983
1873.....	9,222,470	684,463,957	1,310,000	124,658,085	10,575,900	314,358,931
1874.....	9,333,800	666,927,406	1,339,350	119,501,859	10,705,300	299,609,309
1875.....	9,504,200	646,370,939	1,393,750	111,502,713	10,906,800	311,089,824
1876.....	9,735,300	632,446,985	1,414,500	106,565,114	11,085,400	320,346,728
1877.....	10,155,400	610,206,631	1,443,500	99,480,976	11,260,800	.....
1878.....	10,329,700	600,813,581	1,637,500	104,323,939	11,300,100	298,499,866
1879.....	10,938,700	573,254,808	1,713,100	96,033,971	11,826,400	256,953,928
1880.....	11,201,800	613,296,611	1,729,500	105,948,319	12,027,000	279,899,420
1881.....	11,429,626	667,954,325	1,720,731	120,096,164	12,368,653	296,277,060
1882.....	10,521,554	615,824,914	1,835,166	130,945,378	12,611,632	326,480,310
1883.....	10,838,111	765,041,308	1,871,079	148,732,390	13,125,685	396,575,405
1884.....	11,169,383	833,734,400	1,914,126	161,214,976	13,501,206	423,486,649
1885.....	11,564,572	852,282,947	1,972,569	162,497,097	13,904,722	412,903,093
1886.....	12,077,657	860,823,208	2,052,593	163,381,096	14,235,388	389,985,523
1887.....	12,496,744	901,685,755	2,117,141	167,057,538	14,522,083	378,789,589
1888.....	13,172,936	946,096,154	2,191,172	174,853,563	14,856,414	366,252,173
1889.....	13,663,294	982,194,827	2,257,574	179,444,481	15,298,625	366,226,376

January 1—	Oxen and other cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.		Total value farm animals
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1850.....	11,393,813	(a)	21,723,220	(a)	30,354,213	(a)	.....
1860.....	17,034,284	(a)	22,471,275	(a)	33,512,867	(a)	.....
1865.....	7,072,591	\$185,090,087	28,647,269	\$154,807,446	13,070,887	\$111,796,318	\$800,879,128
1866.....	6,805,324	210,778,136	32,695,797	146,425,697	13,616,876	120,673,158	1,102,884,344
1867.....	11,730,952	249,351,682	39,385,386	132,774,660	24,693,534	134,111,424	1,344,572,679
1868.....	11,942,484	249,144,599	38,991,912	98,407,809	24,317,258	110,766,266	1,277,111,822
1869.....	12,185,385	306,211,473	37,724,279	82,139,979	23,316,476	146,188,755	1,527,704,029
1870.....	15,388,500	346,026,440	40,853,000	93,364,433	26,751,400	187,191,502	1,822,328,377
1871.....	16,212,200	369,940,056	31,851,000	74,035,837	29,457,500	182,602,352	1,810,142,711
1872.....	16,389,800	321,462,693	31,679,300	88,771,197	31,795,300	138,733,828	1,659,211,933
1873.....	16,413,800	329,298,755	33,002,400	97,922,350	32,632,050	133,729,615	1,684,431,693
1874.....	16,218,100	310,649,803	33,938,200	88,690,569	30,860,900	134,565,526	1,619,944,472
1875.....	16,313,400	304,858,859	33,783,600	94,320,652	28,062,200	149,869,234	1,618,012,221
1876.....	16,785,300	319,623,509	35,935,300	93,666,318	25,726,800	175,070,484	1,647,719,208
1877.....	17,956,100	307,105,386	35,804,200	80,892,683	28,077,100	171,077,196	1,268,762,872
1878.....	19,223,300	329,541,703	35,740,500	80,603,062	32,262,500	160,838,532	1,574,620,783
1879.....	21,408,100	329,543,327	38,123,800	79,023,984	34,766,100	110,613,044	1,442,423,062
1880.....	21,231,000	341,761,154	40,765,900	90,230,537	34,034,100	145,781,515	1,576,857,556
1881.....	20,937,702	362,861,509	43,576,899	104,070,759	36,247,603	170,535,435	1,721,795,243
1882.....	23,280,238	463,069,499	45,026,224	106,595,954	44,122,200	263,543,195	1,906,459,250
1883.....	28,046,077	611,549,109	49,237,291	124,365,835	43,270,086	291,951,221	2,338,215,268
1884.....	29,046,101	683,229,054	50,626,626	119,902,706	44,200,893	246,301,139	2,476,868,924
1885.....	29,866,573	694,382,913	50,360,243	107,960,650	45,142,657	226,401,683	2,456,428,383
1886.....	31,275,242	661,956,274	48,322,332	92,443,867	46,092,043	196,569,894	2,365,159,662
1887.....	33,511,750	663,137,926	44,759,314	89,872,839	44,612,836	200,043,291	2,400,586,938
1888.....	34,378,363	611,750,520	43,544,755	89,279,926	44,346,525	220,811,982	2,409,043,188
1889.....	35,032,417	597,236,812	42,599,079	90,040,369	50,301,592	291,207,193	2,507,050,058

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES, EXTENT OF POST-ROUTES, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING AMOUNTS PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL, EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1837 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[From the Annual Report of the Postmaster General.]

Fiscal years.	Number of post-offices.	Extent of post-routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Transportation of domestic mail.	Transportation of foreign mail.	Expenditure of the Department during the year.
1837.....	11,767	141,242	\$4,101,703	\$1,996,727	.....	\$3,288,319
1838.....	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	3,131,308	.....	4,430,662
1839.....	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	3,285,622	.....	4,636,536
1840.....	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	3,296,876	.....	4,718,236
1841.....	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	3,159,375	.....	4,499,528
1842.....	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	3,087,796	.....	5,674,752
1843.....	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	2,947,319	.....	4,374,754
1844.....	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	2,938,551	.....	4,296,513
1845.....	14,183	143,940	4,289,842	2,905,504	.....	4,320,732
1846.....	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	2,716,673	.....	4,076,037
1847.....	15,146	153,818	3,880,309	2,476,455	.....	3,979,542
1848.....	16,159	163,208	4,555,211	2,394,703	\$100,500 00	4,326,856
1849.....	16,749	167,703	4,705,176	2,577,407	235,086 22	4,479,049
1850.....	17,867	178,672	5,499,985	2,965,286	619,923 62	5,212,953
1851.....	19,796	196,290	6,410,604	3,538,064	1,465,818 48	6,278,402
1852.....	20,901	214,284	5,184,527	4,225,311	1,655,240 59	7,108,450
1853.....	22,320	217,743	5,240,725	4,906,308	1,880,273 33	7,982,757
1854.....	23,548	219,935	6,255,586	5,401,382	1,903,286 36	8,577,424
1855.....	24,410	220,900	6,644,410	6,076,335	1,936,714 62	9,968,342
1856.....	25,565	239,642</				

OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
[Census of 1880.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total populat'n, 10 years and over.	All kinds of occupations.	Agriculture.	Professional and personal services.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing, mercantile trades and mining.
Alabama	851,780	492,790	380,630	72,211	16,953	22,996
Arizona	32,922	22,271	3,435	8,210	3,251	7,374
Arkansas	531,876	260,692	216,055	23,466	9,233	11,338
California	681,062	376,502	79,396	121,435	57,392	118,282
Colorado	158,220	101,251	13,539	24,813	15,491	47,408
Connecticut	497,303	241,333	44,026	51,296	29,920	110,091
Dakota	99,849	57,844	28,508	14,016	6,219	9,101
Delaware	110,856	54,580	17,849	17,016	4,967	14,148
District of Columbia	136,907	66,624	1,464	39,975	9,848	15,337
Florida	184,650	91,536	58,731	17,923	6,446	8,436
Georgia	1,043,840	597,862	432,204	104,269	25,222	36,197
Idaho	25,005	15,578	3,858	3,861	1,327	6,532
Illinois	2,269,315	999,780	436,371	229,467	128,372	205,570
Indiana	1,468,095	635,080	331,240	137,281	56,452	110,127
Iowa	1,181,641	528,302	303,557	103,932	50,872	69,941
Kansas	704,297	322,285	206,080	53,507	26,379	36,319
Kentucky	1,163,498	519,854	320,571	104,239	33,563	61,481
Louisiana	649,070	363,228	205,306	98,111	29,130	30,681
Maine	519,669	331,993	82,130	47,411	29,790	72,662
Maryland	695,364	324,432	90,927	98,934	49,234	85,537
Massachusetts	1,432,183	720,774	64,973	179,160	115,376	370,265
Michigan	1,236,686	569,204	240,319	143,249	54,000	130,913
Minnesota	559,977	255,125	131,535	59,452	24,349	39,789
Mississippi	753,693	415,506	339,938	49,448	12,975	13,145
Missouri	1,557,631	692,959	355,297	148,588	79,300	109,774
Montana	31,989	22,255	4,513	6,954	2,776	8,022
Nebraska	318,271	152,614	90,507	28,746	15,106	18,255
Nevada	50,666	32,233	4,180	10,373	4,449	18,231
New Hampshire	286,188	142,468	44,490	28,206	11,735	58,037
New Jersey	865,591	396,879	59,214	10,722	66,382	160,561
New Mexico	87,966	40,822	14,139	19,042	3,264	4,377
New York	3,981,428	1,884,645	377,460	537,897	339,419	629,869
North Carolina	959,951	480,187	360,937	69,321	15,966	33,963
Ohio	2,399,367	994,475	397,495	250,371	104,315	242,294
Oregon	130,565	67,343	27,091	16,645	6,149	17,458
Pennsylvania	3,203,215	1,456,067	301,112	446,713	179,965	528,277
Rhode Island	220,461	116,979	10,945	24,657	15,217	66,160
South Carolina	667,456	392,102	294,002	64,246	13,556	19,698
Tennessee	1,062,130	447,970	294,153	94,107	23,628	36,082
Texas	1,064,196	522,133	359,317	97,561	34,909	30,346
Utah	97,194	40,055	14,550	11,144	4,149	10,212
Vermont	264,052	118,584	55,251	28,174	8,945	26,214
Virginia	1,059,034	494,240	254,099	146,664	30,418	63,059
Washington Territory	55,720	30,122	12,781	6,640	3,405	7,296
West Virginia	428,587	176,199	107,578	31,680	10,653	26,288
Wisconsin	965,712	417,455	195,901	97,494	37,550	86,510
Wyoming	16,479	8,884	1,639	4,011	1,545	1,689
Total, 1880	36,761,607	17,392,099	7,670,463	4,074,238	1,810,256	3,837,112
Total, 1870	28,228,945	12,505,923	5,922,471	2,684,793	1,191,238	2,707,421

In 1870 the proportion of the population of the United States engaged in agriculture was 47 per cent. By increasing the use of labor-saving implements, and the employment of better methods of cultivation, 40 per cent it is estimated can supply the entire population.

"All property is at the mercy of the money power"—Thomas H. Benton.

The monopolistic schemers are shrewd, but the people are patriotic and strong. The present awakening among the masses, and the evident intent to defend their inherited rights is ominous for the conspirators who would prosper by corruption and betray their country for gain.

"It is the most dangerous power that can reside with any man or any set of men."—Prof. Denton.

## VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO, AND EXPORTED FROM, THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1821 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE; ALSO ANNUAL EXCESS OF IMPORTS OR OF EXPORTS—SPECIE VALUES.

Year ending—	Exports.		Total exports.	Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,062
1861	204,899,616	14,054,217	219,553,833	289,310,542	508,864,375	69,756,709	.....
1862	179,644,024	11,025,477	190,670,501	189,356,667	380,027,178	1,313,824	.....
1863	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262	39,371,368	.....
1864	143,504,027	15,333,962	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271	157,609,295	.....
1865	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	72,716,277	.....
1866	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588	85,952,544	.....
1867	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	101,254,955	.....
1868	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339	75,483,541	.....
1869	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076	131,388,682	.....
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176	43,186,640	.....
1871	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	77,403,500	.....
1872	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	182,447,491	.....
1873	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132	119,656,288	.....
1874	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,698	.....
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147	19,562,725	.....
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861	79,643,481	.....
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	.....
1878	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	.....
1879	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,661,666	.....
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	.....
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,604,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	.....
1882	731,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	.....
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	.....
1884	724,964,858	15,548,757	749,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	.....
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	.....
1886	665,964,529	13,500,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	.....
1887	793,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,977	23,863,443	.....
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	28,002,607	.....

## SHOWING NATIONAL BANK PROFITS FROM 1864 TO 1889, A PERIOD OF 25 YEARS.

Received as interest on circulation during 25 years, compounded at 8 per cent..... \$2,018,841,073  
Interest on U. S. bonds, 4½ per cent..... 159,420,586  
Interest on deposits, at 4 per cent .. 2,307,247,053  
Profits on purchase of bonds..... 484,141,180

Total ..... 5,969,649,892

The above is a conservative estimate from actual figures of the amount made by the banks in their transactions with the Government and the people. When we consider that all this vast sum was paid by producers for the use of a tool of exchange that ought not to have cost scarcely anything we can not help but realize that something is radically wrong. Common sense dictates that this tool of exchange should be so cheap that no set of men could levy this enormous tribute upon the people, besides it should be adjusted so as to expand to suit the demands of the taxpayers.

In ten years the world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,117,902 tons in 1878 to 23,194,473 tons in 1888, or a growth of 64 per cent. During the same period the world's production of steel increased from 3,021,093 tons to 9,679,970 tons, or 220 per cent.

## ALIEN MONEY INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES.

In railroads..... \$1,500,000,000  
In breweries..... 43,500,000  
In industries..... 500,000,000  
In mortgages..... 750,000,000

Total..... \$2793,500,000

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED STATE DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RATES OF STATE TAXES, AND AMOUNTS OF TAXES RAISED IN EACH STATE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LATEST OBTAINABLE YEAR.

[From A. R. Spofford's American Almanac, 1889.]

States.	Date of statement.	Amount of State debt.		Amount raised by taxation last year.	Amount of taxable property as assessed.		State tax on \$100.
		Funded.	Unfunded.		Real.	Personal.	
Alabama.....	Oct. 1, 1888	\$9,214,300	\$275,200	\$1,468,727	\$123,207,168	\$88,357,492	55
Arkansas.....	Oct. 1, 1888	2,029,100	2,832,015	425,000	78,444,227	48,382,167	40
California.....	July 1, 1887	2,698,000	None.	4,455,383	816,446,700	195,689,132	56
Colorado.....	Dec. 1, 1888	None.	586,318	586,318	130,000,000	40	40
Connecticut....	Jan. 1, 1888	3,740,600	None.	437,157	243,858,712	104,916,167	12
Delaware.....	Dec. 22, 1887	465,000	None.	117,458	76,611,409	40	40
Florida.....	Jan. 1, 1888	1,275,000	.....	367,197	192,654,744	164,512,714	35
Georgia.....	Oct. 1, 1888	8,752,305	.....	1,372,605	576,584,907	221,188,095	44
Illinois.....	Nov. 1, 1888	None.	3,004,951	566,521,981	227,004,098	12	12
Indiana.....	July 1, 1888	245,435	.....	2,593,095	360,981,885	140,397,859	25
Iowa.....	July 1, 1888	1,161,776	.....	1,210,931	243,977,400	109,270,927	41
Kansas.....	July 1, 1888	674,000	.....	3,572,434	361,468,728	108,051,604	47.5
Louisiana.....	Jan. 1, 1887	11,982,621	.....	1,505,120	149,145,874	63,579,590	60
Maine.....	Jan. 1, 1888	3,959,000	.....	1,021,021	265,978,716	27.5	27.5
Maryland.....	Oct. 1, 1887	10,960,535	.....	910,949	485,839,772	18.3	18.3
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1, 1888	31,429,681	.....	5,321,234	1,407,660,086	524,888,721	11.5
Michigan.....	July 1, 1888	239,993	.....	1,950,085	710,633,545	140,003,173	15.4
Minnesota.....	Aug. 1, 1887	3,905,000	.....	642,883	382,337,464	87,494,000	15
Mississippi.....	Jan. 1, 1888	1,105,150	1,830,108	831,124	87,282,454	35,454,384	35
Missouri.....	Jan. 1, 1889	9,525,000	.....	2,839,523	552,946,000	289,097,700	40
Nebraska.....	Nov. 1, 1888	449,267	.....	2,287,093	96,358,889	64,147,377	75
Nevada.....	Jan. 5, 1888	380,000	.....	236,305	10,790,670	20,003,121	90
N. Hampshire.....	June 1, 1887	2,798,600	167,763	400,000	117,454,597	129,635,254	13.8
New Jersey.....	Nov. 1, 1887	1,396,300	.....	2,743,754	620,685,082	25.9	25.9
New York.....	Oct. 1, 1888	6,842,600	122,695	9,075,046	3,025,229,788	335,898,389	26.2
North Carolina.....	Dec. 1, 1888	12,627,045	1,913,100	515,674	121,618,200	81,134,422	30
Ohio.....	Nov. 15, 1887	3,416,405	.....	4,943,574	1,185,010,625	520,172,094	29
Oregon.....	Jan. 1, 1889	.....	315,000	84,888,000	84,888,000	40	40
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 1, 1888	14,738,921	113,668	6,495,704	1,667,202,153	1,403,814,762	30
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 1, 1888	1,341,000	None.	394,237	243,658,190	84,872,369	12
South Carolina.....	Nov. 1, 1887	7,012,741	398,280	766,878	87,649,142	62,324,223	52.5
Tennessee.....	Jan. 1, 1886	12,500,000	4,500,000	954,903	211,267,498	60,644,438	30
Texas.....	Aug. 31, 1887	4,237,730	.....	2,027,518	347,846,953	214,256,270	25
Vermont.....	Aug. 1, 1888	135,500	.....	457,658	110,676,818	49,911,339	12
Virginia.....	Oct. 1, 1888	23,550,696	8,312,347	1,783,702	260,609,930	118,449,052	40
West Virginia.....	Oct. 1, 1888	Debt prohibited.	.....	766,205	119,414,434	59,654,875	25
Wisconsin.....	Oct. 1, 1888	No debt.	.....	868,453	455,342,066	125,922,683	15.1
Aggregate.....	.....	201,320,029	20,465,176	.....	22,637,383,298	.....	.....

NUMBER OF TRAVELING SALESMEN AND THE ANNUAL COST OF THEIR MAINTENANCE, FROM THE BEST STATISTICS OBTAINABLE.

Number of salesmen 86,000.  
Average daily expenses each \$5,  
amounts in 365 days to \$156,950,000  
Average daily salary each \$6, amounts  
annually to 188,340,000

Making a total of \$345,290,000  
Estimating those engaged in productive industry  
at 14,000,000 we find the drummer system entails  
upon each one an annual tax of \$23.90.

Partisan political zeal is the graveyard of common sense.

To control labor, in order to absorb its earnings, is the problem constantly before the mind of the financial strategist. The same problem was the one from which the centralized power of Asia grew, and in later times the feudal system.

Labor has built all the palaces that adorn the world, and yet has always dwelt in a hovel. Idle-ness has never created the most insignificant value, and yet revels in luxury.

Interest gathers to itself what labor produces; the one exhausts itself while the other fattens and grows.

In union there is strength; and in union alone can the organized industries of the nation hope to cope against centralized rascality.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1888.

1820.....	8,385
1821.....	9,127
1822.....	6,911
1823.....	6,354
1824.....	7,912
1825.....	10,199
1826.....	10,837
1827.....	18,875
1828.....	27,382
1829.....	22,520
1830.....	23,322
1831.....	22,633
1832.....	60,482
1833.....	58,640
1834.....	65,365
1835.....	45,374
1836.....	76,842
1837.....	79,340
1838.....	38,914
1839.....	68,069
1840.....	84,066
1841.....	80,289
1842.....	104,565
1843.....	52,495
1844.....	78,615
1845.....	114,371
1846.....	154,416
1847.....	234,968
1848.....	226,527
1849.....	297,024
1850.....	369,980
1851.....	379,466
1852.....	371,603
1853.....	368,645
1854.....	427,833
1855.....	200,877
1856.....	195,857
1857.....	246,945
1858.....	119,501
1859.....	187,777
1860.....	150,237
1861.....	89,724
1862.....	89,007
1863.....	188,1
1864.....	174,524
1865.....	193,195
1866.....	247,453
1867.....	1884
1868.....	1885
1869.....	1886
1870.....	1887
1871.....	1888
1872.....	1889
1873.....	1890
1874.....	1891
1875.....	1892
1876.....	1893
1877.....	1894
1878.....	1895
1879.....	1896
1880.....	1897
1881.....	1898
1882.....	1899
1883.....	1900
1884.....	1901
1885.....	1902
1886.....	1903
1887.....	1904
1888.....	1905
1889.....	1906
Total.....	1,805,392,381

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1845 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.  
[From official Reports by the Director of the Mint.]

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
From 1849 to 1858.	\$1,008,327	per annum.	\$1,008,327
1849.....	1,239,357	.....	1,239,357
1850.....	889,185	.....	889,185
Estimated product,	10,000,000	(The silver mines of the U.	10,000,000
1851.....	55,000,000	S. were discovered in 1859.)	55,000,000
1852.....	60,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
1853.....	65,000,000	55,000,000	65,000,000
1854.....	60,000,000	55,000,000	60,000,000
1855.....	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
1856.....	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
1857.....	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
1858.....	50,000,000	\$500,000	50,500,000
1859.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860.....	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861.....	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862.....	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865.....	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866.....	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867.....	51,750,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870.....	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873.....	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874.....	33,490,902	37,324,594	70,815,496
1875.....	33,467,856	31,727,560	65,195,416
1876.....	39,929,166	38,783,016	78,712,182
1877.....	46,897,390	39,793,573	86,960,963
1878.....	51,206,360	45,281,385	96,487,744
1879.....	38,899,388		

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Countries.	No. of Yachts.	No. of men.	Cost of Navy.
Argentine Republic	39	1,294	\$3,471,850
Austria-Hungary	110	11,309	5,376,480
Brazil	93	5,704	5,160,329
Chili	20	1,573	3,039,829
China	124	.....	.....
Denmark	66	1,137	1,840,290
France	388	54,841	38,956,290
Germany	79	15,573	12,775,231
Great Britain	258	62,400	65,412,900
Greece	52	2,945	821,640
Italy	176	15,436	24,782,350
Japan	57	4,073	11,246,850
Mexico	5	.....	4,641,850
Netherlands	120	8,478	5,721,640
Norway	54	1,162	620,200
Peru	2	.....	.....
Portugal	52	3,296	2,201,650
Roumania	9	1,242	244,.....
Russia	386	29,245	21,246,001
Spain	98	21,672	5,180,640
Sweden	65	4,177	1,760,480
Turkey	57	40,572	3,000,000
United States	97	12,012	16,926,437
Venezuela	5	168	.....

## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE U. S.

States and Territories.	Estimated coal area, square miles.	Tons produced in 1880 (U. S. Census)	Value of coal produced in 1880 (U. S. Census)	Tons produced in 1880 (Saw-ard's estimate)
Alabama, bituminous	5,330	322,934	\$475,559	3,000,000
Arkansas, bituminous	12,000	14,778	33,535	200,000
California, bituminous	236,050	66,013	100,000	.....
Colorado, bituminous	462,747	1,043,350	1,791,735	60,000
Dakota, bituminous	18,000	154,644	231,605	200,000
Georgia, bituminous	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho, bituminous	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois, bituminous	36,800	6,089,524	8,730,755	2,500,000
Indiana, bituminous	6,450	1,449,496	2,143,093	500,000
Iowa, bituminous	18,000	1,442,333	2,473,155	3,217,711
Kansas, bituminous	22,256	763,597	1,498,168	1,850,000
Kentucky, bituminous	12,871	935,657	1,123,046	2,000,000
Maryland, bituminous	550	2,227,844	2,584,455	2,926,785
Michigan, bituminous	6,700	100,800	224,500	50,000
Missouri, bituminous	26,887	543,990	1,037,100	3,500,000
Montana, bituminous	3,000	224	800	20,000
Nebraska, bituminous	3,000	200	750	400,000
New Mex., bituminous	.....	350	400	400,000
North Carolina, bituminous	10,000	5,932,853	7,629,488	11,000,000
Ohio, bituminous	472	43,205	97,810	125,000
Oregon, bituminous	13,302	28,612,595	42,116,500	34,641,007
Penn'sia, anthracite	16,000	18,075,548	18,267,151	30,000,000
Penn'sia, bituminous	500	6,176	15,440	.....
Rhode I., anthracite	5,100	494,491	628,954	2,100,000
Tennessee, bituminous	.....	.....	150,000	.....
Texas, bituminous	.....	.....	200,000	.....
Utah, bituminous	185	40,520	92,837	1,500,000
Virginia, bituminous	.....	2,600	7,800	.....
Virginia, anthracite	.....	145,015	389,046	700,000
Wash'gton, bituminous	16,000	1,792,750	1,971,847	4,400,000
W. Virginia, bituminous	.....	589,595	1,080,451	1,000,000
Wyoming, bituminous	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	195,403	70,481,426	94,558,608	120,146,738

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

States.	Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Street, Union Lab.
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	10,613
Arizona	58,752	85,962	614	.....
Arkansas	124,809	117,729	5,761	.....
California	51,796	37,610	2,210	112
Colorado	74,584	74,920	4,234	.....
Connecticut	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Delaware	26,659	39,561	403	.....
Florida	40,453	100,472	1,803	136
Georgia	370,473	348,272	21,695	7,000
Illinois	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Indiana	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Iowa	182,502	102,541	6,452	36,236
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	130	.....
Louisiana	30,701	85,032	5,225	622
Maine	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Massachusetts	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Maryland	183,447	151,990	8,641	.....
Michigan	236,307	213,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,096	85,471	218	22
Missouri	236,253	261,954	4,540	18,589
Nebraska	108,425	89,552	9,429	4,226
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	1,585	13
New Jersey	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York	650,338	635,965	30,231	626
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	3,496	.....
Ohio	416,054	396,455	24,356	.....
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania	526,091	446,633	20,947	3,873
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	139,989	158,787	5,969	.....
Texas	88,280	234,883	4,416	23,188
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,460	.....
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,100	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,282	14,277	8,552
Total	5,437,580	5,534,079	244,959	136,443

## SOME OF THE ANNUAL BURDENS OF PRODUCERS.

Direct taxation	\$407,780,631
Interest on U. S. bonds	38,991,935
duties on imports	219,091,173
Internal Revenue	124,296,872
Interest paid to National banks	80,753,243
on farm mortgages	246,685,260
railroad indebtedness	470,374,365
dividends to insurance	307,538,750
dividends on life ins.	142,650,000
Traveling salesmen	345,290,000
Total	\$2,383,452,229

By estimating those of our population who produce all the wealth at \$14,000,000 we find those enormous annual expenses entail an annual demand on their earnings of \$170 per capita. Even this does not include the vast amount of indirect taxation arising from various sources not mentioned.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## PERCENTAGE OF FARM PRODUCTS TO FARM VALUE IN 1880.

Alabama	72
Arizona	54
Arkansas	59
California	22
Colorado	20
Connecticut	15
Dakota	25
Delaware	17
District of Columbia	14
Georgia	59
Idaho	54
Illinois	20
Indiana	18
Iowa	24
Kansas	22
Kentucky	31
Louisiana	71
Maine	21
Maryland	17
Massachusetts	16,50
Michigan	18
Minnesota	25
Mississippi	68
Missouri	25
Montana	25
Nebraska	62
Nevada	29
New Hampshire	52
New Jersey	17
New Mexico	34
New York	16,80
North Carolina	15,50
Ohio	38
Oregon	23
Pennsylvania	13,20
Rhode Island	14
South Carolina	61
Tennessee	30
Texas	38
Utah	23
Vermont	20
Washington	30
Wisconsin	20
Wyoming	44

## THE SWAMP-LAND GRANT.

The following statement shows the amount of land patented to each of the States to which the grant has been extended (the approval of the State of Louisiana under the act of March 3, 1849, having the force and effect of a patent):

Acres.
Alabama
Arkansas
California
Florida
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Louisiana, act of 1849
Louisiana, act of 1850
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Ohio
Oregon
Wisconsin

Total  
Unavailable cash:  
Fractional silver coin.....  
Minor coin.....  
Legal tender.....  
Gold.....  
Silver.....  
Cash balance on hand.....

Total cash in Treasury.....

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

Interest bearing debt:	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	\$126,609,350.00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	64,288,850.00
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent.	113,460.00
Pacific R. R. bonds, 6 per cent.	64,623,512.00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.	14,000,000.00
Principal.....	852,635,172.00
Interest.....	6,427,800.99
Total.....	859,062,992.99
Debt on which interest has ceased:	
Principal.....	\$1,885,875.26
Interest.....	152,406.41
Total.....	2,038,281.67
Old demand notes.....	\$56,442.50
Legal-tender notes.....	346,681,016.00
Certificates of deposit.....	12,510,000.00
Gold certificates.....	120,937,229.00
Silver certificates.....	277,319,944.00
Fractional currency.....	6,915,690.00
Debt bearing no interest.....	764,420,321.97
Principal.....	\$1,618,941,36

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.  
Recapitulation of Revenue by Fiscal Years.

Year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous Sources.			Excess of revenue over expenditures.	Surplus revenue.
			Sales of public lands.	Direct tax.	Premiums on loans and sales of gold coin.	Other miscellaneous items.	
1856	\$64,022,863.50	\$8,917,644.93	\$1,116,190.81	\$74,056,699.24	\$4,485,673.45	\$4,485,673.45	\$1,169,604.91
1857	63,875,905.05	3,829,486.64	1,259,920.88	68,955,312.57	1,169,604.91	*27,599,904.43	*27,599,904.43
1858	41,789,620.96	3,533,715.87	1,352,029.13	46,654,365.56	*27,584,511.10	*7,065,990.56	*7,065,990.56
1859	49,565,824.38	1,776,587.30	1,454,596.24	53,486,465.54	*7,065,990.56	*7,065,990.56	*7,065,990.56
1860	53,187,511.87	1,776,587.71	1,088,530.25	56,064,607.83	*25,026,744.50	*422,774,363.48	*422,774,363.48
1861	39,382,125.64	1,776,588.54	1,023,515.31	41,500,930.39	*25,026,744.50	*602,043,434.22	*602,043,434.22
1862	49,056,397.62	1,776,588.77	602,345.44	51,987,455.43	*422,774,363.48	*600,695,810.37	*600,695,810.37
1863	69,059,642.40	1,776,589.61	16,617.17	112,667,290.95	*422,774,363.48	*600,695,810.37	*600,695,810.37
1864	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	583,333.29	30,331,401.25	26,636,711.60	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1865	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1866	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1867	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1868	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1869	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1870	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1871	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1872	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1873	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1874	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1875	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1876	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1877	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1878	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1879	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1880	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1881	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1882	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1883	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1884	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1885	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1886	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1887	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1888	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33
1889	102,316,152.99	1,776,590.61	1,174,101.01	33,714,605.08	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33	*963,849,619.33

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	War Department,	Navy Department,	Indians,	Pensions,	Interest on Public debt,	Total expenditures, including premium.	Bonds and other securities applied to sinking fund.
1856	\$385,372.90	\$16,948,196.89	\$14,091,781.06	\$2,769,429.55	\$1,298,208.95	\$1,923,82.37	\$69,571,025.79
1857	363,572.39	19,617,747.16	12,477,976.83	4,267,543.07	1,312,043.01	1,678,265.23	67,795,707.66
1858	574,443.08	25,485,385.60	13,984,551.09	4,926,738.91	1,217,488.47	1,587,055.67	74,185,270.39
1859	574,443.08	23,700,295.14	23,432,822.38	3,625,027.24	1,220,378.29	2,638,463.96	69,079,916.74
1860	574,443.08	27,975,434.22	16,409,767.19	11,941,964.96	2,949,191.34	3,177,314.62	63,130,598.39
1861	574,443.08	23,267,010.46	22,981,150.44	12,420,887.89	2,841,358.28	4,000,287.58	66,546,644.89
1862	574,443.08	21,408,491.16	394,368,407.36	42,668,277.99	2,273,223.45	1,390,124.45	47,476,818.91
1863	574,443.08	23,256,965.39	599,298,600.83	63,216,626.64	1,078,991.59	24,729,846.61	71,474,725.17
1864	574,443.08	27,505,599.46	699,791,842.97	85,725,934.67	2,629,858.77	4,903,944.41	86,685,322.61
1865	574,443.08	43,047,658.01	1,031,323,360.79	122,12,945.29	5,116,837.08	16,338,811.13	77,397,741.62
1866	58,476.51	41,056,961.54	284,449,701.81	43,324,118.52	3,247,064.56	15,065,352.35	129,275,552.24
1867	10,833,349.38	53,009,867.67	31,034,011.04	4,642,531.77	2,916,056.06	4,000,173.76	520,809,416.99
1868	7,001,551.04	123,246,562.62	25,775,302.92	4,100,688.32	23,782,856.78	10,375,839.72	277,517,962.67
1869	1,674,680.05	56,747,061.53	78,501,990.61	20,000,757.97	7,042,923.06	10,400,173.76	32,618,450.00
1870	15,996,555.60	53,237,461.56	57,655,675.40	21,780,229.87	3,407,938.15	28,476,621.78	130,694,242.80
1871	2,056,794.74	60,481,916.23	57,799,991.82	19,411,027.21	7,426,997.44	34,443,894.88	127,397,552.00
1872	6,958,266.76	60,984,757.45	35,372,157.20	21,249,809.99	7,661,718.82	28,533,402.76	292,777,188.25
1873	5,105,919.99	73,328,110.06	46,333,138.31	23,26,256.79	4,100,688.32	27,137,804.65	29,368,000.00
1874	1,395,073.55	69,641,593.02	42,313,927.22	30,932,587.42	6,924,462.09	30,038,414.66	377,340,284.86
1875	2,795,320.42	54,713,559.49	38,116,916.22	13,536,984.74	5,945,457.09	56,777,174.44	98,756,575.11
1876	1,061,248.78	64,416,324.71	40,466,466.60	15,686,671.66	6,514,161.56	50,052,219.62	28,151,900.00
1877	56,252,066.60	57,219,750.98	43,570,494.19	15,032,046.26	5,966,558.37	28,257,395.69	32,183,488.00
1878	53,177,793.57	32,154,147.85	17,365,301.37	5,122,345.43	5,227,007.22	97,124,511.58	24,497,910.00
1879	65,744,555.49	40,425,660.73	15,125,126.84	4,629,280.28	4,629,280.28	10,500,874.65	32,618,450.00
1880	2,795,320.42	87,942,258.38	42,670,573.47	16,021,079.67	6,475,989.29	55,449,228.06	26,947,882.53
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## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

BUSINESS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1888. (Summarized from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, December, 1888.)	
Whole number of post-offices in operation in the United States.....	57,376
Number of Presidential post-offices (where the salary exceeds \$1,000 per annum, and postmasters are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate).....	2,336
Whole length of public mail routes in operation—miles.....	403,976
Length of railroad routes.....	143,713
Length of steamboat routes.....	11,058
Length of other routes (Star service).....	225,607
Aggregate cost of mail service.....	\$31,456,847
Aggregate postage on newspapers and periodicals.....	\$1,436,629
Aggregate postage stamps, envelopes, and cards sold.....	\$49,544,272
Number of registered letters and packages mailed.....	\$13,677,169
Amount of fees on registered matter (in addition to postage).....	\$1,125,154
Number of dead letters and parcels received.....	5,514,646
Total cost of free-delivery service.....	\$5,422,356
Receipts of postage on local matter at free-delivery offices.....	\$7,721,689
Number of money orders issued (domestic).....	8,241
Amount of money orders purchased (domestic).....	\$119,748,241
Average amount of each money order (domestic).....	\$12.01
Fees received for issue of money orders (domestic).....	\$946,961
Number of money orders (foreign or international).....	759,636
Amount of money orders purchased (foreign).....	\$11,293,870
Average amount of each money order (foreign).....	\$14.87
Fees received for issue of money orders (foreign).....	\$139,511
Cost of the United States Ocean Mail service.....	\$465,339
Whole number of packages (foreign) mailed during the year (estimated).....	89,226,934
Number of postal notes issued.....	6,668,006
Amount of postal-notes issued (from one cent to \$4.99).....	12,134,459
Amount of fees received for postal notes.....	\$200,341

## ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EIGHT PRINCIPAL POWERS OF EUROPE, INCLUDING TURKEY, AND THEIR ANNUAL COST.

Countries.	Popula-	Regular Army.	Navy.	No. of Ves'ts.	Annual Cost.
Austria . .	37,883,503	271,566	11,309	110	\$6,837,888
France . .	38,218,903	541,472	54,841	388	150,643,690
Germany . .	46,852,450	287,703	15,573	79	197,789,866
Great Britain	287,787,843	357,741	62,400	253	233,934,540
Italy . .	30,260,065	879,090	15,436	176	87,123,250
Russia . .	108,843,192	871,764	29,245	386	152,895,251
Spain . .	17,226,254	144,664	21,672	98	35,824,920
Turkey . .	25,036,480	158,819	40,572	57	26,841,004
Totals . .	592,108,690	3,963,858	251,048	1,453	\$945,892,499

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

Debts of States and Territories.....	\$1,056,584,146
Expense of collecting bureau.....	3,626,038
Deposits in savings banks.....	1,364,196,560
Deposits in national banks.....	1,409,000,000
Total coinage of gold since 1793.....	1,474,000,807
Total coinage of silver since 1793.....	533,553,405
Total minor coinage since 1893.....	19,658,123
Production of coal, 1887 (tons).....	110,727,906
Value of all metals produced in 1887	250,419,283
Value of all non-metals produced in 1887.....	542,284,225
Imports of gold and silver, 1888.....	59,337,986
Exports of gold and silver, 1888.....	33,195,504
Imports of coffee (lbs).....	408,562,775
No. miles of telegraph wire.....	616,248
No. bushels potatoes produced, 1888.....	134,103,008
No. tons of hay produced, 1888.....	41,454,450
Illinois farm mortgages.....	443,443,707
Salaries in Pension office.....	1,880,299
Salaries in Geological Survey.....	1,009,090
Salaries in Land Office.....	630,320
Salaries in Indian Bureau.....	109,740
Salaries in Bureau of Education.....	45,220
Salaries in Commissioner Railroads.....	14,420
Salaries in Commissioner Patents.....	666,070
Salaries in Interior Department.....	176,610

## AMOUNT OF ANNUAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

State taxes.....	\$70,044,901
County taxes.....	87,566,126
Municipal and school taxes.....	280,179,604
National expenditures.....	267,924,801

Total taxation ..... 705,705,432

Estimating our present population at 60,000,000 it will be seen that the above taxation entails an annual debt per capita of \$11.76. Estimating our producers at 14,000,000 we find that each one pays an annual tax of \$50.40. This in connection with the other demands laid upon the producers will fully explain why they are poor and becoming poorer every day, and will also show why the producers should solidly organize to escape the sure slavery that such exactions will entail upon them and their children.

## ABOUT THE PENSIONS.

Population in 1860.....	31,443,321
Vote for President in 1860.....	4,680,192
Men furnished for the war, 1861-'5.....	2,778,304
Volunteers.....	2,391,480
Substitutes.....	123,190
Personal service.....	47,347
Commutation.....	86,724
Bounty men.....	1,776,995
U. S. bounty paid 1861-'5.....	\$300,223,500
Local bounty paid 1861-'5.....	\$285,941,030
Proportion of white soldiers to population, 1 to 10.	
Proportion of colored troops to population, 1 to 26.	
Pensioners, July 1, 1889.....	489,725

It is not generally known that the Pension office sends nearly \$300,000 to foreign countries to be paid out to pensioners each year. It might be interesting to know who they are and if they are citizens of this country.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## SOMETHING ABOUT PENSIONS.

The following summary of the report will show the more important details of the work of the Bureau of Pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

There were at the close of the year 489,725 pensioners. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 51,921 new pensioners, and the names of 1,754 whose pensions have been previously dropped, were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of 53,675 pensioners added during the year; 16,507 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 37,168 names. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to have been \$131.18. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$88,275,113.28. The total amount disbursed by the agents for all purposes was \$89,831,968.44. Amount paid as fees to attorneys \$1,365,583.47. There was a disbursement of \$14,515.72 for the payment of arrears of pensions in cases where the original pension was granted prior to January 25, 1879, and the date of commencement of pension was subsequent to discharge or death.

The following shows the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency, June 30, 1889:

Columbus, 49,591; Indianapolis, 44,605; Chicago, 41,004; Topeka, 38,570; Washington, 30,330; Des Moines, 29,256; Buffalo, 28,660; Boston, 28,636; Philadelphia, 27,615; Milwaukee, 26,384; New York, 24,316; Detroit, 28,184; Pittsburgh, 23,306; Knoxville, 23,111; Concord, 14,709; Louisville, 13,997; Augusta, 13,913; San Francisco, 7,537. In the aggregate 1,248,246 pension claims have been filed since 1861, and that in the same period 789,121 have been allowed. The amount disbursed on account pensions since 1861, has been \$1,052,218,413.17.

The issue of certificates during the year shows a grand total of 145,298. Of this number 51,921 were original certificates.

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 by Great Britain, and three times as much as by France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Belgium.

241 medical examiners cost \$409,762.29.

## PARTIAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSIONS ARE GRANTED.

Gunshot and shell wounds.....	11,947
Incised and contused wounds.....	41,049
Amputations.....	9,159
Fractures.....	666
Diseases of lungs.....	23,471
Diseases of heart.....	25,994
Varicose veins.....	10,932
Chronic diarrhoea .....	55,125
Disease of rectum .....	22,517
Nervous prostration .....	5,320
Diseases of the eye .....	15,251
Partial deafness .....	8,267
Rheumatism .....	40,799
Hernia .....	15,043
Blood poisoning .....	3,104
Malaria .....	7,151

J. J. Silvey, secretary of the Virginia State Farmers Alliance, says:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, the organ of the Farmers and Laborers Union, is one of the ablest edited papers that we now have in circulation. It is doing noble work in educating the toiling people to a sense of their duty, and warning them of the deplorable condition in which they are fast sinking. We hope to see THE ECONOMIST placed in the hands of every intelligent laborer in order that our liberties may be preserved.

Hon. C. T. Smithson, secretary of the Farmers State Alliance of Mississippi, writes: I have been a reader of THE ECONOMIST since its first number was issued. It is my decided opinion that to the members of our order there is no journal that will supply its place, and I most heartily indorse and commend it to all.

## TOTAL COST OF PENSION DEPARTMENT, SALARIES, ETC., YEAR 1888.

	Appropriations.	Vouchers approved.	Balance available.
Salaries officers and employees.....	\$1,808,750 00	\$1,777,350 98	\$31,399 02
Salaries special examiners.....	210,000 00	205,126 95	4,873 05
Detailed special examiners.....	225,000 00		
Per diem.....	\$126,708 00		
Expenses.....	65,090 29	192,675 55	32,324 45
Travel on subsidized railroads.....	877 26		
Regular special examiners.....	\$138,003 00	190,000 00	
Per diem.....	77,755 60		
Expenses.....	77,755 60	*217,086 74	
Travel on subsidized railroads.....	1,328 14		
Total.....	2,433,750 00	2,392,240 22	68,596 52

\*This overdraft of \$27,068.74 is chargeable to the appropriation for detailed examiners: \$225,000.

## RAILROADS.

Length of track December 31, 1888, 156,081.52 miles.

Completed June 30, 1889, 154,275.81 miles.

Increase of mileage in 1889, 7,028 miles.

## Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	\$4,438,411,342
Funded debt.....	4,624,035,029
Unfunded debt.....	306,952,589
Current debt.....	238,088,355
Total.....	\$9,607,487,309

## Assets.

Cost of railroad and equipment.....	\$8,344,304,820
Real estate, stock, bonds and investments.....	1,106,232,499
Cash, bills received and current account.....	423,433,053
Total assets.....	9,873,907,372
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	266,483,063

## Earnings.

Passenger.....	\$251,356,167
Freight.....	639,200,723
Other.....	60,065,118
Total.....	959,622,008

## Expenditures.

Interest on bonds.....	\$199,062,531
Other interest.....	6,217,521
Dividends.....	78,943,041
Rental.....	45,289,721
Miscellaneous.....	38,040,733
Total.....	367,553,457
Total earnings.....	\$950,622,008
Operating expenses .....	653,258,331
Net earnings.....	\$267,363,677
Other receipts, including rentals.....	84,897,880
Total.....	\$382,261,557

Excess of available revenue over actual payments therefrom for the year \$14,708,010

## FARM MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

After a careful examination of all obtainable statistics bearing upon farm mortgages, we have selected the tables of the Michigan Bureau of Labor as a basis for calculations. We make that choice, first, because the system of collecting was fair and intelligent; second, the estimates are made from actual figures; third, Michigan farmers are in a situation, so far as commercial relations and natural resources are concerned, to be as independent and as far from debt as any of her sister States. If after a fair investigation we find a large per cent of farms mortgaged in Michigan, we may look for an equal if not greater per cent in all the remaining agricultural States. We wish to present the true condition as nearly as possible. After full consideration we give the following:

11 North and Northwestern States. \$2,043,300,000  
13 Southern States ..... 648,600,000  
11 Pacific States and Territories..... 118,000,000  
New England and Atlantic States. 273,672,000

Total mortgage indebtedness.... 3,083,572,000.

Notwithstanding this sum is beyond human conception, we believe it does not represent the full amount of mortgage indebtedness in the United States. Interest at 8 per cent per annum entails an actual tax upon the farmers of \$246,685,260.

Upon referring to the proper tables in this Almanac it will be ascertained that the annual interest upon mortgages in the United States amounts to four-fifths of the value of the entire wheat crop for the year 1887; to five-sixths of the value of the cotton crop of 1888; to four-fifths of the annual expenditures of the United States Government; to more than all the custom duties; to more than the annual costs of the combined armies and navies of Great Britain and the German Empire; to twice as much as is expended on public schools; to more than all the capital invested in cotton manufactures in the United States in 1880; to more than all the capital invested in steel and iron manufactures in 1880; to three times as much as the entire capitalization of all the telegraph companies owning over 616,248 miles of wire and 17,241 offices; to an annual tax on each agriculturist of \$30.83; to an annual tax of over four dollars on each man, woman and child in the United States.

## WHO PAID FOR THE RAILROADS, 1889.

Mileage in operation 154,275.  
Total railroad indebtedness..... \$9,607,487,309  
Average cost per mile \$62,275.....  
Actual cost per mile \$20,000.....  
This makes actual cost of railroads.. 3,085,500,000

Amount of fictitious values..... 6,521,987,309  
Interest annually paid on fictitious values by increased freight rates... 391,319,238  
Land donated to railroads, 224,361,001 acres, valued at \$8 per acre amounts to..... 1,794,528,008  
Government aid..... 85,500,000  
State aid..... 175,000,000  
Municipal and individual aid ..... 1,000,700,000

Total donations..... 3,055,728,008

Leaving actual cost of the entire railroad system in the United States to present owners..... 29,771,992

In the above table we have given the State, municipal and individual aid from the best information obtainable. Almost every road levies tribute for its construction upon the people of the section through which it passes. Placing that tribute at a low estimate the aggregate is startling. The United States have been swindled out of over \$200,000,000 by the Pacific railroads alone during the past twenty-five years. One of the important questions confronting the people is, do the railroads own the Government? From the above showing there is some grounds for saying they do. The railroads have, as a whole, been paid for at least twice in land donations, and are not satisfied yet. The amount of land given them is one-half the area of Mexico, twice the size of Japan, nearly the size of both France and Germany. As large as the States of Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, and five times larger than the whole New England States combined. The time is not far distant when the Government will be compelled to assume absolute control of all railroads and conduct them in the interests of the whole people.

## COTTON CROP OF 1888-'89.

	Movements in United States ports.			N. Y. movement.		
	Receipts per month.	Exports per month.	Stock in all ports.	Stock N. Y.	Exports N. Y. up to mid.	Freight to Liverpool
1888.						
September .	302,615	156,169	250,782	90,068	10 7-16	1/2c.
October .	974,587	473,029	577,011	98,059	9 3-4	
November .	1,325,050	937,311	763,272	160,618	9 15-16	
December .	1,007,550	788,131	920,023	179,479	9 13-15	1/2c.
1889.						
January .	686,120	551,247	910,732	210,068	9 7-8	1/2c.
February .	508,200	482,670	841,150	229,880	10 1-16	1/2c.
March .	390,849	584,906	575,146	242,135	10 3-16	1/2c.
April .	182,960	303,187	437,143	220,380	10 5-8	1/2c.
May .	82,275	221,181	291,648	202,353	11 3-16	1/2c.
June .	22,523	92,883	196,778	157,083	11 1-8	1/2c.
July .	19,011	57,332	133,799	110,306	11 1-4	1/2c.
August .	35,548	69,089	65,624	34,611	11 6-16	1/2c.
Total .	5,537,318					
Corrections .	13,027					
North'n mills .	938,700					
South'n mills .	449,245					
Total crop .	6,938,290					

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AND THEIR AGGREGATE SALARIES.

Employees.	SALARIES.
Executive Department .....	24
Cabinet .....	8
State Department.....	66
Treasury, employed in city .....	4,436
War Department, besides Army officers .....	1,747
Navy Department, besides 200 Navy officers .....	191
Interior .....	3,993
Post Office.....	6,731
Department of Justice.....	79
Agriculture.....	112
Labor .....	64
Civil Service Commission.....	14
Senate.....	17,465
House of Representatives.....	301
Capitol and grounds, library, etc .....	327
Government Printing Office.....	353
	20,546
	\$23,747,159

Hon. H. P. Bone, ex-business agent State of Alabama, says:

I am very much pleased with THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. I admire the high tone and independence of its editorials, the ability and originality with which the subjects treated of are handled, the splendid essays by its different contributors, its well-selected miscellany, and the information it affords of the workings of our noble order in all the States—in fact, it suits me in every particular. It is just such a paper as the farmers of this country have needed for a long time to teach them right principles of political economy, arouse them to a true sense of the wrongs they are suffering by reason of class legislation, and the dangers under it that are threatening the stability of our Government. THE ECONOMIST stands like a faithful guardian over the farmer's interests at the seat of government, to ferret out their wrongs and suggest the means for their correction. Let the people heed its advice, and soon the laboring classes of this country will be elevated to a higher plane of respectability, their wrongs all redressed, and the Government brought back to what was intended by its founders—a government "of the people and by the people and for the people," with equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none. God speed the happy day. May THE ECONOMIST go out into the homes of the farmers and laborers all over this American country until its circulation shall be counted by the millions.

Hon. W. E. Farmer, district master workman, District Assembly No. 78, K. of L., says:

When the plan for the publication of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST was consummated, I was fearful that it would be a superficial publication (as many so-called labor papers are), but after examining THE ECONOMIST, I am satisfied that it is one among the best labor papers published in America, and deserves the support of all reformers and friends of the labor movement. Wishing THE ECONOMIST much success in its efforts to better the condition of the laboring classes and to overthrow legalized robbery, I am, etc.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
Presidents.

Term.	No.	Name.	Qualified.
1	1	George Washington	April 30, 1789
2	2	George Washington	March 4, 1793
3	2	John Adams	March 4, 1797
4	3	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801
5	4	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1805
6	4	James Madison	March 4, 1809
7	5	James Madison	March 4, 1813
8	5	James Monroe	March 4, 1817
9	6	James Monroe	March 5, 1821
10	6	John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825
11	7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829
12	7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1833
13	8	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837
14	9	William H. Harrison	March 4, 1841
14	10	John Tyler	April 6, 1841
15	11	James K. Polk	March 4, 1845
16	12	Zachary Taylor	March 5, 1849
16	13	Millard Fillmore	July 9, 1850
17	14	Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853
18	15	James Buchanan	March 4, 1857
19	16	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1861
20	16	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1865
20	17	Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865
21	18	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869
22	19	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1873
23	20	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5, 1877
24	20	James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881
24	21	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881
25	22	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1885
26	23	Benjamin Harrison	March 4, 1889

## Vice-Presidents.

No.	Name.	Qualified.
1	John Adams	June 3, 1789
1	John Adams	Dec. 2, 1793
2	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1797
3	Aaron Burr	March 4, 1801
4	George Clinton	March 4, 1805
5	Elbridge Gerry	March 4, 1813
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 4, 1817
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 5, 1821
7	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1825
8	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1829
9	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1833
10	Richard M. Johnson	March 4, 1837
11	John Tyler	March 4, 1841
12	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845
12	Millard Fillmore	March 5, 1849
13	William R. King	March 4, 1853
14	John C. Breckinridge	March 4, 1857
15	Hannibal Hamlin	March 4, 1861
16	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865
17	Schuyler Colfax	March 4, 1869
18	Henry Wilson	March 4, 1873
19	William A. Wheeler	March 5, 1877
20	Chester A. Arthur	March 4, 1881
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	March 4, 1885
22	Levi P. Morton	March 4, 1889

Hon. J. P. Oliver, secretary of the Farmers State Alliance of Alabama, says:

I regard THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST the best and ablest edited paper published in the United States. Its bold and fearless discussion of great politico-economic questions, which vitally concern the masses, should commend it to every patriot; and all lovers of constitutional republican government should aid in its dissemination; for the enforcement of the principles it advocates, is the only surety to the Government of our fathers.

Hon. E. T. Stackhouse, president of the South Carolina State Alliance, writes:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST should go into the home of all the wealth-producers in the United States. Our hope is in the education of our people, and I know of no better agency for its accomplishment than THE ECONOMIST.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Each department publishes an annual report of its operations, and quite frequently quarterly and monthly reports as well. These publications are intended to give full information concerning matters connected with the several departments, and as a rule are for general distribution. The humblest farmer or laborer is entitled to these reports and can have them upon proper application. Below we give the name of each department and the reports that can be obtained from it. In writing, simply name the department, and add Washington, D. C. If after writing you fail to obtain the report wanted drop a letter to the NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and the reason will be ascertained at once.

Pension Office—Pension Report containing Statistical Report.

Patent Office—Patent Office Report; Patent Office Gazette.

Post Office Department—Annual Report.

Treasury Department—Annual Report; Laws Relating to Loans and Currency; National Loans, by R. A. Bayley; Report of the Director of the Mint; Report of the Internal Revenue; Report of Wool and Manufacturers of Wool; Report of Bureau of Statistics; Internal Commerce of the United States; Commerce and Navigation of the United States; Instructions Regarding National Banks.

State Department—Annual Report; Consular Reports; Foreign Relations Report; Cook-book for Working Men's Wives; Report of Commissioners to Central and South America.

Department of the Interior—Mineral Resources of the United States; Annual Report; Compendium of the Census, Vol. 1 and 2; Report of the General Land Office; Report of the Territorial Governors; Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Report of Commissioner of Public Parks.

Department of Labor—Annual Report; Monthly Reports.

Department of Agriculture—Annual Report; Monthly Reports; Album of Agriculture.

War Department—Annual Report.

Navy Department—Annual Report.

Department of Justice—Annual Report.

Hon. J. M. Anthony, president of the Missouri State Alliance, writes:

I have examined the copies of the papers which you sent me, and must say that I do not see how you can get up such a paper for the money you put it at. It is a paper that every member of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America should have and read. It is calculated to do great good, and once in the hands of the toiling masses the time will be short until they will have a peaceful revolution, and come forth redeemed and disenthralled.

R. L. Burks, secretary, of Farmers State Alliance of Georgia, says:

"I am a regular subscriber to the ECONOMIST, and have been since the first issue. I think it one of the best papers published in America, giving, as it does, much valuable information that other papers do not. THE ECONOMIST ought to have 200,000 subscribers."

## WHEAT CROPS OF THE PRINCIPAL GRAIN-GROWING NATIONS.

[Estimates by the Department of Agriculture.]

Countries.	Period.	Yield.
United States	1888	Bushels, 415,868,000
France	1886	299,107,620
India	1886	258,317,632
Russia	1886	213,907,084
Austria-Hungary	1886	143,001,488
Spain	1886	131,660,000
Italy	1886	129,412,133
Germany	1886	82,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	1886	65,285,353
Turkey	1886	41,143,750
Canada	1886	37,219,234
Algeria	1886	32,915,000
Argentine Republic and Chili	1886	28,800,625
Roumania	1886	22,629,063
Australasia	1886	22,258,146
Belgium	1886	18,514,688
Egypt	1886	16,457,500
Portugal	1886	8,228,750
Netherlands	1886	4,937,250
Greece	1886	4,937,250
Denmark	1886	4,731,531
Sweden and Norway	1886	4,931,115
Servia	1886	4,525,813
Switzerland	1886	1,645,750
Total		2,032,934,775

## RELIGION IN AMERICA.

Churches.	Minis. ters.	Communi- cants.
Adventists	1,344	775
Baptists	37,156	26,545
Congregationalist	3,936	8,723
Friends	392	200
Ger. Ev. Church	550	430
Lutheran	6,130	3,429
Methodists	41,271	24,485
Mennonites	500	450
Moravians	84	70
N. Jerusalem	87	92
Presbyterians	11,783	8,834
Protestant Episc.	3,109	3,664
Reformed	1,942	1,320
Roman Catholic	6,241	6,546
Schwendfeldians		700
Unitarians	362	434
Universalists	719	713
Total in U. S.	115,610	81,717
		17,267,878

To make one millionaire, 10,000 industrious producers must be robbed of the product of their labor and live in want and misery. Are millionaires of such great importance to the welfare of the people that they must be maintained at such a cost?

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINES, AND MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF POPULATION DURING THE YEARS 1840, 1850, 1860, AND FROM 1870 TO 1888, INCLUSIVE.

[Report of the Treasury Department.]

Year ending June 30—	Distilled Spirits Consumed.		Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed.		Total consumption per capita of population.
	Year Spirits of domestic product.	Imports entered spirit consumption.	From All other fruit.	Total.	Wines of do-mestic pro-duct.	Imported malt liquors pro-duced.	
1840... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	40,378,090 2,682,794 43,060,884	43,060,744 2,682,794 43,060,884	4,748,392 5,065,390 5,065,473	48,816,229 6,094,662 6,315,871	4,873,096 9,199,133 11,059,141	23,162,571 36,361,703 20,790,101	23,310,843 94,712,353 205,374,661
1850... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	46,768,083 5,064,393 5,064,573	5,064,393 5,064,573 5,064,651	1,860,008 1,860,008 1,860,008	6,919,559 6,919,559 6,919,559	6,059,151 7,059,151 7,059,151	12,225,067 203,743,401 239,838,137	12,225,067 203,743,401 239,838,137
1860... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	70,221,830 1,405,510 1,405,661	1,405,510 1,405,661 1,405,661	7,266,358 7,985,708 9,895,733	10,853,290 15,854,063 15,854,063	10,853,290 15,854,063 15,854,063	288,357,983 1,940,933 270,298,916	288,357,983 1,940,933 270,298,916
1870... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	2,472,011 59,842,617 1,745,033	59,842,617 1,745,033 64,059,661	1,745,033 1,745,033 64,059,661	4,980,783 10,853,290 16,682,390	4,980,783 10,853,290 16,682,390	16,682,390 16,682,390 16,682,390	16,682,390 16,682,390 16,682,390
1871... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,089,698 62,945,154 62,945,154	62,945,154 62,945,154 62,945,154	65,145,880 68,037,139 68,037,139	68,422,280 68,953,285 68,953,285	68,422,280 68,953,285 68,953,285	9,893,746 9,951,859 9,951,859	9,893,746 9,951,859 9,951,859
1872... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,089,698 2,965,987 2,965,987	2,965,987 2,965,987 2,965,987	65,145,880 62,945,154 62,945,154	64,540,090 64,540,090 64,540,090	64,540,090 64,540,090 64,540,090	10,951,859 12,954,961 12,954,961	10,951,859 12,954,961 12,954,961
1873... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	76,687 1,021,708	1,021,708 1,021,708	62,688,709 52,003,467	62,688,709 52,003,467	62,688,709 52,003,467	1,964,647 1,233,300	1,964,647 1,233,300
1874... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,021,708 1,021,781	1,021,781 1,021,781	62,688,709 61,120,634	62,688,709 61,120,634	62,688,709 61,120,634	1,964,647 1,394,279	1,964,647 1,394,279
1875... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,757,202 67,426,000	1,757,202 67,426,000	67,426,000 1,471,197	67,426,000 1,471,197	67,426,000 1,471,197	16,942,592 16,942,592	16,942,592 16,942,592
1876... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	67,2,221 1,327,141 1,327,141	1,327,141 1,327,141 1,327,141	57,340,472 57,0,60,838 57,0,60,838	57,340,472 1,227,752 1,227,752	57,340,472 1,227,752 1,227,752	1,376,729 1,945,113 1,945,113	1,376,729 1,945,113 1,945,113
1877... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,327,141 1,103,351 1,103,351	1,103,351 1,103,351 1,103,351	1,103,351 49,60,838 49,60,838	1,103,351 49,60,838 49,60,838	1,103,351 49,60,838 49,60,838	1,376,729 1,278,581 1,278,581	1,376,729 1,278,581 1,278,581
1878... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,103,351 1,021,708	1,021,708 1,021,708	49,60,838 52,003,467	49,60,838 52,003,467	49,60,838 52,003,467	54,278,475 51,931,941	54,278,475 51,931,941
1879... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,021,708 1,021,781	1,021,781 1,021,781	52,003,467 61,120,634	52,003,467 61,120,634	52,003,467 61,120,634	52,526,694 63,526,694	52,526,694 63,526,694
1880... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,021,781 1,021,781	1,021,781 1,021,781	61,120,634 61,120,634	61,120,634 61,120,634	61,120,634 61,120,634	51,931,819 51,931,819	51,931,819 51,931,819
1881... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,761,206 1,761,206	1,761,206 1,761,206	67,426,000 1,471,197	67,426,000 1,471,197	67,426,000 1,471,197	16,942,890 16,942,890	16,942,890 16,942,890
1882... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,26,850 1,233,278	1,26,850 1,233,278	1,26,850 75,598,785	1,26,850 75,598,785	1,26,850 75,598,785	1,540,578 1,540,578	1,540,578 1,540,578
1883... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,233,278 1,127,056	1,127,056 1,127,056	75,598,785 78,497,945	75,598,785 78,497,945	75,598,785 78,497,945	1,540,578 1,442,667	1,540,578 1,442,667
1884... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,127,056 1,448,775	1,127,056 1,448,775	78,497,945 67,669,250	78,497,945 67,669,250	78,497,945 67,669,250	1,442,667 1,442,667	1,442,667 1,442,667
1885... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,448,775 1,555,994	1,448,775 1,555,994	67,669,250 69,355,594	67,669,250 69,355,594	67,669,250 69,355,594	1,442,667 1,442,667	1,442,667 1,442,667
1886... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,555,994 1,211,532	1,555,994 1,211,532	69,355,594 75,845,352	69,355,594 75,845,352	69,355,594 75,845,352	1,442,667 1,442,667	1,442,667 1,442,667
1887... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	1,211,532 888,107	1,211,532 888,107	75,845,352 73,33,279	75,845,352 73,33,279	75,845,352 73,33,279	1,442,667 1,442,667	1,442,667 1,442,667
1888... P. Gall. P. Gall. P. Gall.	888,107	888,107	73,33,279	73,33,279	73,33,279	1,442,667 1,442,667	1,442,667 1,442,667

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

## YIELD OF THE FIVE LEADING GRAIN CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SIX YEARS.

[Estimates of the Department of Agriculture.]

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Corn.....	1,551,066,895	1,795,528,432	1,936,176,000	1,665,441,000	1,456,161,000	1,987,790,000
Wheat.....	421,086,160	512,763,500	357,112,000	457,218,000	456,329,000	415,868,000
Oats.....	571,302,400	583,628,000	629,409,000	624,134,000	659,634,000	701,735,000
Barley.....	50,130,097	61,206,292	58,360,000	59,428,000	56,872,000	.....
Rye.....	28,058,583	28,637,594	21,756,000	24,489,000	20,691,000	.....
Totals .....	2,621,650,135	2,981,764,218	3,002,813,000	2,830,710,000	2,649,527,000	.....

## SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, DENTISTRY AND PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
No. of institutions	106	106	114	120	126	134	145	152	175	178
No. of instructors.	1,278	1,337	1,495	1,660	1,746	1,946	2,235	2,514	2,829	2,936
No. of students....	11,225	11,830	13,321	14,006	14,536	15,151	15,300	13,921	16,407	16,366

## SCHOOLS OF LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
No. of institutions	43	50	49	48	47	48	47	48	49	49
No. of instructors.	175	196	224	3,019	3,134	3,227	3,079	2,686	2,744	3,054
No. of students....	3,012	3,019	3,134	3,134	3,134	3,227	3,079	2,686	2,744	3,185

## ACREAGE OF LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
1887.....	2,317,324	2,085,156	3,087,989	559,652	63,706
1888.....	2,504,257	2,085,561	2,882,252	590,160	58,494
1889.....	2,449,589	2,121,814	2,888,821	579,259	57,754
1889 compared with 1888:					
Increase.....	36,253 or 1.7 per cent.	6,569 or 0.2 per cent.	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	114,648 or 4.5 per cent.	.....			

## TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.			Pigs.
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
1887.....	6,641,268	16,146,249	9,812,519	25,958,768	2,299,323
1888.....	6,129,375	15,726,947	9,530,202	25,257,149	2,404,344
1889.....	6,140,045	15,863,211	9,770,880	25,634,091	2,510,938
1889 compared with 1888:					
Increase.....	10,670 or 0.2 per cent.	136,264 or 0.9 per cent.	240,678 or 2.5 per cent.	376,942 or 1.5 per cent.	106,594 or 4.4 per cent.
1889 compared with 1887:					
Increase.....					211,615 or 9.2 per cent.
Decrease.....	301,223 or 4.7 per cent.	283,038 or 1.8 per cent.	41,639 or 0.4 per cent.	324,677 or 1.3 per cent.	.....

## RELATIVE NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS.

## Strikes.

Year.	No. of strikes.	Establish'mts affected.	No. of employees striking.
1881.	471	2,928	129,521
1882..	454	2,105	154,671
1883..	478	2,759	149,763
1884..	443	2,367	147,054
1885..	645	2,284	242,705
1886..	1,411	9,861	499,489
	3,902	22,304	1,323,203

## Lockouts.

Year.	Establish'mts affected.	No. of employees locked out.
1881.....	9	655
1882.....	42	4,131
1883.....	117	20,512
1884.....	354	18,121
1885.....	183	15,424
1886.....	1,509	101,980
Total .....	2,214	160,823

The above table shows that strikes and lockouts are increasing with alarming rapidity. It is to be regretted that no authentic statistics are obtainable at present for 1887, 1888 and 1889. It must also be remembered that the above does not include small strikes.

For the triumph of the cause of the people not only unity of purpose, but unity of action is imperatively needed, and the sooner this harmony is secured the easier the accomplishment of the undertaking will be achieved. Every day lost strengthens the works of the enemy.

Letter from J. B. Merwin, managing editor of the American Journal of Education:

I can not forbear to express to you my great appreciation and gratification in reading the articles on railways and their uses and abuses by James F. Hudson, and of commanding the fair, broad spirit in which national questions are discussed in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. It seems to go up into the realm of patriotism, above the State lines and party dictation, and if there is one thing that the people of this nation need to-day more than another, it is to have the spirit of genuine patriotism revived, and to get out of and above the limitation of State lines and State's rights ideas. I have been trying to get space and time to give the NATIONAL ECONOMIST a notice in all the nine editions of the American Journal of Education, and it shall have it, and if you choose to do so, I should like to renew the exchange advertising, and let it run right along for a year. I have had several inquiries from the ad. which has been running in the paper, and as there is a "school furniture trust," and I am not in it at all, I like to, so far as I can do so, encourage the circulation of those papers who recognize the rights of the people over and above these trust "combinations."

Hon. T. S. Adams, president of the Farmers State Union of Louisiana, says:

It affords me very great pleasure to add my humble indorsement of your valuable paper. A more fitting name could not have been given to the national organ of our order. Going forth periodically to a vast brotherhood as their educator in both domestic and political economy, located at the capital of the Republic, and edited by an able corps of talented writers, wholly devoted to our interests, THE ECONOMIST stands as an argus-eyed custodian, guarding the rights of the masses against the overbearing arrogance of the classes, that seek by an organized money-power to oppress the producer and the artisan, thereby encouraging civil revolution to subvert the true ends of our free government. Your paper should be a regular visitor at the home of every man that loves his family and his country.

## HISTORY OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

The first Farmers' Alliance was organized in Lampasas County, Texas, in 1876. The objects were to resist the unlawful depredations of cattle and land thieves and bring the law-breakers to justice.

This organization was very defective. W. T. Baggett, who was a member of this organization, moved to Poolville, in Parker County, and organized the first Alliance in Parker County in 1879. The organization, from the beginning rapidly spread out, and the first State Alliance was organized as Central, in Parker County, in 1879, under the name and style of "Farmers Alliance." The name was changed to the Farmers State Alliance in 1881. The organization continued to grow and spread throughout North and Central Texas until at the meeting held in Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas, on August 6, 1886, eighty-four counties were represented. At this meeting the declaration of purposes of the order were perfected and adopted, as follows:

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers Alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions; we therefore resolve,

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes, in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

2. To indorse the motto, "in things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intentions are "peace on earth and good will toward men."

The adoption of the first declaration of purposes caused considerable confusion, which necessitated a called meeting of the State Alliance, which was held at Waco, Texas, on January 17, 1887. At this meeting perfect harmony was secured, the membership numbering over 100,000. This meeting selected delegates to meet with delegates sent by the Farmers Union of Louisiana for the purpose of organizing a national Alliance of the States comprising the cotton belt. Those delegates met in the city of Waco, Texas, on January 18, 1887, and organized.

The National Farmers Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America adopted the same declaration of purposes as that of the Texas State Farmers Alliance, and formulated a constitution, which was promptly ratified by the States represented.

The first annual meeting was held in Shreveport, Louisiana, in January, 1888, with delegates representing Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Indian Territory. This meeting adjourned to meet in Meridian, Miss., and extended an invitation to the National Agricultural Wheel to meet with them for the purpose of perfecting a plan for the consolidation of the two national bodies.

The next annual meeting was convened in Meridian, Miss., according to agreement, on December 5, at which time and place the two bodies adopted the following declaration of purposes and constitution, and referred it to the States for ratification.

## HISTORY OF THE WHEEL—ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

The Wheel "first saw the light of day" in February, 1882, at McBee's school-house, about ten miles West of Des Arc, in Prairie county, Arkansas. It was originated with nine members, headed by W. W. Tedford, a farmer and school-teacher, and was intended merely as a debating society. The debates having taken an economic turn, the opposition to monopoly and corruption in politics soon became a cardinal principle with the infant organization.

In March, 1882, there were three clubs in Prairie county, with about 200 members, and it was decided to incorporate under the State laws. A meeting of the three societies was called, and a platform and declaration of principles adopted. Suggestions for a name were called for, and as the members were mainly farmers they wished to adopt a name suggestive of the agricultural calling. Several names were mentioned, among which were The Plow, The Wagon, The Reaper, and several others, all of which were objected to until finally The Wheel was suggested and accepted as the name of the order. From this the organization was chartered, and thenceforth gained rapidly in membership and strength.

State organization formed in 1883; consolidated with Brothers of Freedom in 1885. The organization had been in existence four years, or until 1886, before the National Wheel was organized. The National Wheel was organized in Litchfield, Ark. There have been two national meetings since the organization of the national lodge, one in 1887 at Minville, Tenn., and one last year at Meridian, Miss., the latter in joint session with the Farmers Alliance for the purpose of consolidating the two orders under one name, which was satisfactorily accomplished, being ratified by three-fourths of the State Wheels and Alliances.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WHEEL.

## Preamble.

Whereas the general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy, and a dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses, leading them in the road to prosperity, and providing a just and fair remuneration for labor, a just exchange of our commodities, and the best mode and means of securing to the laboring classes the greatest amount of good.

*Declaration of Purposes.*

We hold to the principle that all monopolies are dangerous to the best interests of our country, tending to enslave a free people and subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased by Washington and his glorious compatriots.

We hold to the principle that the laboring classes have an inherent right to buy and sell when and wherever their interests are best served, and patronize none who dare, by word or action, oppose a just, fair, and equitable exchange of the products of our labor.

We denounce as unjust and unfair any set of men who sell at large profits to gain the advantage over the laboring classes, and obtain the product of their labor at greatly reduced prices, thus forcing patronage and constituting a hateful monopoly, making free and independent men slaves.

Therefore, we have formed the National Agricultural Wheel of the United States of America, for the purpose of organizing and directing the powers of the industrial masses, but not as a political party. In this organization are sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, yet it should be borne in mind when exercising the right of suffrage that many of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation.

*Objects of the Order.*

Section 1. The objects of the Order shall be to unite fraternally all acceptable citizens, male and female, over the age of eighteen years, who are actually engaged in the occupation of farming; also, all mechanics who are engaged in the pursuit of their respective trades; provided, that no lawyer, merchant, banker, nor the proprietor of any manufacturing establishment, who employs more than three hands, shall be eligible to membership; and, provided, further, that there shall be separate organizations for white and colored.

Sec. 2. To give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members, and those depending on its members by holding instructive lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other to obtain employment.

Sec. 3. The improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture, and the dissemination of knowledge relating to rural and farming affairs.

Sec. 4. To ameliorate the condition of farmers in every possible manner.

At a joint meeting of the Agricultural Wheel and Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union at Meridian, Miss., December, 1888, the two organizations joined together, and formed the Farmers and Laborers Union of America. It was a wise movement, and promises great good.

W. M. Green, of Salem, Ark., writes:

Your generous proposition, to give a valuable premium to all who will send five or ten subscribers to THE ECONOMIST, at hand. We more than admire your zeal for our noble cause, but would kindly inform you that we cannot sacrifice the principles of true Wheeler by working for a premium. We work for equity, justice, God and suffering humanity, and therefore do all we possibly can do for THE ECONOMIST, asking no emoluments or reward therefor, except its best efforts to unseat the ungodly money power and save our Government.

Hon. T. A. Clayton, State Agent and Treasurer of the Farmers Union Commercial Association of Louisiana, says:

I trust you will not deem it out of place for me to congratulate you on the splendid success you have made of your paper. Although it is not quite seven months since your first issue appeared in this State, it is already recognized as an authority on all the questions so ably discussed in its columns. Here in New Orleans the highest compliments are paid to you and your efficient staff and contributors, and surprise is expressed that the farmers of the South should have been able to evolve from among them such high talent as the matter in your columns gives evidence of. Personally I am more than satisfied with the results of the advertisement of this agency, which brings me more applications than I can satisfactorily attend to. The continuance of your paper is in my opinion essential to the complete success of the Farmers and Laborers Union, no similar facilities for equal education on all subjects of vital importance to the farmers of the country, being offered by any other publication that I have knowledge of.

Hon. Oswald Wilson, President and Business Manager of the Farmers Alliance Exchange of Florida, says:

I regard THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST as an able exponent of the principles of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America, and it should be a regular visitor to the homes of every farmer and laborer. We cannot hope for success without a general co-operation, and this can only follow the education of the masses as to the part they play in the economy of society, teaching every man the important part he holds in the general make up, and there is no more successful teacher than our NATIONAL ECONOMIST. The cause of labor is attracting the attention of thinkers the world over, and the good and true among mankind will come to our aid as soon as the public understand our motive. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST is rapidly winning fame from this outside class. If every farmer will read and heed the teachings of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST we can whip a world full of speculators.

Gen. S. D. Lee, President Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, says:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST fills a long-felt and vital necessity of the farming classes in dealing with statistics and showing how it is: That all industries have outstripped agriculture in progress, and are making more money to those engaged in their pursuit; that agriculture, the productive industry of our people, giving employment to half of our population, is retrograding; that land is depreciating in value and the farming classes becoming poorer, while the half of population not farming are getting better off; that manufacturing, commerce and transportation, based mainly on the product of the farm, have undue advantages by virtue of special legislation; that this has been brought about by forgetting the great principles at foundation of our Government, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." I recommend that every thinking farmer take the paper and read and become better posted as to his great industry and its connection with other industries.

*THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.*

After a careful examination of the sub-treasury system as outlined, the general verdict will be that it is fair, just and equitable, but without an explanation of the details doubts will be expressed as to its practicability. In order to develop this system warehouses and elevators will be built in localities where the amount of products will warrant it. These warehouses and elevators will be owned and controlled by Government and operated under Government supervision. The farmer or planter desiring to practically use this system will, at his most convenient time, bring his products to these warehouses. It will there be inspected and graded. The market price for such products for that locality will be ascertained, and the farmer or planter will receive 80 per cent of the market value of his products in legal tender-money. He will also receive a certificate that he has warehoused a certain amount of products of a certain grade and has been paid 80 per cent of a certain price upon this amount. The certificate will show the cost of warehousing and insuring per month and the rate of interest (one per cent) to be paid on the 80 percent advanced. The 80 per cent is ready money, and, being a legal tender, can be used anywhere for any purpose. The certificate or warehouse receipt can be sold or exchanged by simple endorsement. The products may be allowed to remain in the custody of the Government for one year from date of the certificate. The farmer has the right, or the person holding the certificate, to dispose of this warehoused product any time during the year, just as his judgment dictates in that regard, whenever the markets suit. When a sale is made the person selling simply transfers the remaining part of the product over and above the 80 per cent already received by endorsing the certificate to the purchaser. When the holder of the certificate desires to obtain possession of the product he presents the certificate to the sub-treasurer, and receives a statement of the

charges for warehousing and insuring, and the 80 per cent already advanced, together with interest at the rate of one per cent per annum thereon, the total amount of which he pays and becomes entitled to the product. This is briefly the working plan of the sub-treasury. With proper blanks and facilities the whole machinery can be made more simple than the methods in use at the present time. Regularity of inspection would be guaranteed, fair weights obtained and all fraud and deception prevented.—*National Economist Editorial.*

Hon. R. H. Morehead, secretary State Wheel of Arkansas, writes:

Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper from the initial number I take great pleasure in recommending it to the reading public, and especially to the Wheelers of Arkansas, as a true exponent of the cardinal-principles of the Wheel; a watchman on the tower of American liberty that has not failed to warn us faithfully of all approaching danger that has come to his knowledge. Judging the future by the past I believe its editor will continue to hew to the line on all questions of social, financial, and political economy, regardless of where the chips fall. The price (\$1 per year) places it in the reach of all who love to read after a writer who believes that America is the home of Americans, and that all should have equal rights, but none special privileges. Wheelers, I trust, will patronize THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

*THE CELEBRATED PUBLIC CREDIT STRENGTHENING ACT.*

March 18, 1889, the following act was passed by Congress:

"That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

'But none of the interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes are convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin.'

When this became a law the bondholders had thereby made, through its operation and effects, the sum of \$484,141,180, in the exchange of green-backs for bonds that were to be paid in coin.

## THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Fifty-first Congress.—March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.*

	<i>Maine.</i>
John T. Morgan, D., Selma.	William P. Frye, R., Lewiston.
James L. Pugh, D., Bufaula.	Eugene Hale, R., Ellsworth.
	<i>Maryland.</i>
Arkansas.	Ephraim K. Wilson, D., Snow Hill.
James H. Berry, D., Bentonville.	Arthur P. Gorman, D., Laurel.
James K. Jones, D., Washington.	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
	George F. Hoar, R., Worcester.
California.	Henry L. Dawes, R., Pittsfield.
Leland Stanford, R., San Francisco.	<i>Michigan.</i>
George Hurst, D., San Francisco.	James McMillan, R., Detroit.
Colorado.	Francis B. Stockbridge, R., Kalamazoo.
Edward O. Wolcott, R., Denver.	<i>Minnesota.</i>
Henry M. Teller, R., Central City.	Wm. D. Washburn, R., Minneapolis.
	Cushman K. Davis, R., St. Paul.
Connecticut.	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Orville H. Platt, R., Meriden.	Edward C. Walhall, D., Grenada.
Joseph R. Hawley, R., Hartford.	James Z. George, D., Jackson.
	<i>South Dakota.</i>
Delaware.	Gideon C. Moody.
Anthony Higgins, R., Wilmington.	R. F. Pettigrew.
George Gray, D., Wilmington.	<i>North Dakota.</i>
	Lyman R. Casey.
Florida.	Gilbert A. Pierce.
Wilkinson Call, D., Jacksonville.	<i>Missouri.</i>
Samuel Pasco, D., Monticello.	George G. Vest, D., Kansas City.
	Francis M. Cockrell, D., Warrensburg.
Georgia.	<i>Nebraska.</i>
Alfred H. Colquitt, D., Atlanta.	Charles F. Manderson, R., Omaha.
Joseph E. Brown, D., Atlanta.	Algernon S. Paddock, R., Beatrice.
	<i>Nevada.</i>
Illinois.	John P. Jones, R., Gold Hill.
Shelby M. Cullom, R., Springfield.	William M. Stewart, R., Carson City.
Charles B. Farwell, R., Chicago.	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
	Gilman Marston, R., Exeter.
Indiana.	Henry W. Blair, R., Manchester.
Daniel W. Voorhees, D., Terre Haute.	<i>New Jersey.</i>
David Turpie, D., Indianapolis.	John R. McPherson, D., Jersey City.
	Rufus Blodgett, D., Long Branch.
Iowa.	
James F. Wilson, R., Fairfield.	
William B. Allison, R., Dubuque.	
Kansas.	
Preston B. Plumb, R., Emporia.	
John J. Ingalls, R., Atchison.	
Kentucky.	
James B. Beck, D., Lexington.	
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D., Versailles.	
Louisiana.	
Randall L. Gibson, D., New Orleans.	
James B. Eustis, D., New Orleans.	

*New York.*  
M. Evarts, R., New

Liscock, R., Syracuse.  
*North Carolina.*  
 Ransom, D., Weldon.  
 B. Vance, D., Charlotte.  
*Ohio.*  
 B. Payne, D., Cleveland.  
 erman, R., Mansfield.  
*Oregon.*  
 N. Dolph, R., Portland.  
 Mitchell, R., Portland.  
*Pennsylvania.*  
 nald Cameron, R., Har-  
 g.  
 w S. Quay, R., Beaver.  
*Rhode Island.*  
 F. Dixon, R., Westerly.  
 W. Aldrich, R., Provi-  
*South Carolina.*  
 w C. Butler, D., Edgefield.  
 Hampton, D., Columbia.  
*Tennessee.*  
 G. Harris, D., Memphis.  
 B. Bate, D., Nashville.  
*Texas.*  
 I. Coke, D., Waco.  
 . Reagan, D., Palestine.  
*Vermont.*  
 B. Morrill, R., Strafford.  
 F. Edmunds, R., Bur-  
 on.  
*Virginia.*  
 Barbour, D., Alexandria.  
 Daniel, D., Lynchburg.  
*West Virginia.*  
 Kenna, D., Charleston.  
 J. Faulkner, D., Martins-  
 h.  
*Wisconsin.*  
 Spooner, R., Hudson.  
 Sawyer, R., Oshkosh.  
*Washington.*  
 C. Squire.  
 Allen.  
*Montana.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

*First Session of the Fifty-First Congress, commencing December 2, 1889.*

<i>Alabama.</i>	<i>California.</i>
1. Richard H. Clarke, Mobile.	1. John J. DeHaven, Eureka.
2. Hilary A. Herbert, Montgom'y.	2. Marion Biggs, Gridley.
3. William C. Oates, Abbeville.	3. Joseph McKenna, Suisun.
4. Louis W. Turpin, Newbern.	4. W. W. Morrow, San Francisco.
5. James E. Cobb, Tuskegee.	5. Thomas J. Clunie, San Francisco.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette C-h.	6. William Vandever, San Buenaventura.
7. Wm. H. Forney, Jacksonville.	
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.	
<i>Arkansas.</i>	<i>Colorado.</i>
1. W. H. Cate, Jonesborough.	1. Hosea Townsend, Silver Cliff.
2. Clifton R. Breckenridge, Pine Bluff.	Connecticut.
3. Thomas C. McRae, Prescott.	1. Wm. Edgar Simonds, Canton.
4. John H. Rogers, Fort Smith.	2. W. F. Willcox, Deep River.
5. Samuel W. Peel, Bentonville.	3. Charles A. Russell, Killingly.
	4. Frederick Miles, Chapinville.

## *California.*

**eHaven, Eureka.  
eggs, Gridley.  
cKenna, Suisun.  
arrow, San Francisco.  
J.Clunie, San Fran-**

**Vandever, San Bue-  
ra.  
Colorado.  
wnsend, Silver Cliff.  
connecticut.  
gar Simonds, Canton.  
llcox, Deep River.  
A. Russell, Killingly.  
Miles, Chapinville.**

**1. John B. Penington, Dover.  
Florida.  
2. R. H. M. Davidson, Quincy.  
3. Robert Bullock, Ocala.  
Georgia.  
4. Rufus F. Lester, Savannah.  
5. Henry G. Turner, Quitman.  
6. Charles F. Crisp, Americus.  
7. Thomas W. Grimes, Columbus.  
8. John D. Stewart, Griffin.  
9. James H. Blount, Macon.  
10. J. C. Clements, Rome.  
11. H. H. Carlton, Athens.  
12. A. D. Chandler, Gainesville.  
13. George T. Barnes, Augusta.**

*NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.*

- Illinois.

  1. Abner Taylor, Chicago.
  2. Frank Lawler, Chicago.
  3. W. E. Mason, Chicago.
  4. George E. Adams, Chicago.
  5. A. J. Hopkins, Aurora.
  6. Robert R. Hitt, Mount Morris.
  7. T. J. Henderson, Princeton.
  8. Charles Augustus Hill, Joliet.
  9. Lewis E. Payson, Pontiac.
  10. Philip Sidney Post, Galesburgh.
  11. W. H. Gest, Rock Island.
  12. Scott Wike, Pittsfield.
  13. Wm. M. Springer, Springfield.
  14. Jonathan H. Rowell, Bloomington.
  15. Joseph G. Cannon, Danville.
  16. George W. Fithian, Newton.
  17. Edward Lane, Hillsborough.
  18. W. S. Forman, Nashville.
  19. James R. Williams, Carmi.
  20. George W. Smith, Murphysborough.

Indiana.

  1. William F. Parrett, Evansville.
  2. John O'Neill, Washington.
  3. Jason B. Brown, Seymour.
  4. William S. Holman, Aurora.
  5. George W. Cooper, Columbus.
  6. Thomas M. Browne, Winchester.
  7. William D. Bynum, Indianapolis.
  8. Elijah V. Brookshire, Crawfordsville.
  9. Joseph B. Cheadle, Frankfort.
  10. William D. Owen, Logansport.
  11. Augustus N. Martin, Bluffton.
  12. C. A. O. McClellan, Auburn.
  13. Benjamin F. Shively, South Bend.

Iowa.

  1. John H. Gear, Burlington.
  2. W. L. Hayes, Clinton.
  3. D. B. Henderson, Dubuque.
  4. Joseph H. Sweeney, Osage.
  5. Daniel Kerr, Grundy Center.
  6. John F. Lacey, Oscaloosa.
  7. E. H. Conger, Des Moines.
  8. James P. Flick, Bedford.
  9. Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs.
  10. J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.
  11. Isaac S. Struble, Le Mars.
  - Kansas.
  1. Edmund N. Morrill, Hiawatha.
  2. E. H. Funston, Iola.
  3. Bishop W. Perkins, Oswego.
  4. Harrison Kelley, Burlington.
  5. John A. Anderson, Manhattan.
  6. Erastus J. Turner, Hoxie.
  7. Samuel Ritter Peters, Newton.
  - Kentucky.
  1. William J. Stone, Kuttawa.
  2. William T. Ellis, Owensesborough.

Illinois.

  3. I. H. Goodnight, Franklin.
  4. A. B. Montgomery, Elizabethtown.
  5. Asher Graham Caruth, Louisville.
  6. John Griffin Carlisle, Covington.
  7. William C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington.
  8. J. B. McCleary, Richmond.
  9. Thomas H. Paynter, Greenup.
  10. John H. Wilson, Barboursville.
  11. H. F. Finley, Williamsburgh.

Louisiana.

  1. Theo. S. Wilkinson, Plaquemines Parish.
  2. H. Dudley Coleman, N. O.
  3. Andrew Price, Thibodeaux.
  4. Newton C. Blanchard, Shr'p't.
  5. Charles J. Boatner, Monroe.
  6. S. M. Robertson, Baton Rouge.

Maine.

  1. Thomas B. Reed, Portland.
  2. Nelson Dinglsey, Jr., Lewiston.
  3. Seth L. Milliken, Belfast.
  4. Charles A. Boutelle, Bangor.

Maryland.

  1. Charles H. Gibson, Easton.
  2. Herman Stump, Belair.
  3. Harry Weiles Rusk, Baltim'e.
  4. Henry Stockbridge, Jr., Do.
  5. Barnes Compton, Laurel.
  6. Louis E. McComas, Hagerstown.

Massachusetts.

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  3. John F. Andrew, Boston.
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  12. F. W. Rockwell, Pittsfield.

Michigan.

  1. J. Logan Chipman, Detroit.
  2. Edward P. Allen, Ypsilanti.
  3. James O'Donnell, Jackson.
  4. Julius C. Burrows, Kalamazoo.
  5. Charles E. Belknap, Grand Rapids.
  6. Mark S. Brewer, Pontiac.
  7. Austin R. Whiting, Saint Clair.
  8. Aaron T. Bliss, East Saginaw.
  9. Byron M. Kutcheon, Manistee.
  10. F. W. Wheeler, Bay City.
  11. Samuel M. Stephenson, Menominee.

Minnesota.

  1. Mark H. Dunnell, Owatonna.
  2. John Lind, New Ulm.
  3. Darwin S. Hall, Stewart.
  4. S. P. Snider, Minneapolis.
  5. S. G. Comstock, Moorhead.

Mississippi.

  1. John M. Allen, Tupelo.
  2. Jas. Bright Morgan, Hernando.

Missouri.

  3. Thomas C. Catchings, Vicksburg.
  4. Clarke Lewis, Macon.
  5. C. L. Anderson, Kosciusko.
  6. T. R. Stockdale, Summit.
  7. C. E. Hooker, Jackson.
  1. W. H. Hatch, Hannibal.
  2. C. H. Mansur, Chillicothe.
  3. Alex. M. Dockery, Galatin.
  4. Robert P. C. Wilson, Platte City.
  5. John C. Tarsney, Kansas City.
  6. John C. Heard, Sedalia.
  7. Richard H. Norton, Troy.
  8. F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis.
  9. Nathan Frank, St. Louis.
  10. William N. Kinsey, St. Louis.
  11. R. P. Bland, Lebanon.
  12. W. J. Stone, Nevada.
  13. W. H. Wade, Springfield.
  14. J. P. Walker, Dexter.

Montana.

  1. Thomas H. Carter, Helena.
  - Nebraska.
  1. William J. Connell, Omaha.
  2. Gilbert L. Laws, McCook.
  3. Geo. W. E. Dorsey, Fremont.
  - Nevada.
  1. H. F. Bartine, Carson City.
  - New Hampshire.
  1. Alonso Nutt, Farmington.
  2. Orren C. Moore, Nashua.
  - New Jersey.
  1. Chris. A. Bergen, Camden.
  2. James Buchanan, Trenton.
  3. J. A. Geissenhainer, Freehold.
  4. Samuel Fowler, Newton.
  5. C. D. Beckwith, Paterson.
  6. Herman Lehlbach, Newark.
  7. W. McAdoo, Jersey City.
  - New York.
  1. J. W. Covert, Flushing, L. I.
  2. Felix Campbell, Brooklyn.
  3. W. C. Wallace, Brooklyn.
  4. John M. Clancy, Brooklyn.
  5. T. J. Magner, Brooklyn.
  6. C. H. Turner, New York.
  7. E. J. Dunphy, New York.
  8. J. H. McCarthy, New York.
  9. A. J. Cummings, New York.
  10. F. B. Spinola, New York.
  11. John Quinn, New York.
  12. R. P. Flower, New York.
  13. A. P. Fitch, New York.
  14. W. G. Stahlnecker, Yonkers.
  15. M. D. Stivers, Middletown.
  16. J. H. Ketcham, Dover Plains.
  17. Charles J. Knapp, Deposit.
  18. J. A. Quackenbush, Schaghticoke.
  19. Charles Tracey, Albany.
  20. John Sanford, Amsterdam.
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  22. Fred. Lansing, Watertown.
  23. James S. Sherman, Utica.
  24. David Wilber, Oneonta.
  25. James J. Belden, Syracuse.
  26. Milton DeLano, Canastota.
  27. Sereno F. Parme, Auburn.

NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

28. T. S. Flood, Elmira.
29. John Raines, Canandaigua.
30. Charles S. Baker, Rochester.
31. John G. Sawyer, Albion.
32. J. M. Farquhar, Buffalo.
33. J. M. Wiley, Colden.
34. W. G. Laidlaw, Ellicottville. *North Carolina.*
1. Thos. G. Skinner, Hertford.
2. H. P. Cheatham, Henderson.
3. C. W. McClammy, Scott's Hill.
4. B. H. Bunn, Rocky Mount.
5. John M. Brower, Mount Airy.
6. A. Rowland, Lumberton.
7. J. S. Henderson, Salisbury.
8. W. H. H. Cowles, Wilkesborough.
9. H. G. Ewart, Hendersonville. *North Dakota.*
1. H. C. Hansbrough, Devil's Lake. *Ohio.*
1. B. Butterworth, Cincinnati.
2. J. A. Caldwell, Cincinnati.
3. Elihu S. Williams, Troy.
4. Samuel S. Yoder, Lima.
5. George E. Seney, Tiffin.
6. M. M. Boothman, Bryan.
7. Henry L. Morey, Hamilton.
8. Robert P. Kennedy, Bellefontaine.
9. Wm. C. Cooper, Mount Vernon.
10. Wm. E. Haynes, Fremont.
11. A. C. Thompson, Portsmouth.
12. J. J. Pugsley, Hillsborough.
13. Jos. H. Outhwaite, Columbus.
14. C. P. Wickham, Norwalk.
15. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Athens.
16. James W. Owens, Newark.
17. Joseph D. Taylor, Cambridge.
18. Wm. McKinley, jr., Canton.
19. Ezra B. Taylor, Warren.
20. Martin L. Smyser, Wooster.
21. Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland. *Oregon.*
1. Binger Hermann, Roseburgh. *Pennsylvania.*
1. Henry H. Bingham, Philadelphia.
2. Chas. O'Neill, Philadelphia.
3. Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia.
4. William D. Kelley, Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer, Philadelphia.

Mr. Vanderbilt's aggregate wealth is estimated at \$201,000,000, and there are fourteen States which separately return less property, real and personal, than this one fortune. He owns one two hundred and eighteenth part of the wealth of the nation. The great estates of Rome, in the time of the Caesars, and of France, in the time of the Bourbons, rivaled those of the United States of to-day; but both nations were on their way to a frenzy of revolution, not in spite of their wealth, but, in some true sense, because of it.—*Christian Union, 1884.*

In discussing the question whether farming pays, it is well to remember that others besides farmers are interested. Farming feeds the entire population, and it is profitable to those who do not farm; but it is rarely so to the farmer. The farmer does the work and the other fellow gets the pay.

Friends to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST will confer a favor, when writing to advertisers in this Almanac, by mentioning the fact that they saw the advertisement in question in this book.

6. Smedley Darlington, West Chester.
7. Robert M. Yardley, Doylestown.
8. William Mutchler, Easton.
9. David B. Brunner, Reading.
10. Marriott Brosius, Lancaster.
11. Jos. A. Scranton, Scranton.
12. Edwin S. Osborne, Wilkes-Barre.
13. James B. Reilly, Pottsville.
14. John W. Rife, Middletown.
15. Myron B. Wright, Susquehanna.
16. H. C. McCormick, Williamsport.
17. Charles R. Buckalew, Bloomsburg.
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24. Joseph Warren Ray, Waynesburgh.
25. Chas. C. Townsend, New Brighton.
26. W. C. Culbertson, Girard.
27. Lewis F. Watson, Warren.
28. James Kerr, Clearfield. *Rhode Island.*
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2. W. O. Arnold, Gloucester. *South Carolina.*
1. Samuel Dibble, Orangeburgh.
2. George D. Tillman, Clark's Hill.
3. James C. Cothran, Abbeville C. H.
4. William H. Perry, Greenville.
5. John J. Hemphill, Chester.
6. George W. Dargan, Darling'n.
7. William Elliott, Beaufort. *South Dakota.*
1. Oscar S. Gifford, Canton.
2. John A. Pickler, Faulkton. *Tennessee.*
1. Alfred A. Taylor, Johnson City.
2. L. C. Houk, Knoxville.
3. H. Clay Evans, Chattanooga.
4. Benton McMillin, Carthage.
5. J. D. Richardson, Murfreesboro.
6. Joseph E. Washington, Cedar Hill.
7. W. C. Whitthorne, Columbia.
8. Benjamin N. Enloe, Jackson.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

- Arizona.*  
Marcus A. Smith, Tombstone.  
*Idaho.*  
Fred. T. Du Bois, Blackfoot.  
*New Mexico.*  
Antonio Joseph, Ojo Caliente.  
*Utah.*  
John T. Caine, Salt Lake.  
*Wyoming.*  
Joseph M. Carey, Cheyenne.

NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

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 opponent, Thomas Jefferson, received 68. As the rule was at that time, the person receiving the highest number of votes was elected President, while the one receiving 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 the utmost flexibility consistent with good government.

Thomas Jefferson, 1800. Received in the electoral college 73 votes. His opponent, Aaron Burr, received 73 votes also. There being no choice, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. On the 36th ballot Mr. Jefferson received 10 votes and Mr. Burr 4. This result elected Mr. Jefferson President and Mr. Burr Vice-President. The political parties were divided upon the "alien and sedition laws." By the one the President might order any foreigner whom he believed to be dangerous, out of the country; and by the other it was a crime, with heavy penalties, to "write, print, utter or publish any false, scandalous or malicious writing against either house of Congress or the President, with intent to defame or bring either of them into contempt or disrepute."

Thomas Jefferson, 1804. Received in the electoral college 162 votes. His opponent, Charles C. Pinckney, received but 14 votes. During Mr. Jefferson's first term many important measures touching American institutions were brought to a successful termination, such as the purchase of Louisiana from France, additional amendments to the Constitution and the repeal of the odious "alien and sedition laws." His administration was so popular that little opposition was made to his re-election.

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 was 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, De Witt 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 183 votes. His opponent, Rufus King, received 34 votes. What was known as the "Era of good feeling" began at the close of the 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.

John Quincy Adams, 1824. The result of the vote in the electoral college was, Andrew Jackson 99, John Quincy Adams 84, William H. Crawford 41, Henry Clay 37—no choice. For a second time the election of President went to the House of Representatives, where Mr. Adams was chosen. The main issues in this election were the questions of internal improvement and the American system of protective tariff.

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 parties here divided into the Democratic party, led by Mr. Jackson, and the National-Republican 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 bank.

Martin Van Buren, 1836. Received in the electoral college 170 votes. His opponents, Daniel Webster 14; William H. Harrison 73; Willie 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 Buren, received 60 votes. The questions following the money panic of 1837 and the sub-treasury, together with the military record of General Harrison, formed 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 G. Birney, Abolition candidate, received about sixty-five

## NATIONAL ECONOMIST ALMANAC.

thousand votes. During this campaign the issues between the Whigs and Democrats were the re-occupation of Oregon, the annexation of Texas, currency, and a tariff for revenue.

Zachary Taylor, 1848. Received in the electoral college 163 votes. His opponent, Lewis Cass, received 127 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 755,000 votes. The questions entering into this campaign were those of a strict construction of the constitution 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 174 votes. His opponent, John C. Fremont, received 114 votes. The American or Know Nothing party nominated Millard Fillmore, and gave him 8 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan represented the Democratic party, while Mr. Fremont headed the new Republican party. Slavery in the Territories was the all-absorbing issue.

Abraham Lincoln, 1860. Received in the electoral college 180 votes. His opponents, John C. Breckenridge 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 re-capitulation. 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. 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.

Ulysses S. Grant, 1872. Received in the electoral college 286 votes. His opponent, Horace Greeley, would have received 65, but dying soon after election, no votes in the college were cast for him. The split in the Republican party was caused by a strong dislike to the re-nomination of President Grant. The dissenters nominated Mr. Greeley and the Democratic party indorsed his nomination. The public debt, currency, and the condition of the Southern States formed the basis for the political discussion of this campaign.

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, 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 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.

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.

Benjamin Harrison 1888. Received in the electoral college 233 votes. His opponent, Grover Cleveland, received 168 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 that 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.

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## MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY USAGE,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR USE

### In Farmers Alliances, Wheels and Unions.

TABLE designed to show the power and precedence of any motion at a glance. For full explanation see references.

#### FIRST CLASS OF MOTIONS.

To fix time to which to adjourn, 4.

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Questions of privilege, 6.

Orders of the day, 7.

#### SECOND CLASS OF MOTIONS.

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#### THIRD CLASS OF MOTIONS.

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To postpone to a certain day, 15.

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To postpone indefinitely, 18.

#### FOURTH CLASS OF MOTIONS.

Principal motion, 19.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MOTIONS.

To reconsider, 20.

Filling blanks, 21.

Renewing motion, 22.

(The numbers designate the rule governing the motion.)

These motions have power and take precedence generally in the order in which they are placed in

the above list, except the miscellaneous class, which vary in power according to circumstances. A motion of the fourth class when properly before the house does not prevent the introduction of any of those above it in the list, but it does prevent the introduction of another motion of equal power to itself, and so on with each of the different motions and classes. Usually when a motion is made its position in the above list indicates that no motion below it is in order and any motion above it may be in order. The three motions given above as the miscellaneous class are not strictly a separate class, since they always, when introduced, belong to one of the first four classes named; e. g., a move to renew a motion, if applied to a motion to adjourn, becomes a motion of the first class, or a motion to fill blanks, if applied to a motion to read papers, becomes a motion of the second class, etc.

Motions of the fourth class are plain, simple motions of any kind, and are here called principal motions; they do not take precedence over anything but like motions of the same class, hence the old rule that "a motion is not in order when another motion is pending," it, however, applies to principal motions only.

Motions of the third class are motions which modify or affect action upon a motion already before the house. They are usually called subsidiary motions. They must always be disposed of before the question they are introduced to affect.

Motions of the second class are motions which are incidental to the business in hand, and which should be disposed of before the pending question receives further consideration. Motions of this class are called incidental motions, and are in order when a question of the third or fourth class is before the house.

Motions of the first class are motions affecting the meeting or its members, and of such general or necessary scope as to be allowed precedence over either of the other classes of motions. They are called privileged motions, and are always in order when properly introduced.

## PARLIAMENTARY RULES

1. A motion is not properly introduced unless the person making it has first risen to his feet, addressed the President by saying, "Mr. President," and been recognised by the president as having the floor.

2. If a motion has been before the house and lost, the same motion can not again be entertained at the same meeting unless it be a privileged question, and not then unless other business has intervened.

3. No person has a right to speak more than once to a question, except he who introduced the motion, until all have spoken. The mover of a question has a right to open and close the debate. A person desiring to speak more than once to a question should ask permission of the chair, who will generally say, "If there is no objection offered by the house the brother will be allowed to speak again." If no one objects the brother is allowed the floor, but if objection is raised the President will take the vote of the house (without motion) and announce the result as a majority may decide.

4. A motion "*To Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn*" is not a motion to adjourn. It is generally expressed thus, "I move that when the body adjourns it adjourns to meet on the — day of —, 18—, at —." If the motion is introduced when another motion is before the house, it is a motion of the first class, a "*privileged motion*," and is not debatable. It may, however, be amended as to time only. It is in order after a vote to adjourn has been taken, provided the result has not been announced by the President. If this motion be introduced when there is no other motion before the house it loses its power as a privileged motion and becomes simply a *principal motion*, with only such force as attaches to motions of the fourth class.

5. A motion "*To Adjourn*," if unqualified, belongs to the first class or privileged motions. It can not be amended or debated. A motion, "*That this body proceed to close in due form*," is an unqualified motion to adjourn, and is the best manner of moving adjournment in a secret society having closing exercises. When a motion to adjourn is modified, as, to adjourn to a certain time or place, it is not a privileged motion but a *principal motion*, and belongs in the fourth class, and is subject to all the laws governing the fourth class.

6. "*Questions of Privilege*" should not be confounded with privileged questions. A question of privilege may be general, i. e., relating to the wel-

fare or comfort of the whole body, or special, relating to the welfare, comfort, or rights of the individual. In either case it is a motion of the first class, and the person introducing it after rising and securing the floor in the regular way says, "Mr. President, I rise to a question of privilege." The president then requests him to state his question of privilege. He should then simply state why the question he desires to introduce is one of privilege, and the President will rule whether it is or not. If it is ruled a question of privilege he has a right to make the motion, even though another may have the floor and be in the midst of a speech. Final action on the question is not, however, imperative. A question of privilege may be amended and is sometimes debatable.

7. "*Orders of the Day*" are general and special, and belong to the first class. To make any business a "*special order*" requires a two-thirds vote and gives it the preference over General Orders. Special Orders can not be taken up before the time specified, except by a two-thirds vote. Orders of the day may be postponed by a majority vote. The call for Order of the Day does not require a second, and can not be debated or amended, neither can any of the third class of motions be entertained pending a call for Order of the Day. When the time set for any general or special orders of the day arrives, it matters not what may be before the house the President should announce that the time has arrived for considering them by saying, "Shall the orders of the day be taken up?" If there is no objection the pending business is stopped and the orders taken up, but if there be objection made then the President puts the question to the house without motion, "Shall the orders of the day be taken up?" It is decided by a majority vote, and if in the negative the order of the day stands postponed till the pending business is disposed of.

8. *Appeal*.—Is a second-class or "*incidental*" motion. An appeal from the ruling of the President on a point of order is not debatable, but if the ruling is on a question of law it may be debatable. It can not be amended. It must be seconded. A motion to lay it on the table or a motion to reconsider may be entertained, and a motion for the previous question applies if the appeal is debatable. If a motion to table an appeal prevails it does not affect the ruling from which an appeal was taken; the appeal only is disposed of.

9. *Objection to considering a question*.—Second class. Does not require a second; cannot be debated or amended; cannot have any third-class motion applied to it. Must be made when the question is first introduced or before it is debated, and requires a two-thirds vote. To make this mo-

tion a member gets the floor in the proper manner and says, "Mr. President, I object to the consideration of this question." The President then immediately, and without any second, puts the question to the house, "Shall the question be entertained?" If decided in the negative the whole matter is dismissed for the entire session. The object of this motion is to keep out such questions as may be unwise or improper.

10. *Motion to "Read Papers."*—Second class. Cannot be debated or amended. Any member has a right to have papers read before he votes, and the President should have papers read on the call of one person unless objection is made. When, however, some one objects, the vote of the house should be taken without debate.

11. *Withdrawal of Motion*.—Second class. A motion once properly made is the property of the house, and can only be withdrawn by the mover when there is no objection, but should there be an objection offered to withdrawal, then a motion to withdraw duly seconded is necessary, and cannot be debated or amended.

12. *Suspension of the Rules*.—Second class. Requires a two-thirds vote. Cannot be reconsidered or have any third class motion applied to it. Is not debatable. Cannot be repeated for same purpose.

13. *To Lay on the Table*.—Third class. Cannot be debated or amended. If carried in the affirmative cannot be reconsidered. Does not admit of any other third-class motion. Removes the subject only till taken from the table. A motion to table an amendment or a substitute carries with it the main question and everything appertaining to it; all goes to the table together. This, however, does apply to cases of appeal or to reconsider or amend the minutes. The object of a motion to table is to postpone action on the subject in such a manner that it can be taken up at any time, which is done by making a motion to take the question from the table. This requires a second, and is not debatable. A motion to lay on the table may be entertained even after the previous question has been ordered up to the time of taking the last vote on the main question.

14. *The Previous Question*.—Third Class. Cannot be amended or debated. Does not admit of any third class motion except to lay on the table. Applies to questions of privilege and to all debatable questions. Must be seconded. Requires a two-thirds vote to carry. May be confined to an amendment. Member may offer resolution and move previous question at same time. Much confusion of understanding sometimes exists as to this motion. It does not apply to any motion previously introduced, as its name would seem to im-

ply, but is called previous question because it requires the question or vote to take precedence over the debate. It applies to the question before the house, whether it be main question, amendment or substitute, and is practically a motion to stop the debate and call for the vote. If a question and amendment is pending when a motion for the previous question is carried the President at once proceeds to take the vote first on the amendment to the amendment, second on the amendment as amended, and then, third, on the main question as amended or not, as the case may be. All this is implied by the previous question unless the mover limits it to the amendment, which he has a right to do and which exhausts the previous question when the vote is taken on the amendment, and leaves the main question open for debate the same as when originally introduced. The previous question is also exhausted on a motion to reconsider, and therefore does not shut off debate on the main question after the motion to reconsider has prevailed. It is not exhausted on a motion to commit, which, therefore, when decided in the negative, requires the vote on the main question without debate.

15. *To Postpone to a Certain Time*.—Third Class. Cannot be taken up before that time except by a two-thirds vote. Previous question is exhausted on this motion and does not affect the main question. Different questions postponed to different times and not reached on time should be considered in the order in which they were postponed. This motion only admits of debate on the merits of postponement.

16. *To Commit*.—Third Class. Can be amended.

Is debatable and opens main question to debate. The usual form for this motion is: "I move to refer the subject to —."

17. *To Amend.*—Third class. An amendment can be amended, but an amendment to an amendment cannot be amended; no further modification of the subject can be allowed without a vote. A substitute, however, may be offered for the whole business. Amendments should be in writing if requested by the President. When the President takes the vote on a question to which an amendment and an amendment to the amendment has been offered he will take the vote on the last amendment first and announce the result. He will then take the vote on the first amendment and announce the result. He will then take the vote on the main question. This sometimes causes confusion because the adoption of the amendments seems to settle the question. For example, say the following motion is introduced: "I move that the regular meetings of this body be changed to Thursday night;" and the following amendment is offered: "I move to amend by saying Wednesday night in place of Thursday night;" and this, in turn, is sought to be changed by an amendment to the amendment saying "Wednesday night at 8 o'clock." The President calls for the first vote on the amendment, which is carried. Now at first glance it would seem that the whole business was disposed of and that the regular meetings were changed to Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. But such is not the case, because the vote simply means that if the meetings are changed to Wednesday night, then they are to be at 8 o'clock; consequently the President takes the vote on the amendment as amended, saying, "The vote now recurs on the amendment as amended." This is also carried and the status of the question now is, "If the regular meetings are changed they are to be changed to Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. But no vote has been taken on the original motion to change the meetings. The only questions decided are, that it is the will of the body that the *form of the motion be changed*. Consequently it is necessary for the President to say, "The vote now recurs on the original motion to change the time of meeting as amended;" and when this question is decided the question is disposed of, and not till then.

18. *To Postpone Indefinitely.*—Third class. Cannot be amended. Is debatable and opens main question to debate. The previous question is exhausted on this motion and does not, therefore, shut off debate when indefinite postponement is lost. When this question prevails it removes the question for the entire session.

19. *Principal Motion.*—Fourth class. It does not

take precedence of anything but another principal motion, and therefore it yields to everything except another principal motion, and cannot be made when any other question is before the house. It should be in writing when requested by the President.

20. *To Reconsider.*—Is one of the miscellaneous motions and may belong to either the first, second, third or fourth class of motions according to circumstances. It can not be reconsidered. It may be introduced when another question is before the house, but can not be acted on till the question is disposed of. No question can be twice reconsidered. A motion to adjourn, or suspend the rules, or an affirmative vote to lay on the table, or take from the table, cannot be reconsidered. It may be laid on the table. The previous question partly executed, or any vote which has caused action that can not be reversed, can not be reconsidered. It must be made on same day that the motion to be reconsidered was passed, and must be offered by one who voted on the prevailing side. It is always in order till the vote on adjournment has been announced by the Chair, must be seconded and only requires a majority vote. When it is made while other business is pending that would make action or consideration of the question to reconsider out of order, the person introducing it should introduce the motion to "reconsider and spread upon the minutes." This arrests all force or action in pursuance of the motion sought to be reconsidered until such time as the motion to reconsider is called up and disposed of. By courtesy no one calls up the motion to reconsider except the one making or seconding same. This motion is debatable if question to be reconsidered is debatable, and then it opens main question to debate. A motion to reconsider a vote on a third class motion takes precedence of a fourth class motion pending, and yields to first and second class motions, except orders of the day. Previous question is exhausted on a motion to reconsider. Amended motions must be reconsidered before the the amendment can be. If a motion to reconsider is adopted it places the original question in the same position it was before it was passed. The motion to reconsider requires but a majority vote. If a question requiring a two-thirds vote to adopt be voted on and lost, a motion to reconsider would have to come from one who voted in the negative, because that was the prevailing side. If a motion to reconsider a question prevails a member who exhausted his privilege of debate during the first consideration of the question is not again entitled to the floor, but he has a right to the floor to discuss the question on its merits while the motion to reconsider is pending, and this rule is often utilized by

members who have exhausted their privilege of debate on the question, and enables them to get in another speech.

21. *A motion to File Blanks.*—A miscellaneous motion, but generally of the third class. The largest sum and longest time should first be put to vote.

22. *Renewing a Motion.*—A miscellaneous motion, and frequently of the first class. It sometimes happens that a member will through courtesy yield the floor to another having something urgent to offer, and as soon as that business is disposed of the first will claim the floor for the purpose of renewing his motion.

23. Every member of the Alliance, Wheel or Union, if he expects to keep posted on the work of the order, should be a regular subscriber to his State organ and the national organ of the order, which is THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

When a meeting convenes with neither President nor Vice-President president it is the duty of the Secretary to call the house to order and request them to elect a president *pro tem*. An appointment or election *pro tem* expires with the first adjournment thereafter. When a called session convenes it is the duty of the Secretary to state that it is a called meeting and read the call.

A meeting is only the assembling of the membership one time, as is usual in the subordinate bodies that have regular meetings in which all the business is transacted before an adjournment. A session may have one or more meetings, as the county, State or national bodies, which, when assembled, have several days' work to perform, and hold adjourned meetings from time to time till it is finished. All these meetings taken together comprise the session. The single meeting of the subordinate body is also a session.

The President should rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He should always refer to himself in the third person, as "the Chair decides," etc., not "I decide," or "your humble servant believes," etc. A motion referring especially to the President should be put to vote by the Vice-President. The Secretary should hand to each chairman of a committee a list of the committeemen and a written statement of the business they are to perform.

If it is found, even after the President has announced the result of a vote, that a member arose and addressed the Chair before the negative was put, he is entitled to be heard, and if he has a right to the floor and discusses the question on its merits, the vote had counts for nothing and the question is in the same condition as if no vote had been taken.

The maker of a motion may vote against his own motion, but he cannot speak against it.

A committee is one or more members selected to act as a small assembly. The first person named on a committee is regarded as the chairman until the committee meets, when their first duty is to elect a chairwoman. A committee (except a committee of the whole) may appoint a sub-committee.

When the business of a committee is finished a motion is not made to adjourn, but "that the committee rise," and the chairman or some one selected report to the assembly. As soon as the body receives the report the committee ceases to exist, unless it be a standing committee.

When a report or communication is allowed to be read it is "received" without the formality of a motion, unless some one objects, in which event it is not received by the house until a motion to that effect has been passed.

The form of report for standing committees is "beg leave to submit the following report," but special committees should state what business was referred to them in their report. A minority report should state "the undersigned, a minority of the committee to which was referred," etc.

When a report contains several sections it is the custom for some member to move that it be adopted by sections, and the proper way to adopt by sections is to first have the entire document read through without interruption, then commence at the beginning again and have the first section read and pause to give any member a chance to amend that section; if any amendments be offered they are considered and voted on at once, but the adoption of the section is not then voted on. After the amendments are disposed of, or if no amendments are offered, the President says: "If there are no amendments the Secretary will read the next section." After it is read a pause is again made, and so on till all the sections have been read and offered for amendment. The President should then notify the body that the entire document has been read and considered by sections, and that before calling for the vote on its adoption as a whole it is open for amendment in any of its parts; the vote is then taken. A list of officers reported by a committee is treated as a different section for each name.

A member is guilty of contempt and should be reprimanded who will attempt to influence the business, by sitting in his seat and shouting "I move we adjourn" or "I move the previous question" on any other motion. No motion is in order till the mover gets the floor in a proper manner, and such interruptions are very discourteous.

A member may establish his usefulness and influence in the meetings by heeding the following general suggestions.

Never ask the floor of the house unless you have something very important to offer. A man has

more influence who seldom speaks, but when he does speak to the point, than one who is always jumping up at everything offered.

It is a bad plan to introduce a motion or resolution for some other person.

When he desires to introduce a motion or resolution he should first consider it well, and after deciding that it is very necessary arrange in his own mind the arguments by which he will sustain it, then think over the assembly, and if there is any person present whom he has reason to suppose will fight his motion he should consider the propriety of first seeing such man for the purpose of disarming him.

Do not be contentious. If the body is willing to let some business be transacted out of order you

can better afford to stand it than to jeopardise your influence by contending against it.

Never introduce a motion or a resolution unless you are very sure it will pass, because nothing weakens your prestige like defeat.

If you have a right to the floor and claim it do not yield to any interruptions, but demand that the president sustain you in your rights.

Never waste the time of the body by indulging in any discussion that can be avoided, and never insist on any measure to which you see there is a strong opposition.

One of the most important things at each meeting is to insist that each member becomes a subscriber to his State and National official organ.

# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Official Organ of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

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## SHORT SKETCHES

### OF PROMINENT MEN AND LEADERS IN THE NEW REVOLUTION.

#### A. E. GARDNER, DRESDEN, TENN.,

Was born in Dresden, Tenn., in 1849; educated at the Dresden schools; married in 1873; joined the Wheel in 1882; was elected one of the State officers at the formation of the State Wheel, and at the meeting of the Alliance and Wheel at Meridian, Miss., in December, 1888, was chosen secretary of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America. Bro. Gardner is a thorough believer in Alliance methods, and an active and able worker in our great organization.

HON. J. P. BUCHANAN, MURFREESBORO, TENN., President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Tennessee, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., on 2d October, 1847; joined the Confederate army in the spring of 1861, retired to his farm after the surrender of the Confederate forces, and is considered one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers in his section; was elected to the State Legislature in 1886; re-elected in 1888; was elected president of the Farmers State Alliance of Tennessee at its first organization; was re-elected in March, 1888; was again re-elected president of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Tennessee by acclamation in 1889. Bro. Buchanan is an able, prudent, but aggressive leader, and is most honored where best known.

#### HON. S. B. ERWIN, CLINTON, KY.,

President Kentucky Farmers and Laborers Union, was born on 22d May, 1842, in Gibson County, Tenn.; emigrated to Kentucky in 1857; joined the Confederate army in the spring of 1861; after the war entered into mercantile pursuits at Paducah, Ky. In 1867 he returned to the farm and has been actively engaged in agriculture and stock-raising ever since. Bro. Erwin has been an active member of every farmers' organization in Kentucky; is at present actively engaged in perfecting the great organization that he has been called to preside over in his State.

#### W. C. GRIFFITH, GRAHAM, TEXAS,

Was born at Woodstock, Province of New Brunswick, in 1847. Went to Philadelphia in 1868. Went from there to Texas in 1870. Was engaged in teaching school until 1885. During that year Brother Griffith joined the Alliance and has been an active worker since. His particular field of operation was as an organizer, for which he has developed remarkable qualities. Was sent into the State of Alabama as national organizer, and was very successful. Afterward was connected with the Farmers Exchange of Texas, and now resides on his farm in Young county. He is still in the harness and Secretary of his county Alliance.

#### HON. BEN. TERRELL, SEGUIN, TEXAS,

Was born July 10, 1842, in Colorado county, Texas. Was raised upon the farm. Entered the Confederate army in the spring of 1861. Served throughout the war in Hood's celebrated brigade. Returned to his home and farm after the surrender, and was married to Miss Katie Heaner, of Leesville, Texas, on February 23, 1876. Joined the Farmers Alliance in 1886. Was elected lecturer of the National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union at its organization in 1887. Has been twice re-elected by acclamation. Has been continuously in the field lecturing since his first election. Brother Terrell is an able and efficient and universally popular lecturer, a man of untiring energy and zeal for the great cause he has espoused.

#### HON. FELIX CORPUT, CAVE SPRINGS, GA.

Was born in Brussels, Belgium, in 1840. Came to America when but ten years old with his parents, who settled near Rome, Ga. After serving in the Confederate army he resided in Macon, from which city he removed about four years ago to his present country home. He has occupied many prominent positions, and is at present president of the Georgia business exchange. He joined the Alliance early, and has been an energetic and useful member. Brother Corput is well known in other organizations, and appreciated for his thorough honesty and integrity of purpose.

#### HON. W. S. MORGAN, HARDY, ARK.,

Was born in Hamilton, Ohio, August 25, 1851. Read law and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced the profession. Engaged afterward in farming, and is now following that occupation. Joined the Wheel in 1886, and has since occupied many positions of trust and honor in that organization. Brother Morgan has recently published a work entitled "A History of the Wheel and Alliance and the Impending Crisis." This book has had an extensive sale and is well received by all reformers. It is complete in all its parts and reflects great credit on the author.

#### OSWALD WILSON

Was born at Grooville, Ga., in 1860. Followed teaching and farming until 1879, when he located in Springtown, Texas. Joined the Alliance at an early date. Was selected as organizer for the State of Florida by the Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union, and began work in that line immediately. Was twice elected (in 1887 and 1888) president of the Florida State Alliance. At the formation of the State Exchange he was chosen president, and at this time is in New York as the business manager of the Exchange.

**ALONZO WARDALL, HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA,**  
Was born at Union, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1845. Entered the Union army at the age of sixteen and served during the war. Graduated at the Cedar Valley Seminary in 1867. Married and settled on a farm in Iowa. In 1879 located a home-stead in Grant county, South Dakota. Was member of the first State legislature of South Dakota; also one of the foremost in starting the Alliance in that section. Brother Wardall was the farmers' candidate for the Senate, and through money and trickery was defeated. He has always been a hard worker in all reform movements, and a prominent figure in farmer organizations. He is at present President of the Dakota system of co-operative fire, life and hail insurance, becoming so popular among the bread-winners of America.

**J. H. McDOWELL, NASHVILLE, TENN.**  
Was born in Gibson county, Tenn., 1844. Began life a farmer, and settled down to that business near Union City, Obion county, Tenn. Since that time has been a member of both house and senate of the legislature, being a prominent and efficient member. Joined the Grange in 1871, also the Wheel in 1886. In 1887 joined the Alliance. Bro. McDowell has always been an enthusiastic advocate of labor reforms. Was elected vice-president of the National Alliance in 1887, and is at present editor of the Toiler, official organ of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Tennessee.

**R. T. LOVE, CHESTER, CHOCTAW COUNTY, MISS.,**  
Was born in Oktibbeha County, Miss., June 1st, 1847; joined the Confederate army at the age of 17, and remained in the service until the close of the war, beginning the study of medicine soon after; he graduated in 1873; since that time he has practiced medicine in connection with farming. He was among the first to join the Alliance, and has been an active member since. Dr. Love has served as president of the Mississippi Farmers State Alliance with distinction to himself and honor to the order.

**T. D. HINKLEY, HOYLETON, ILL.**  
Was born August 24, 1848; educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.; entered the army in the 142d Illinois regiment infantry; remained during the war; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives; served one term; spent the greater part of his life on a farm; is an able writer and a thorough advocate of reform in the Government.

**J. E. QUICKSALL, EZELL, KY.**  
Was born in Tazewell county, Va., 1834. Emigrated with his parents in 1847 to Kentucky. Was married in 1856. Served in the Confederate army during the war. Was among the first to join the Alliance in his State, and after being an organizer, was selected in 1888 as President of the State Alliance, and re-elected again in 1889 to the same position, which he now holds. Brother Quicksall is an earnest advocate of labor reform, and is a careful, painstaking officer.

**J. W. ROGERS, MISSOURI,**  
Was born in Haywood county, Tenn., in 1845. After being some time in Indiana and Illinois, he finally settled in Stoddard County, Mo., where he now resides. He has always been identified with the farmers' movement, and has held many responsible positions among which is that of Secretary of the State Wheel.

**COL. R. J. SLEDGE, KYLE, HAYES CO., TEXAS,**  
Was born in North Carolina, his father dying before he was born. When but ten years, with his mother, moved to Nashville, Tenn. He entered the Confederate army and served with distinction during the war. At its close he settled in the Southern part of Texas. Col. Sledge was married in 1867, and has been for years one of the largest cotton growers of the South. He has always been a leading spirit in all labor reforms; ever ready with his money to aid and his experience to guide every movement that promised relief for the laboring masses. He has represented his State for a number of years in the Farmers National Congress. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, and trustee of one of its leading colleges, that of Baylor University. Bro. Sledge has held many other positions of trust and honor. His fidelity to the cause of labor and his honesty of purpose makes him a favorite among those whose cause he has espoused.

**REV. S. M. ADAMS, RANDOLPH, ALA.,**  
President of the Alabama State Alliance. He is native of Dallas county, and was born on December 10, 1853. He married a Miss Whatley in 1872, and joined the Baptist church in 1877. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in March, 1881. He became a member of the Farmers Alliance in 1887, when it was first established in the State. In August, 1887, he was elected president of the State Alliance, and re-elected in 1888 and 1889. In August, 1888, he was elected a member of the legislature from Bibb county. He is considered an able, careful, and honorable officer.

**T. A. CLAYTON, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,**  
Was born in 1852 at Banff, Scotland. Educated at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Paris, France. Was trained in business in England, and went from there to Algeria as manager for some iron mines. On account of ill health was compelled to emigrate to America, and after a time settled on a farm in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Joined the Alliance in 1887, and is at present the State agent, with headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Clayton is an active, energetic and excellent business member.

**H. G. McCALL, MONTGOMERY, ALA.,**  
Editor Alabama Alliance Advocate, was born and raised in Pike county, Alabama. He graduated at the Lebannon Law school and commenced the practice of law at Union Springs. He published the Pantagraph in Union Springs from 1875 to 1879; was editor and proprietor of the Southern Law Journal, published in Montgomery in 1880 and 1881. In 1885 he became connected with the Shelby Sentinel, which he edited until recently. He is President of the Publishers Association of Alabama, member of the Farmers Alliance, and his paper is the official organ of that State.

**C. T. SMITHSON, NEWPORT, MISS.,**  
Was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, September 12, 1852. Was married in 1873. Moved to his farm in Mississippi, where he has since resided. Joined the Alliance in 1887. At the organization of the State Alliance he was elected Secretary, and holds that position at the present time. Mr. Smithson is a prominent member of the order, and is alive to its interest and considered one of the best secretaries in our order.

#### HARRY TRACY, ROCKDALE, TEXAS,

Was born February 9, 1840, in Whitfield county, Georgia. Resided on a farm. Moved to Arkansas in 1857. Entered Confederate army in 1861 as a private, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863. At end of the war returned to his farm. Was elected to the Arkansas legislature in 1866. Emigrated to Texas in 1868. Lives on a farm near Rockdale, in Milam county, Texas. Joined the Alliance in 1886; began lecturing soon after; has been continuously engaged in lecturing throughout the South. He has a wonderful faculty for remembering statistics and a quaint way of expressing his convictions that enables him to present great truths in so simple and plain a manner that the humblest man in his audience always understands him. His plain and pointed manner of address has won for him the name of being "The Sam Jones of Texas." He is one of the most valuable lecturers the order has ever had.

**DR. CHARLES P. ATKINSON, PALATINE, N. J.,**  
Was born January 29th, 1827, and reared on the farm. His ancestors for several generations belonged to the Society of Friends; and the Doctor, though himself a Methodist, retains many of the peculiarities of that sect. He is a graduate of medicine, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for many years at Palatine, N. J. Has always lived within a few miles of his birth-place, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. As a writer on social and economic subjects he has had considerable experience. Dr. Atkinson was one of the very first among the farmers of New Jersey to recognize the fact that the Alliance is the means by which the evils now afflicting the country may be remedied, and it was upon his invitation that an organizer went to that State and established the order. The Doctor was one of the charter members of the first Alliance, and is now the organizer for the State.

**E. B. WARREN, WEATHERFORD, TEXAS,**  
Was born in Tippah County, Miss., in 1846; entered the Confederate army at the age of fifteen and remained until the close of the war; moved to Texas in 1865; was married in 1875; joined the Alliance in 1886; was elected National Secretary in 1887. He entertains radical views on reform questions, and is an all-round worker in the Alliance cause.

**S. O. DAWS, SPRINGTOWN, TEXAS,**  
Was born in Kemper County, Miss., Dec. 28, 1848. Emigrated to Texas in 1868, where he resumed the life of a farmer, which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Daws has been since 1881 almost constantly engaged in the lecture field in behalf of the Alliance, in which capacity he has proven a success. Mr. Daws is an author as well as lecturer, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Texas Farmers State Alliance.

**J. W. REID, REEDVILLE, S. C.,**  
Was born at Reidville, Spartanburg county, S. C., in 1862. Graduated at Davidson College in 1882. Taught school a few years and then took up the profession of farming. Appointed delegate to farmers congress held in Kansas in 1888. Is now serving his second term as Secretary of the State Alliance. Brother Reid is an earnest worker in the cause.

#### HON. S. B. ALEXANDER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Was born at Rosedale, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., on December 8, 1840. Graduated at the University of North Carolina. Entered the Confederate army in the spring of 1861. Was soon promoted for gallantry upon the field to the rank of captain, and served as inspector-general of Hoke's celebrated division till the end of the war. He then returned to his farm and followed that occupation to the present, and is now one of the most prosperous in his State. He was married in 1872 to a Miss Nicholson, of Halifax county, N. C. In 1876 was elected a member of the executive committee of the State Grange. Was elected Master of that organization in 1887. Was elected to the State Senate in 1879; re-elected in 1883, 1885, and again in 1887. Besides, he filled many other places of honor and trust. In 1887 he was elected President of the North Carolina State Farmers Alliance at its first organization, and held that position two years, the limit allowed by the constitution of that organization. Is at present chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina State Farmers Alliance. The Farmers and Laborers Union has no more able, devoted and efficient leader than Capt. S. B. Alexander.

#### COL. L. L. POLK, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Was born in Anson county, N. C., in April, 1837. Was brought up on a farm. Was elected to the lower house of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1860. Entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served with distinction during the war. Was again elected to the North Carolina General Assembly in 1865, and soon thereafter was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina. In 1877 he was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, and began the publication of the Progressive Farmer in 1886, and commenced organizing farmers' clubs in his State. In 1887 he joined the Farmers Alliance, was elected Secretary of the Farmers State Alliance of North Carolina at its first organization, which position he now holds. Was elected 1st Vice-President of the National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union of America in 1887, and re-elected in 1888. At the national convention held at St. Louis, December 3, 1889, he was elected president of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Brother Polk is considered one of the old wheel horses in farmers' organizations; he is a tireless as well as fearless leader. His paper, the Progressive Farmer, is always found in the front battling for justice, liberty and right.

#### SAMUEL SKINNER

Was born in Lincoln Parish, La., August 9, 1827. He grew up on a farm, and has continued in that vocation all his life. He and J. A. Tets were the originators of the farmers union in Louisiana. He was a member of the first farmers club formed in that State, and has been an earnest worker ever since.

#### ISOM P. LANGLEY, BEEBE, ARK.,

Was born in Clark Co., Ark., in 1851. He has been engaged in various occupations as farmer, preacher, lawyer, and journalist. Bro. Langley is an energetic, enthusiastic worker in the field of labor reforms, and has given much attention to the study of these movements.

**AUGUST POST, MOULTON IOWA.**

August Post was born in Kendall County, Illinois. Removed with his parents to Moulton, Apopanoose County, in the spring of 1868. Was united in marriage to Miss Mary V. Rudd of Washington County, Iowa, in December 1879.

Was elected secretary of the Iowa State Farmers Alliance in 1882, and has at each succeeding annual meeting of that body been re-elected to that position. In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Farmers Alliance and re-elected in January, 1889. In 1889 was chosen secretary of the Business Association of the National Farmers Alliance. In 1883 at the organization of the Iowa Clydesdale Breeders' and Importers' Association he was elected its President. December 1884 was made a member of the American Clydesdale Association and at the same meeting was chosen one of the directors of that body. In 1879 at the organization of the Moulton District Agricultural Society he was chosen its secretary and is at present filling that position. Is for the third term President of the Moulton Board of Public Education. A member of the Presbyterian church and an elder and trustee in the same. A prominent breeder of Clydesdale and Hambletonian horses and other pure-bred stock.

**J. A. TETTS**

Was born September 1, 1847. Entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen and served during the war. Learned a trade, which he abandoned in order to become a farmer. Was married in 1870 to a daughter of Wm. Crosby, of Crosbyville, S. C., since a well known correspondent of the reform papers. Removed in 1872 to Louisiana, where he has since remained. In 1881 he made the first effort to organize the farmers in his parish, which resulted in nothing but an educational awakening. Was an active member of the Grange up to the time of its failure in that locality. As early as 1884 Bro. Tetts began to agitate the idea of a farmers' union, and in March, 1885, had the satisfaction of aiding in the formation of the farmers' union in this country, the history of which will be found in another part of this Almanac. Bro. Tetts has since held many important positions, and is considered one of the solid, substantial advocates of labor reform.

**LINN TANNER, CHENYVILLE, LA.**

Was born in Rapides Parish, La., December 30, 1838. Graduated at Arkansas College, Fayetteville, Ark. Married and began the life of a cotton planter in 1860. Entered the Confederate army in 1862; served during the war. In 1887 he joined Brother J. A. Tetts in organizing the first union in Rapides Parish, La. Bro. Tanner is a thorough believer in the teachings of the Alliance, and has been honored with many responsible offices. He was Treasurer of the National Farmers and Laborers Union.

**J. R. MILES**

Was born in Caswell Co., N. C., in 1836, moved to Tennessee and settled down to the business of farming, which he has followed since. Was among the first to join the Grange, also connected himself with the Wheel at an early date. Has been an earnest supporter of all the reform movements that promised to help the farmers; was elected president of the State Wheel of Tennessee, a position which he held for three successive terms.

**W. E. FARMER, MINNEOLA, TEX.**

Was born in Jefferson County, Ga., 1851. Raised on a farm and moved to Texas in 1872, where he continued that occupation until the present time; joined the Grange in 1873; joined the Knights of Labor in 1885; has spent much of his time since then lecturing for that order; joined the Alliance in 1886. Although devoting much time to his duties as D. M. W., K. of L., Bro. Farmer has always spoken a good word for the Alliance, and has rendered good service to the reform movement generally.

**HON. ELIAS CARR, OLD SPARTA, N. C.**

Was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., on 25th February, 1839; was raised upon a farm; graduated at the University of North Carolina; joined the Farmers Alliance in 1887; was elected chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina Farmers Alliance at its first organization; was re-elected in 1888, and was elected president of the North Carolina State Farmers Alliance by acclamation in 1889. Bro. Carr has always been a farmer, and is considered one of the largest as well as the most successful farmers in the South. No State Alliance has a more able, consistent, or unpretending leader than Bro. Carr.

**HON. L. P. FEATHERSTON, FORREST CITY, ARK.**

Was born at Oxford, Miss., in 1857. He is a farmer, and as such takes a deep interest in all farmers organizations. Has served in his State legislature with distinction, and in 1887 was chosen president of the State Wheel. In the campaign of 1888 Mr. Featherston entered the political field as an independent candidate for Congress, and claims to have been fairly elected. His election is contested, and the result is of course in doubt. He is recognized by friends and foes as an able leader.

**H. W. HICKMAN, PUXICO, MISSOURI**

Was born in Humphrey's County, Tenn., in 1882; served during the war in the Confederate army; sold his farm in Tennessee and moved to Missouri; joined the Wheel organization among the first, and aided in building it up in his State. He assisted at Meridian in the consolidation of the Wheel and Alliance; was elected president of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Missouri at Springfield, Mo., in August, 1889.

**R. H. MOREHEAD, HAZEN, ARK.**

Was born in Pike County, Ala., in 1883; served in the Confederate army during the war; he is by occupation a farmer; joined the Wheel at an early date, and was elected secretary of the Arkansas State Wheel in 1885, and holds that position at the present time. Bro. Morehead is widely and favorably known in and out of the order as an energetic worker, and as one having the courage to follow his convictions.

**WILLIAM C. GARVIN, WISE CO., TEX.**

Was born in Hines county, Miss., April 5th, 1831. Began life as a farmer, which at the age of twenty-four he quit and commenced teaching school. Was married in 1865 and soon returned to the occupation of a farmer. Brother Garvin joined the Alliance movement at an early period, and has been a hard-working member since. He has been honored by his brethren with many offices of trust and responsibility.

**COL. ROBERT BEVERLY, THE PLAINS, VA.**

Was born in 1822, in the state of Virginia. Began the business of farming at the age of eighteen, and has followed that occupation until the present time. Col. Beverly's ancestors were farmers for the past ten generations. One of his farms, located on the Rappahannock river, has been in the family for more than 200 years, having been granted to his ancestor, Robert Beverly, by the King of England. He has been a very successful farmer, owning at one time, before dividing up with his children, 13 farms, ranging from 500 to 3200 acres. Brother Beverly has always been an urgent advocate of organization among the farmers. He began the agitation of that question in 1868. Has been identified with the National Farmers Congress since its formation, having been chosen president of that organization many times. Is at present president of the Farmers Assembly of his state. Brother Beverly is an earnest, enthusiastic member of the Farmers Alliance, and never fails to give it his advice and support on all occasions.

**EVAN JONES, DUBLIN, TEXAS.**

Was born in Woodford, Kentucky, June 19, 1846. Was married in 1868, and settled on a farm in Schuyler county, Missouri. In 1876 he moved to Dublin, where he now resides and is engaged in farming and stock raising. Brother Jones was among the first who joined the alliance, and has continued an enthusiastic and earnest member. He has served the alliance in many honorable ca-

pacities, and is at the present time president of the National Farmers and Laborers Union of America.

**ISAAC McCRAKEN, OZONE, ARKANSAS.**

Born in Huntington, Canada, in 1846. His parents moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, when he was but eight years old. In 1870 Brother McCracken moved to Arkansas and settled upon a farm, where he now resides. He joined in the labor reform movement at an early date, and has been active in promoting its welfare since. He was elected president of the Arkansas State Wheel, also president of the National Agricultural Wheel, which position he held at the time of its consolidation with the Farmers and Laborers Union. He was elected by acclamation vice-president of that consolidated organization. He is recognized as an able, brave, and conscientious leader.

**HON. E. T. STACKHOUSE, LITTLE ROCK, S. C.**

Was born in 1824 in South Carolina. Has always been a successful farmer and a leader in farmers' organizations. Entered the Confederate army in 1861 in Longstreet's corps, and was promoted to a colonelcy for gallantry on the field. Since the war he has eschewed political honors. Joined the Alliance in 1887 and was elected its first president in 1888. Was re-elected in 1889. Brother Stackhouse is loved most by those who know him best, and no state alliance has a more conscientious, conservative and able leader than has South Carolina.

I. B. French, secretary of the Kansas State Alliance, writes:

Your paper is one of the best published, and contains truths in regard to governmental affairs that interested parties have kept hidden from the people for so long these many years, and they are now panic-stricken because the people are beginning to find out the deception through such mediums as THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. I wish every alliance man in the country could have the paper each week and take time to read it and meditate upon what it contains. I shall be only too glad to aid you in extending the circulation of the paper.

George W. Register, secretary Missouri State Alliance, writes:

I read THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST with more than ordinary interest. The people must be educated in the objects and aims of our order, and I know of no paper better calculated to do this than THE ECONOMIST. I have been recommending the sub-Alliances to take a copy for their lecturer and have it read at the meetings. I can not recommend it too highly.

D. F. Eskew, chairman of the executive committee, writes on Secretary Register's letter:

"I heartily indorse the above testimonial."

August Post, secretary of the Iowa State Alliance, writes:

I should like to see THE ECONOMIST in the hands of every Alliance member. It would prove a power for good.

Hon. J. W. McFarland, secretary of the Farmers State Union of Louisiana, says:

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST is published in the interest of the farmers and laborers of America. I would be glad if every farmer and laborer in these United States would take this paper, as I know there is no factor more potent in educating the masses than the press, and this paper should meet with a hearty support from all, especially farmers and laborers who wish to be enlightened on the great questions of the day, and I think all our public officials of the Farmers Union, laborers, etc., would do well to extend its circulation.

J. A. Tetts, of Louisiana, writes:

I have been a careful reader of your paper from its first issue, and must say from my observation of its effect upon our people, and from what I can see of its character, it is the greatest educator of the people in their rights and duties as citizens I have ever seen. The tone of the paper is dignified and its counsels wise. It seems above the petty growling of the political partisan press, and too practical to touch on the cranky themes of communists and visionists. I hope it may reach the fireside of every working man in America, for I believe it will do more to bring about national cooperation between the working classes than any other force.

Hon. John A. Ansley, editor of the Dispatch, Prescott, Ark., says:

I hope the ECONOMIST will reach the homes of at least some of the members of every sub-Wheel and Alliance in the nation.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

As Revised under Act of March 3, 1885.

## First Class Mail Matter.

**Letters.**—This class includes letters, postal cards and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or anything containing writing not allowed as an accompaniment to printed matter, under class three.

**Postage.**—2 cents each ounce, or additional fraction of an ounce, to all parts of the United States. On local or drop-letters, at free-delivery offices, 2 cents. At offices where there is no delivery by carrier, 1 cent.

Prepayment by stamps invariably required. Postal cards, 1 cent.

Registered letters, 10 cents in addition to the proper postage. The Post-Office Department or its revenue is not by law liable for the loss of registered mail matter.

For immediate delivery, 10 cents additional postage, prepaid by special stamp, only at offices designated by the P. O. Department.

## Second Class.

**Regular Publications.**—This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, 1 cent a pound or fraction thereof, prepaid by special stamps. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay third class rates. On newspapers and periodicals mailed by other than publishers or news agents, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fractional part thereof.

## Third Class.

Mail matter of the third class includes books, circulars, unsealed publications for advertising purposes, and other matter wholly in print, legal and commercial papers filed out in writing, photographs, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

MS. accompanied by proof-sheets, letter rates.

Limit of weight, 4 pounds each package, except single books—weight not limited.

Postage, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, invariably prepaid by stamps.

## Fourth Class.

Embraces merchandise and all matter not included in the first, second or third class, which is not liable to injure the mail matter. Limit of weight, 4 pounds.

Postage, 1 cent each ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid.

All packages of matter of the third or fourth class must be so wrapped or enveloped that their contents may be examined by postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

Matter of the second, third or fourth class containing any writing, except as here specified, or except bills and receipts for periodicals, or printed commercial papers filed out in writing, as deeds, bills, etc., will be charged with letter postage; but the sender of any book may write names or addresses therein, or on the outside, with the word "from" preceding the same, or may write briefly on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed.

## Postal Money Orders.

An order may be issued for any amount, from one cent to one hundred dollars, inclusive, but fractional parts of a cent cannot be included.

The fees for orders are: For sums not exceeding \$5, 5 cents; \$5 to \$10, 8 cents; \$10 to \$15, 10 cents; \$15 to \$30, 15 cents; \$30 to \$40, 20 cents; \$40 to \$50, 25 cents; \$50 to \$60, 30 cents; \$60 to \$70, 35 cents; \$70 to \$80, 40 cents; \$80 to \$100, 45 cents.

When a larger sum than \$100 is required, additional orders must be obtained; but no more than three orders will be issued in one day from the same post-office to the same remitter in favor of the same payee.

**Postal Notes** for any sum under five dollars are sold at any money-order post-office; price 3 cents each. These are payable to the bearer at any designated post-office, within three months after their date.

## Free Delivery.

The free delivery of mail matter at the residences of people desiring it is required by law in every city of 50,000 or more population, and may be established at every place containing not less than 20,000 inhabitants. Number of free-delivery offices, 178.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving-clauses, viz:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by members of Congress or the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House.

2. Seeds transmitted by the Department of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress, procured from that department.

3. All periodicals sent to subscribers within the county where printed.

4. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, publications required to be mailed to the Librarian of Congress by the copyright law, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

All communications to Government officers, and to or from members of Congress, are required to be prepaid by stamps.

## UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Ale, per barrel of 31 gallons..... \$1 00

Banks and bankers, on capital and deposits.

By act of March 3, 1883, "To reduce internal revenue taxation," etc., all taxes on capital and deposits of banks and bankers were repealed after March 3, 1883.

Banks and bankers, on average amount of circulation, each month, 1-12 of 1 per cent.

Banks, on average amount of circulation, beyond 90 per cent. of the capital, an additional tax each month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.

Banks, persons, firms, associations, etc., on amount of notes of any person, firm, association (other than a national banking association), corporation, State bank, or State banking association, town, city, or municipal corporation, used and paid out as circulation..... 10 per ct.

Banks, persons, firms, associations (other than national bank associations,) and every corporation, State bank or State banking association, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them .....	10 per ct.	Wines and champagne (imitation) not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries, grown in the United States, but rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or substitute for it, per dozen bottles of more than a pint and not more than a quart.....	2 40
Beer, per barrel of 31 gallons.....	1 00	Imitation wines, containing not more than one pint, per dozen bottles.....	1 20
Brandy, per gallon.....	90		
Brewers, manufacturing 500 barrels or more, annually .....	100 00		
—manufacturing less than 500 bbls annually	50 00		
Cigars, manufacturers of, special tax.....	6 00		
Cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute, per 1,000.....	3 00		
Cigarettes, not weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per 1,000 .....	50		
Cigarettes, weight exceeding 3 pounds per thousand, per 1,000 .....	3 00		
Cigars or cigarettes, imported, in addition to import duty to pay same as above.			
Liquors, fermented, per barrel.....	1 00		
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.....	90		
Liquor dealers (wholesale,) special tax .....	100 00		
Malt liquor dealers (wholesale).....	50 00		
Liquor dealers (retail) special tax .....	25 00		
Malt liquor dealers (retail).....	20 00		
Manufacturers of stills.....	50 00		
Manufacturers of stills, for each still or worm made.....	20 00		
Oleomargarine, per pound.....	02		
Manufacturers of oleomargarine, or other substitutes for butter. Special annual tax	600 00		
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine. Special annual tax.....	480 00		
Retail dealers in oleomargarine. Special annual tax.....	48 00		
Rectifiers, special tax, less than 500 barrels	100 00		
—above 500 barrels .....	200 00		
Snuff, or snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute, per pound.....	8		
Spirits, distilled, per proof gallon.....	90		
Stamps, for distilled spirits for export, wholesale liquor dealers, special bonded warehouse, distillery warehouse, and rectified spirits, each.....			
Stamps, on bank checks, drafts, etc. Tax repealed after July 1, 1883.			
Tobacco, all kinds, per pound after May 1, 1883.....	8		
Tobacco, dealers in manufactured, after May 1, 1883.....	2 40		
Tobacco, manufacturers of, after May 1, 1883	6 00		
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, wholesale, after May 1, 1883.....	12 00		
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, retail, after May 1, 1883, \$250, and 30 cents per dollar on sales above \$500 per annum. But farmers and producers may sell tobacco of their own raising to consumers to an amount not exceeding \$100 annually.	30 00		
Tobacco peddlers, traveling with more than 2 horses, mules, etc., after May 1, 1883	15 00		
Tobacco peddlers, traveling with two horses, mules, or other animals, after May 1, 1883			
Tobacco peddlers, traveling with one horse, mule, or other animal, after May 1, 1883 .....	7 20		
Tobacco peddlers, traveling on foot, or by public conveyance, after May 1, 1883....	3 60		
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, for export, stamps for, each, after May 1, 1883.....			
Whiskey, per proof gallon.....	90		

## THE COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required.

A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail or otherwise, prepaid, addressed "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C." This must be done before publication of the book or other article.

A fee of 50 cents, for recording the title of each book or other article, must be inclosed with the title as above, and 50 cents in addition (or one dollar in all) for each certificate of copyright under seal of the Librarian of Congress, which will be transmitted by early mail.

Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies must be sent, prepaid, or under free labels furnished by the Librarian, to perfect the copyright, with the address "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C."

Without the deposit of copies above required the copyright is void, and a penalty of \$25 is incurred.

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published.

"Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by —, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington," or, at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words "Copyright, 18—, by —."

The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice "Entered according to act of Congress," or "Copyright," or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article.

Each copyright secures the exclusive right of publishing the book or article copyrighted for the term of twenty-eight years. Six months before the end of that time the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure the renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all.

Any copyright is assignable in law by any instrument of writing, but such assignment must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from its date. The fee for this record and certificate is one dollar.

A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished, under seal, at the rate of fifty cents.

Copyrights cannot be granted upon Trademarks, nor upon Labels intended to be used with any article of manufacture. If protection for such prints or labels is desired, application must be

made to the Patent Office, where they are registered at a fee of \$6 for labels and \$25 for trademarks.

#### NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by sections 2, 165-74 of the revised statutes of the United States.

##### *Declaration of Intention.*

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or a subject.

##### *Oath on Application for Admission.*

He must, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, that he "will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

##### *Conditions for Citizenship.*

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," will be admitted to citizenship.

##### *Titles of Nobility.*

If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

##### *Soldiers.*

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward, who has been in the armies of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application and is of good moral character.

##### *Minors.*

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declara-

tion on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen.

##### *Children of Naturalized Citizens.*

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

##### *Citizens' Children who are born Abroad.*

The children of persons who are now or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

##### *Protection Abroad to Naturalized Citizens.*

Section 2,000 of the revised statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

##### *Right of Suffrage.*

The right to vote comes from the State and is a State gift. Naturalization is a federal right and is a gift of the nation, not of any one State. In nearly one-half the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien male may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in one State (Michigan) six months after landing—if he has immediately declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

#### PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED.

The table given below is taken from the report of the Massachusetts bureau of labor, and tells its own story. These unemployed people are not tramps, but are unable to obtain work. With this ratio extending all over the country is there not good reason for the present uneasiness among the people? It shows in plain figures the result of twenty-five years of mismanagement on the part of our government. Our duty is to demand a change.

State, cities and towns.	Persons employed and unemployed.				Average months employed.
	Number.		Percentage		
	Total.	Employed.	Unemployed.	Employed.	Unemployed.
The State . . .	816,470	574,891	241,589	70.41	29.59
100 cities and towns . . .	645,110	458,811	206,308	68.02	31.98
248 other towns . . .	171,351	135,070	35,281	79.41	20.59
				All Persons.	Unemployed per sons.
				1.22	4.12
				0.90	4.07

#### AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS IN EACH INDUSTRY.

The following table presents the average yearly earnings in each industry considered for the years 1886 and 1887 with increase or decrease noted by amounts and percentages, for the State of Massachusetts:

INDUSTRIES.	Average yearly earnings.		Increase (+) or decrease (-), in 1887 as compar- ed with 1886.	Percent- ages.
	1886.	1887.		
Agricultural implements .....	\$493 16	\$521 47	d \$28 31	d 5 74
Arms and ammunition .....	543 57	590 12	d 46 55	d 8 56
Artisans' tools .....	539 27	517 55	i 21 72	i 4 03
Boots and shoes .....	503 48	493 96	i 9 52	i 1 89
Boxes (paper and wooden) .....	395 09	377 02	i 18 07	i 4 57
Carpentings .....	326 66	314 61	i 12 05	i 3 69
Carriages and wagons .....	591 60	603 87	d 12 27	d 2 07
Chemical preparations (compounded) .....	560 06	759 27	d 199 21	d 35 57
Clocks and watches .....	625 52	659 30	d 33 78	d 5 40
Clothing .....	578 24	500 94	i 17 30	i 2 99
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus .....	698 00	808 25	d 110 25	d 15 80
Cordage and twine .....	338 26	321 94	i 16 32	i 4 82
Cotton goods .....	307 66	317 55	d 9 89	d 3 21
Cotton, woolen, and other textiles .....	346 56	320 26	i 26 30	i 7 59
Fertilizers .....	525 00	622 22	d 97 22	d 18 52
Flax, hemp, and jute goods .....	317 91	305 66	i 12 25	i 3 85
Food preparations .....	444 60	422 84	i 21 76	i 4 89
Furniture .....	492 04	491 45	i 0 59	i 0 12
Glass .....	435 09	483 06	d 47 97	d 11 03
Hosiery and knit goods .....	322 65	326 71	d 4 06	d 1 26
Leather .....	543 54	526 77	i 16 77	i 3 09
Linen .....	297 37	305 52	d 8 15	d 2 74
Liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented .....	782 84	713 59	i 69 25	i 8 85
Machines and machinery .....	542 06	540 14	i 1 92	i 0 35
Metals and metallic goods .....	435 26	492 72	d 57 46	d 13 20
Mixed textiles .....	334 52	341 08	d 6 56	d 1 96
Musical instruments and materials .....	660 21	743 87	d 83 66	d 12 67
Oils and illuminating fluids .....	529 39	588 24	d 58 85	d 11 12
Paper and paper goods .....	409 80	350 14	i 59 66	i 14 56
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries .....	428 90	412 62	i 16 28	i 3 80
Railroad construction .....	383 12	374 66	i 8 46	i 2 21
Rubber and elastic goods .....	389 55	390 07	d 0 52	d 0 13
Shipbuilding .....	741 80	666 67	i 75 13	i 10 13
Silk and silk goods .....	310 25	304 34	i 5 91	i 1 90
Stone .....	565 14	532 16	i 32 98	i 5 84
Straw and palm leaf goods .....	359 83	369 44	d 9 61	d 2 67
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease .....	456 02	414 04	i 41 98	i 9 21
Wooden goods .....	424 28	467 46	d 43 18	d 10 18
Woolen goods .....	359 90	343 51	i 16 39	i 4 55
Worsted goods .....	354 23	342 91	i 11 32	i 3 20
All industries .....	\$395 89	\$396 14	d \$0 25	d 0 06

The table above is considered prime authority upon the question of the average earnings of the working classes of that State. Great care is taken in collecting the facts, and the result is given in plain terms. This shows but \$396.14 as the average pay for one year's labor; not quite \$1.02 per day. After paying rent how much is left for food, coal, and clothing? How much better is this than slavery? Figure out the expense of an average family and see.

Hon. S. M. Adams, president Alabama State Alliance, says:

Will you please allow me space in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST to say to my friends that I believe THE ECONOMIST to be the best paper for the people, as an educator in the science of economic government, to be found in the United States.

Hon. J. W. Reid, secretary of the Farmers State Alliance of South Carolina, says:

I subscribed some time ago for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, and have been reading it with a great deal of pleasure. I am truly thankful that we have such a good paper, as our national organ, and would urge upon our people to support it.

## CONDITION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The condition of all insurance companies in the United States at the end of the year 1879, as shown by the census of 1880, aggregates—

## Life Insurance.

Loans on companies' own policies...	\$563,067 52
Premium notes or liens .....	30,527,151 43
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	115,285,674 00
Cash in hand.....	14,792,121 73
Bills receivable.....	841,777 00
Due from agents.....	1,893,173 37
Depreciation of assets from cost value to market value.....	3,483,266 00
Total ledger assets, less depreciation	423,100,848 88

Accrued interest on premium notes and liens.....	\$1,232,170 68
Market value of real estate over cost	386,938 00
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	5,447,084 00
Deducted by companies on account of loaning.....	1,059,447 00
Uncollected and deferred premiums less deduction on account of loaning.....	4,466,278 00
Miscellaneous .....	166,153 00
Total assets.....	442,272,471 19

Total risks in force.....	\$1,515,574,437
Total assets, 1887.....	614,429,284
Total amount risks, 1887.....	2,842,061,135

## Fire and Marine.

Amount of stock or guaranteed capital authorized.....	\$144,939,200
Amount of stock paid in cash .....	99,090,788
Amount of stock paid in notes .....	2,691,051

## Assets.

Market value of real estate owned, less all incumbrances.....	\$18,477,914
Amount loaned on bonds and first mortgages.....	44,359,268
Market value of U. S. bonds and securities actually owned.....	75,035,442
Market value of State, county and municipal bonds owned.....	21,020,332
Bonds and securities actually owned	36,484,707
Amount loaned on collateral.....	11,138,471
Cash or available assets not already specified.....	39,761,595

Total amount of cash or available assets.....	\$247,134,208
Premium deposits, notes, bonds, obligations, undertakings, policies subject to assessment, and all other assets of mutual companies that are assessable and a security for the payment of losses and expenses.....	\$645,137,348
Total cash or available assets and contingent assets .....	892,271,556

## Income and Expenditures for the year 1879.

Net amount of fire premiums and assessments received in cash, .....	\$65,763,600
Net amount of marine and inland premium received in cash.....	16,037,163
Total amount of premiums and assets received in cash.....	81,800,763
Cash received from investments.....	\$11,619,592
Cash received from increased capital and calls on capital.....	788,022
Cash received from miscellaneous sources.....	1,378,602
Total cash income and receipts during the year.....	95,586,979
Net amount paid in cash for fire losses.....	\$37,887,240
Net amount paid in cash for marine and inland losses.....	10,551,745
Total amount paid in cash for losses.....	48,438,985
Amount of stock-holders' dividends paid in cash, and cash in mutual companies returned as surplus or profits.....	\$14,283,118
Amount paid in cash on account of expenses.....	26,321,943

Total amount of risks in force on December 31, 1879..... 10,284,625,856

The amount of risks in force to each one dollar of net assets, \$11.83.

The above tables are made from the census reports of 1880. There is no way of obtaining reliable statistics regarding their true condition. It is even hinted that these statistics are not the same as those taken by the census supervisors. One fact is plain, if the assets given have depreciated like other similar properties there are many companies not responsible. If the present hard times continue but few if any of these companies can stand the strain. The safe plan is for our farmers to insure each other and thereby obtain a safe, certain and cheap insurance. It can be done, and in the near future will be a valuable feature of the alliance movement.

B. J. Kendrick, chairman of the executive committee of the Texas State Alliance, says:

I have been a reader of the NATIONAL ECONOMIST from its first issue, and give it as my opinion that it should be in every household in this country from the fact that it comes teeming brimful of the very best literature, in the best of language, written by the best of authors, treating upon subjects that farmers and laborers, all over this country should read.

Hon. R. T. Love, ex-president of the Farmers State Alliance of Mississippi, says:

I would most heartily recommend THE ECONOMIST to the Alliance as the best exponent of the principles of the order, and as an educator has no superior. God speed the good work.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

## Farmers and Laborers Union of America,

AND THE

## NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

## INDIANA.

R. F. Peck, Shoals.

## KANSAS.

A. E. Dickinson, Meriden,  
B. H. Clover, Cambridge,  
Van B. Frather, Columbus,

S. J. Atkins, Ruston,  
John S. McKinley, Wichita.

## KENTUCKY.

H. C. Brown, Clinton,  
S. B. Erwin, Clinton,  
W. T. Winn, Fulton,  
W. W. Gill, Olmstead,  
W. R. Browder, Olmstead.

S. B. Penn, Slater,  
J. H. Quicksall, Ezell,  
B. F. Davis, Ezell,  
G. W. Comer, Peach Orchard.

## LOUISIANA.

J. A. Totts, Ruston,  
Daniel Morgan,  
T. J. Guice,  
J. D. Hunnicutt,

J. D. Hammond, Bastrop,  
T. A. Clayton, New Orleans,  
State Business Agent.

## MISSOURI.

U. S. Hall,  
H. W. Hickman, Purico,  
J. W. Rodgers, St. Louis, 713  
Olive street, State Sec.,  
Thomas Day,  
S. F. Boyden, Neosho,  
Geo. W. Register, Poplar Bluff,

D. F. Eskew,  
Marcus W. Wood, Chairman  
Trade Committee,  
Geo. A. Handley, Belton,  
W. A. Taylor, Versailles, Box  
45,  
F. L. Hogard, Belton.

## MARYLAND.

N. A. Dunning, Wash.; D. C.,  
Harry Tracy, Washington, D.C.

## MISSISSIPPI.

R. C. Patty, Macon,  
H. F. Simrall, Vicksburg,  
J. H. Beeman, Ely,

Frank Burkett, Okolona,  
F. M. Blount, Highland,  
A. M. Street, Boonville.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Elias Carr, Old Sparta, Pres. A. J. Dalby, Oxford, Agent State Alliance,  
S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, W. A. Graham, Macpelah,  
Chm. Fx. Com.,  
L. L. Polk, Raleigh, State Sec., A. H. Worth, Raleigh, Bus.  
E. A. Moye, Greenville, Mem. Agent North Carolina.  
Judiciary Com.

## NEBRASKA.

J. D. Hatfield, Clinton,  
O. W. Barton, Guthrie.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. J. Talbert, Holmes, Lec. J. W. Reid, Reidville, Sec.  
turer,  
D. K. Norris, Hickory Flat, Nat'l Com. on Secret Work,  
T. P. Mitchell, Mem. State Ex. W. W. Keys, Greenville, Editor  
Com., Cotton Plant.

## TENNESSEE.

J. B. Buchanan, Murfreesboro, J. F. Tillman, Palmetto,  
R. W. Tucker, Nashville, B. H. Hord, Nashville,  
J. R. Miles, Ralston Station, E. B. Wade, Murfreesboro,  
J. H. McDowell, Nashville, A. E. Gardner, Dresden.

## ALABAMA.

J. H. Harris, Oakbowery,  
C. J. Higgins, Logan,  
T. J. Carlisle, Brundidge,

R. F. Kolb, Montgomery,  
S. M. Adams, Randolph,  
H. D. Lane, Athens.

## ARKANSAS.

L. H. Moore, Alston,  
John W. Lybrand, Grapevine,  
N. E. Chambers, Van Buren,  
Daniel Morgan, Magnolia,  
John A. Ansley, Prescott,

E. F. Stackhouse, Little Rock,  
I. P. Langley, Bee Bee,  
W. S. Morgan, Hardy,  
Isaac McCracken, Ozone, V.  
Pres. F. & L. Union.

## GEORGIA.

L. F. Livingston, Cora,  
Felix Corpuit, Atlanta,  
W. J. Northen, Sparta,

J. W. Hogan, Valdosta,  
J. H. Turner, Lagrange.

## FLORIDA.

Robt F. Rogers, Live Oak, Oswald Wilson, New York,  
Pres. State Alliance.

A. S. Mann, Jacksonville, H. C. Randall, Purcell.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

R. C. Betty, Dougherty.

TEXAS.  
B. J. Kendrick, Waco, H. S. P. Ashby, Smithfield,  
C. M. Wilcox, Waco T. J. Anderson, Paris.  
E. B. Warren, Weatherford,

VIRGINIA.  
Robt Beverly, The Plains, G. H. Chrisman, Chrisman.  
Mann Page, Brandon.

## Miscellaneous committees:

Auditing—J. H. Beeman (chairman), J. B. Reid, R. W. McFee,  
Elias Carr, I. P. Langley.  
On Legislative Demands—S. B. Erwin, U. S. Hall, F. M. Blunt,  
B. H. Clover, Mann Page, J. H. Turner, J. R. Miles, J. D. Ham-  
mond, W. H. Barton, N. A. Dunning, S. M. Adams, J. D. Hat-  
field, S. B. Alexander, D. K. Morris, H. S. P. Ashby, R. T.  
Peck, R. C. Betty, W. S. Morgan and A. S. Mann.

On Printing—L. L. Polk, J. H. McDowell, John Ansley, H.  
G. McCall, and R. J. Sledge.

On Land Interests—J. F. Tillman, S. B. Erwin, B. J. Ken-  
drick, J. A. Tets, and W. H. Barton.

On Transportation—S. B. Alexander, J. W. Lybrand, Harry

Tracy, E. P. Mitchell, and J. W. Rodgers.

Committee on Mileage and Per Diem—J. H. Beeman, J. W.  
Reid, R. W. Tucker, Elias Carr, I. P. Langley.

Committee on Monetary System—C. W. Macune, L. L. Polk,  
W. S. Morgan, L. F. Livingston, and H. S. P. Ashby.

On Secret Work—J. A. Tets, T. L. Darden, T. J. Anderson,  
S. B. Erwin, W. J. Reid, and C. C. Adams.

On Constitution—C. W. Macune, L. L. Polk, W. J. Talbert,  
J. P. Buchanan, and Robert Beverly.

Order of Business—L. F. Livingston, J. E. Quicksall, and  
W. H. Barton.

On Cotton Tare and Bagging—A. M. Street, Mississippi; W.  
S. Morgan, Arkansas; Elias Carr, North Carolina; E. T. Stack-  
house, South Carolina; J. F. Livingston, Georgia; R. F. Kolb,  
Alabama; R. J. Sledge, Texas; R. C. Betty, Indian Territory;  
B. M. Hord, Tennessee; T. J. Guice, Louisiana; and R. F.  
Rogers, Florida.

The following communications were received:

From the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association:

MOUNT VERNON, ILL., Nov. 25, 1889.

I certify that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, in session at Mount Vernon, Ind., November 19 to 23, 1889:

"To the officers and members of the Farmers' and Laborers Union of America in session at St. Louis:

"The Farmers Mutual Benefit Association sends heartiest greetings, and bids you God speed. We congratulate you on your consolidation, and wish you unbounded success. We are glad to state that our organization was never in a more flourishing condition. We are pushing the work of organization and education; our membership is encouraged and hopeful, and we will heartily join you in any effort you may make or plan you may devise for the amelioration of the condition of our people, or to redress the wrongs of the long-suffering and patient, but over-burdened farmers and laborers of the country, and that our committee on cooperative trade be and they are hereby charged with the bearing of this communication to said meeting."

Given under my hand and seal of said association the day and date above written.

JOHN P. STEELE, Sec.

From the National Farmers Alliance:

ST. LOUIS, December 3, 1889.

To the Farmers and Laborers Union of America:

GENTLEMEN: The National Farmers Alliance, in convention assembled, have duly elected a committee of conference, consisting of nine members, to meet with a like committee from your organization.

Respectfully, J. BURROWS,  
Pres. Nat. Farmers Alliance.

Committee from the National Alliance of the Northwest was then announced in waiting. Bros. L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, Mann Page, of Virginia, and L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, were appointed a committee to receive the visiting committee and seat them on the platform. After an interchange of views the committee retired, and on motion the following committee on conference was appointed to confer with the National Alliance of the Northwest:

H. W. Hickman, Missouri; Mitchell, South Carolina; Page, Virginia; Clover, Kansas; Lybrand, Arkansas; Patty, Mississippi; Tucker, Tennessee; Anderson, Texas; and Morgan, Louisiana.

Also the following committee was appointed to confer with the Mutual Benefit Association:

Davis, Missouri; Clayton, Louisiana; Gowan, Tennessee; Bird, Alabama; and Worth, North Carolina.

On motion a committee of conference on cotton tare and bagging, consisting of one from each cotton State, was appointed.

The committee on conference then made a report as follows:

The joint committee agree to recommend to our respective organizations the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

First, That a joint committee of five on the part of the National Farmers' Alliance and alike number on the part of the National Farmers and Laborers' Union be appointed with authority to formulate a plan for a confederation of said organizations and of other known agricultural and industrial organizations in the United States, to the end that immediate and practical co-operation may be secured for the accomplishment of the objects common to all.

Second, that the autonomy of said organization be preserved intact until such time as the way may be found clear to effect organic union if the same should hereafter be found necessary.

A. J. STREETER, (Ill.) Chairman.

ROBERT C. PATTY, (Miss.) Secretary.

## SECOND DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 4, 1889.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Farmers Alliance is hereby cordially invited to visit us in a body, to listen to the address of ex-President C. W. Macune, on the aims and principles of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America. Adopted.

After Brother Macune's address the following order of business was adopted:

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling of the roll.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reading reports of committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Reports of officers.
7. Special orders for future consideration.

## THIRD DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 5, 1889.

The following resolution was introduced by Brother Simral of Mississippi, and referred to the committee on demands:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the people and government of the United States are not under obligation to redeem the interest-bearing national debt by paying an exorbitant premium or any premiums at all on the bonds so redeemed.

And further, If the right so to do does not already exist, such authority should at once be conferred on Congress.

The following resolution was received and referred to the committee on demands:

Resolved, That we condemn the purchase of government bonds at a premium, and demand that they be redeemed and called according to the law as provided in section 3693 of the statutes of the United States.

On motion the following resolution was read and adopted:

Whereas it is the opinion of this convention that very much loss comes to the agricultural interests from the bad condition of farm products as put upon the market: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the President appoint a committee to consist of one member from each State, whose business it shall be to suggest and insist upon the best possible condition of all products offered on the market by the farmers who are constituent members of this convention.

The following resolution relative to taking census was read and adopted:

Whereas, Statements are often made and the belief is growing, that we are becoming a nation of landlords and tenants, and that the homes and farms of the country are very largely under mortgage; and

Whereas, Exact knowledge on this subject is of great importance in the study of the social and economic questions of the day; therefore be it resolved by the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union—

1. That Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh census, be respectfully requested to collect evidence in the next census, what percentage of the people in this country occupy their own homes and farms, and what proportion are tenants; and of those who occupy their own homes and farms, what proportion have their property free from debt; and of the homes and farms which are under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged, and also what proportion of such indebtedness is for purchase money.

2. That if the present law providing for the census enumeration does not include provisions to take a complete census of farm indebtedness, we request the Congress of the United States to amend the present law as to provide for the above enumeration, and further that the publication setting forth the above facts shall be the first report given to the public.

3. That the secretary forward a copy of the above resolutions to the superintendent of the census and each member of Congress and Senate.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas our order has no suitable music or collection of songs for use: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five, viz., W. S. Morgan, Elias Carr, N. A. Dunning, B. H. Clover, W. J. Northen, be, and they are hereby appointed to investigate the advisability of securing the publication of such a work and report to this body.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

That it is the sense of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that the benefits of the Weather Bureau should be extended to the agricultural districts throughout these United States by means of signals displayed from every telegraph office in the United States at 1 o'clock in the morning, and that sufficient appropriation be made by Congress for that bureau to perfect the gathering of the necessary information to make it subservient to the purposes of the agricultural interests.

## FOURTH DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 7, 1889.

Committee on constitution reported amendments, which were taken up by sections, discussed and passed, then adopted as a whole, as follows:

## CONSTITUTION.

## DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

Whereas the general condition of our country imperatively demands unity of action on the part of the laboring classes, reformation in economy, and the dissemination of principles best calculated to encourage and foster agricultural and mechanical pursuits, encouraging the toiling masses—leading them in the road to prosperity, and providing a just and fair remuneration for labor, a just exchange for our commodities and the best means of securing to the laboring classes the greatest amount of good; we hold to the principle that all monopolies are dangerous to the best interests of our country, tending to enslave a free people and subvert and finally overthrow the great principles purchased to the fathers of American liberty. We therefore adopt the following as our declaration of principles:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.

2. That we demand equal rights to all and special favors to none.

3. To indorse the motto "In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity."

4. To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will to all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of the widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister, bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting

honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union until death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intention is, "On earth, peace, and good will to man."

#### ARTICLE I.

##### NAME AND POWERS.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

SEC. 2. This organization possesses and shall exercise such powers as are delegated to it by charter from the Government of the United States, and such further powers as are herein expressed.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### DIVISION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of this organization shall be divided into three branches, to wit: A legislative, an executive and a judicial department.

SEC. 2. The legislative department shall be supreme in authority, and its sessions shall be known as the Supreme Council of the order.

SEC. 3. The executive and judicial departments shall be of equal power and authority, and subordinate only to the legislative.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular annual meeting of the Supreme Council shall be on the first Tuesday of December of each year, and at such place as may be determined by majority vote of the body.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Council to make laws, rules and regulations governing its meetings and usages.

SEC. 2. The supreme council shall be composed of the officers of the organization and delegates from the various State organizations elected by the States upon such basis of representation as the Supreme Council may prescribe. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Council to adopt rules governing such representation: *Provided*, That the delegates to the Supreme Council shall be not less than twenty-one years of age; and the basis of representation shall not allow more than two delegates from each State and one additional delegate for each 10,000 active members or majority fraction thereof. Active members under this section are such members only as have paid the regular yearly dues of five cents each.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Council shall elect at each regular annual session the following officers, who shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified: A president, a vice-president, a lecturer, a secretary, and a treasurer.

SEC. 4. The president shall be presiding officer of the Supreme Council and the official head of the executive department.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Council shall provide laws and rules prescribing the powers, duties and methods of the officers, and may limit the term of office, fix salaries, etc.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The president shall be the chief executive officer; he shall have power to direct and

instruct all executive officers and all executive work in this department subject to the laws and regulations made by the Supreme Council.

SEC. 2. The president shall have authority to interpret and construe the meaning of the laws of the order by official rulings, and such rulings shall have the force and effect of laws and be promptly presented to the Judiciary Department for consideration, and if the Judiciary approve the ruling it shall then be the final construction of the law; but should the Judiciary refuse to concur in a ruling, then and in that case such ruling shall be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the Supreme Council, which shall decide the matter.

SEC. 3. The president shall be the custodian of the secret work, and shall provide for its exemplification and dissemination. He shall be authorized to issue special dispensations and held responsible for the same, all of which shall be matters of record.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Judiciary Department shall be composed of three judges, one of whom shall after the first year be elected annually by the Supreme Council. Three judges shall be elected the first year, one of whom shall be for a term of one year, one for two, and one for three.

SEC. 2. The regular term of office for the judges of the Judiciary Department shall be three years.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to office as judge in the Judiciary Department who is under thirty years of age.

SEC. 4. The senior judge shall be called the chairman, and shall be the presiding officer of the court.

SEC. 5. The Judiciary shall have authority to act upon the rulings of the president; to try and decide grievances and appeals affecting the officers or members of the Supreme Council; to try appeals from the State bodies.

SEC. 6. The decisions and findings of the Supreme Judiciary shall be a matter of record, and shall be preserved in the archives of the order, a careful report of which shall be made to the regular annual session of the Supreme Council.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of carrying out the above provisions and rendering the workings of the Judiciary Department effective, the Supreme Council shall provide rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Council shall fix such salaries for officers as may be a fair remuneration for services required, and for such expenditures of the various departments as may be consistent with strict economy.

SEC. 2. A per capita tax of five cents shall be paid for each male member into the national treasury by each State organization on or before the first day of November of each year.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Council shall at each session fix the mileage and per diem to be paid the actual delegates to the body, subject to a limitation of not over three cents per mile each way by the nearest and most direct traveled route, and not over three dollars per day for such days as are spent in actual attendance at the session.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. No person shall be admitted as a member of this order except a white person, over

sixteen years of age, who is a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and has resided in the State more than six months, and is, either: First, a farmer, or a farm laborer; second, a mechanic, a country preacher, a country school teacher, or a country doctor; third, an editor of a strictly agricultural paper.

*Provided*, That each State and Territory shall have the right to prescribe the eligibility of applicants for membership in reference to color within the limits of the same. *Provided further*, That none but white men shall be elected as delegates to the Supreme Council.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Council to enact a uniform eligibility clause for the various State constitutions, also to enact laws defining the eligibility of persons of mixed or unusual occupations or residence, subject to all the limitations of this article.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### STATE BODIES.

SECTION 1. A State organization may be chartered by the president in any State having as many as seven county organizations, provided that any State containing less than seven counties may be chartered when one-third of its territory is organized.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president to issue a charter to any State organization qualified under section one of this article, when they shall file evidence that they have, first, adopted a constitution that does not conflict with this constitution; second, that they adopt the secret work and acknowledge the supremacy of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### RESERVATION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. All rights and powers not herein expressly delegated are reserved to the State organizations severally.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This constitution can not be altered or amended, except upon a written resolution clearly setting forth the changes or additions to be made, which must be read in open session on at least two separate days and adopted by two-thirds majority.

The statutory laws were taken up, and after discussion and amendment, was adopted, as follows:

##### STATUTORY LAWS.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation of the State organizations in the Supreme Council shall be as follows: Two delegates from each State and one additional delegate for each twenty thousand active members or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2. Delegates to the Supreme Council will not be entitled to seats in the body unless settlement of the national per capita dues of 5 cents for each male member has been made by the State secretary, accompanied by the proper amount of money to the national secretary, and State secretaries shall make such remittance and report promptly on or before the first day of November.

SEC. 3. The annual election of officers by the Supreme Council shall be by ballot.

SEC. 4. The president shall appoint from the actual delegates to the session of the Supreme Council

a chaplain, assistant lecturer, door-keeper, assistant doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms, and such other executive officers as the business of the session may require. The term of office for such officers shall expire at the close of the session; such appointed officers to receive nothing in addition to mileage and per diem as delegates.

SEC. 5. The president shall be the presiding officer of the Supreme Council and shall conduct the business according to the accepted rules of parliamentary usages and the requirements of the ritual.

SEC. 6. The President shall have authority to call upon any executive officer or committee to make reports and showing of the business entrusted to him at such time as in his judgment it seems best.

SEC. 7. The president may, when notified of any dereliction of duty or violation of the rules of the order suspend any officer or committee and summon them to appear before the judiciary committee to make showing to the chairman either by oral or written evidence as to their guilt or innocence of the charges.

SEC. 8. The president shall have full authority to enforce order and decorum during the sessions of the Supreme Council.

SEC. 9. The president shall have power to call a meeting of the Supreme Council at such time and place as in his judgment is for the good of the order. When petitioned by one-fourth of the State presidents in the jurisdiction of this order, he shall call a meeting of the Supreme Council. He shall state in the call specifically for what purpose the meeting is convened.

SEC. 10. The vice-president's duties shall be to assist the president, and in his absence to perform his duty.

SEC. 11. The order of succession in vacancy shall be—president to vice-president, and vice-president to chairman of the executive board.

SEC. 12. The secretary's duty shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Supreme Council; conduct its correspondence, to receive all money of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and pay it over to the treasurer and take his receipt for the same, to read all communications, reports and petitions in open Supreme Council when necessary, to affix the seal of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union to all documents requiring the same, to prepare for publication a copy of the proceedings of each annual or called session immediately after adjournment. He shall have charge of the seal, books and papers of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the president, or any committee appointed by the president to inspect the same, to keep a correct account between each State and the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. He shall furnish the secretaries of each State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union with a blank book properly ruled, with suitable column heads for classifying and recording the contents of the reports from the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Also suitable blanks for making reports to his office and to the chairman of the executive committee. He shall also make a list of all the officers, standing and special committees of the Supreme Council, with name and postoffice address, which list shall be a part of the printed proceedings of the Supreme Council.

SEC. 13. The treasurer's duty shall be to receive all money from the secretary, and pay it out on a war-

rant from the secretary approved by the president. He shall file with the secretary a bond for double the amount of money that is likely to pass through his hands.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the lecturer to visit each State in the jurisdiction at least once a year and hold himself in readiness at all times to visit such localities and perform such duties as may be designated by the president.

15. There shall be elected by the supreme council an executive board composed of three members, who shall be an advisory board of the President, and shall represent the supreme council during recess. The chairman of the executive board shall be located at the official headquarters of the order in the city of Washington, and be ex-officio chairman of the legislative committee.

16. It shall be the duty of the executive board to require and pass upon the bonds of Secretary and Treasurer, to audit all bills and accounts, to examine and audit the Secretary and Treasurer's books, and in a general way perform detail of executive work.

17. The secretary of the executive board shall be the crop statistician of the entire order, and shall make such crop reports to the President as he may require.

18. Each State body in this jurisdiction is requested to select and report, by the first day of January, a State crop statistician, who shall require such reports from county statisticians and make such reports himself as may be required by the secretary of the executive board.

19. The regular term of office for members of the executive board shall be three years, but of the board first elected one shall be for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter one shall be elected each year.

20. That the question of eligibility be left to each State, subject to the limitations of the constitution.

21. All persons who are ineligible for membership who make application should be notified of the facts in the case, and no ballot or action taken. When members of the order engage in an occupation that would have rendered them ineligible before initiation, they shall upon sufficient evidence be immediately dismissed by motion of the President in open lodge, and shall be granted a withdrawal card.

22. Each Supreme Council shall when convened fix the mileage and per diem of its members, subject to the restrictions of the constitution.

23. The salary of the President of this organization shall be \$3,000, office expenses and \$900 for a stenographer, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and traveling expenses.

24. The salary of the Secretary shall be \$2,000 and office expenses.

25. The salary of the Treasurer shall be \$500.

26. The salary of the Lecturer shall be \$2,000 and actual traveling expenses.

27. The salary of the chairman of the executive board shall be \$2,000.

28. The salary of the members of the executive board shall be \$500 each, and actual expenses while in actual service.

29. No State organization or member of this order shall under any circumstances be allowed to print or distribute the rituals of the order, except as the executive board shall cause them to be, and they shall be distributed as the President may direct.

30. All charters for State, county or subordinate bodies in unorganized States must emanate from and contain the signature of the national president, and those for bodies under State jurisdiction shall be issued by the president and secretary of the State body having jurisdiction over them.

31. It shall be the duty of the executive board to secure from each of the States copies of their forms of reporting from sub, county and State secretaries, and endeavor to secure a uniform system of quarterly reports throughout the entire order.

SEC. 32. All resolutions that shall be adopted by this National Council shall be laws governing the membership of the order, and shall be codified and added to the existing laws of the order.

On motion the convention proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, was elected president.

B. H. Clover, of Kansas, vice-president.

J. H. Turner, of Georgia, secretary.

H. W. Hickman, of Missouri, treasurer.

Ben Terrell, of Texas, lecturer.

On motion a committee from the Northwestern Alliance was received, and considerable time given to a conference with this body.

Brother Polk was asked to take the chair to receive the committee.

Adjourned to meet at 7.30 p. m.

Convention called to order at 7.30 p. m., President L. L. Polk in the chair.

On motion the body proceeded with the compilation of the organization.

The election of three judges resulted as follows:

R. C. Patty, of Mississippi, for a term of three years.

Isaac McCracken, of Arkansas, two years.

Evan Jones, of Texas, one year.

The committee on demands made the following report on confederation with the Knights of Labor. Adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DEMANDS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 6, 1889.

Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee representing the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union on the one part, and the undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor on the other part, witnesseth: The undersigned committee representing the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union which are embodied in this agreement, hereby endorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legislative committees of both organizations will act in concert before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed.

And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these prin-

ciples in statute law uninfluenced by party caucus. The demands hereinbefore referred to are as follows:

1. That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expands; and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

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

5. 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 country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, 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.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people as is the United States postal system.

For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations, it is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt, will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will in like manner be recognized by the members of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of America.

S. B. ERWIN, Chairman, J. D. HATFIELD,  
N. S. HALL, Secretary, S. B. ALEXANDER,  
J. D. HAMMONDS, D. K. NORRIS,  
F. M. BLUNT, H. S. P. ASHBY,  
B. H. CLOVER, R. F. PECK,  
M. PAGE, R. C. BETTY,  
J. R. MILES, W. S. MORGAN,  
W. H. BARTON, J. W. TURNER,  
N. A. DUNNING, A. S. MANN,  
S. M. ADAMS,

*Committee on Demands of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.*

T. V. POWDERLY, RALPH BEAUMONT,

A. W. WRIGHT,

*Committee representing the Order*

*of the Knights of Labor.*

The committee on cotton tare and bagging reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee on cotton bagging and tare on cotton bales beg leave to submit the following report.

We recommend to this body that you demand that all future cotton crops be sold at net weight with actual tare and the advance in price over the present tare that is just and equitable; and that each State Alliance or Union in the cotton belt secure from their respective legislatures such legislation as will enforce this demand.

Your committee further recommend that all cotton producers connected with this organization be required to use cotton bagging as a covering for cotton, or any other fiber than jute, and that said cotton bagging shall be 44 inches wide and not less than 12 ounces per yard in weight, and of the same texture as the Odenheimer cotton bagging.

And we further recommend that each State Alliance or Union be required to manufacture or secure bagging sufficient for the use of their respective States, and that the President for the time being shall be charged with the appointing of all committees or other necessary arrangements to secure said bagging for their respective States.

We suggest also that seven yards of bagging be used as a covering for a bale of cotton, and that all packages shall be neatly and securely fastened at the ends of the bales.

We most earnestly protest against the wasteful and extravagant method of sampling cotton; also the unjust weights and classification of cotton, as now being practiced.

We also recommend and require of our national and State legislatures to enact such laws as will effectually and entirely prevent the selling of cotton or grain futures except when actual delivery and a *bond fide* sale shall have been made, or intended delivery shall be expressly a condition of such sale.

Your committee further recommend that cotton producers be advised not to contract any debt in the future that will obligate them to deliver their cotton on a given day, sooner than the 25th of December.

Your committee also recommend that no cotton from an Alliance man or Union, grown or controlled, shall be shipped or sold to any point or party antagonistic to our demands hereinbefore set forth.

We hereby tender the thanks of this committee to the cotton exchanges of this country that endeavored to assist us this season, and respectfully invite all cotton exchanges in the United States to join us in the future in securing our demands as hereinbefore set forth.

Your committee desire, through this body, to congratulate the brotherhood that so faithfully adhered to cotton bagging for the present season, and thereby demonstrated that farmers could and would make any reasonable effort or sacrifice to maintain the high ground taken by the National Alliance and Co-operative Union at Birmingham.

Your committee recommend that the foregoing enactments and resolutions be published in our official organs at the earliest period practical, and a copy sent to each State president calling his attention to his duties in the premises; also to the

presidents of the cotton exchanges of the United States.  
 L. F. LIVINGSTON, Elias Carr, North Carolina,  
 Georgia,  
 R. F. KOLB, Alabama, W. L. MORGAN, Arkansas,  
 B. M. HORD, Tennessee, S. L. STACEY,  
 T. J. GUICE, Louisiana, E. G. STACKHOUSE, South  
 R. F. RODGERS, Florida, Carolina,  
 R. J. SLEDGE, Texas, A. M. STREET, Mississippi,  
 Secretary.

## FIFTH DAY.

St. Louis, Mo., December 7, 1889.

Committee appointed to wait on the Kansas delegation reported that delegation in waiting to be admitted.

On motion they were admitted at once.

The delegation was escorted to the platform, and reported that they were ready to consolidate.

After much enthusiasm the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union hereby approve and ratify the consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Farmers Laborers Union of the State of Kansas. That J. M. Morris, G. Bosher, L. V. Herlosker, Perry Daniels, T. J. McLean, and Henry Shapcott be received and seated as delegates from said State, and that a charter for the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of the State of Kansas be issued to B. H. Clover and S. M. Morris and their associates.

Committee on constitution reported on the monetary system, which after an animated discussion was adopted by a large majority.

We, your committee on the monetary system, beg to submit the following report, and recommend that fifty thousand copies of this report, with complete arguments in support of the same, be published and distributed to the members of our order and to the country, under the supervision of the NATIONAL ECONOMIST, provided the printing and distribution shall be done at actual cost by said journal, to be paid on the 20th day of November, 1890.

C. W. MACUNE,  
 L. L. POLK.  
 L. F. LIVINGSTON.  
 W. S. MORGAN.

H. S. P. ASHBY.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MONETARY SYSTEM.

The financial policy of the general Government seems to-day to be peculiarly adapted to further the interests of the speculating class, at the expense and to the manifest detriment of the productive class, and while there are many forms of relief offered, there has up to the present time been no true remedy presented which has secured a support universal enough to render its adoption probable. Neither of the political parties offer a remedy adequate to our necessities, and the two parties that have been in power since the war have pursued practically the same financial poli-

cy. The situation is this: The most desirable and necessary reform is one that will adjust the financial system of the general Government so that its provisions cannot be utilized by a class, which thereby becomes privileged and is in consequence contrary to the genius of our Government, and which is to-day the principal cause of the depressed condition of agriculture. Regardless of all this the political parties utterly ignore these great evils and refuse to remove their cause, and the importunities of the privileged class have no doubt often led the executive and legislative branches of the Government to believe that the masses were passive and reconciled to the existence of this system whereby a privileged class can, by means of the power of money to oppress, exact from labor all that it produces except a bare subsistence. Since then it is the most necessary of all reforms, and receives no attention from any of the prominent political parties, it is highly appropriate and important that our efforts be concentrated to secure the needed reform in this direction, provided all can agree upon such measures. Such action will in no wise connect this movement to any partisan effort, as it can be applied to the party to which each member belongs.

In seeking a true and practical remedy for the evils that now flow from the imperfections in our financial system let us first consider what is the greatest evil, and on what it depends. The greatest evil, the one that outstrips all others so far that it is instantly recognized as the chief, and known with certainty to be more oppressive to the productive interests of the country than any other influence, is that which delegates to a certain class the power to fix the price of all kinds of produce and of all commodities. This power is not delegated directly, but it is delegated indirectly by allowing such class to issue a large per cent of the money used as the circulating medium of the country, and having the balance of such circulating medium, which is issued by the Government, a fixed quantity that is not augmented to correspond with the necessities of the times. In consequence of this the money issued by the privileged class, which they are at liberty to withdraw at pleasure, can be, and is, so manipulated as to control the volume of circulating medium in the country sufficiently to produce fluctuations in general prices at their pleasure. It may be likened unto a simple illustration in philosophy: The inflexible volume of the Government issue is the fulcrum, the volume of the bank issue is the lever power, and price is the point at which power is applied, and it is either raised or lowered with great certainty to correspond with the volume of bank issue. Any mechanic will instantly recognize the fact that the quickest and surest way of destroy-

ing the power of the lever to raise or lower price is to remove the resistance offered by the fulcrum—the inflexible volume of Government issue. The power to regulate the volume of money so as to control price is so manipulated as to develop and apply a potent force, for which we have in the English language no name; but it is the power of money to oppress, and is demonstrated as follows: In the last four months of the year the agricultural products of the whole year having been harvested, they are placed on the market to buy money. The amount of money necessary to supply this demand is equal to many times the actual amount in circulation. Nevertheless the class that controls the volume of the circulating medium desire to purchase these agricultural products for speculative purposes, so they reduce the volume of money by hoarding, in the face of the augmented demand, and thereby advance the exchangeable value of the then inadequate volume of money, which is equivalent to reducing the price of the agricultural products. True agriculturists should hold their products and not sell at these ruinously low prices. And no doubt they would if they could, but to prevent that, practically all debts, taxes, and interest are made to mature at that time, and they being forced to have money at a certain season when they have the product of their labor to sell, the power of money to oppress by its scarcity is applied until it makes them turn loose their products so low that their labor expended does not average them fifty cents per day. This illustrates the power of money to oppress; the remedy, as before, lies in removing the power of the fulcrum—the inflexible Government issue—and supplying a Government issue, the volume of which, shall be increased to correspond with the actual addition to the wealth of the Nation presented by agriculture at harvest time, and diminished as such agricultural products are consumed. Such a flexibility of volume would guarantee a stability of price based on cost of production which would be compelled to reckon the pay for agricultural labor at the same rates as other employment. Such flexibility would rob money of its most potent power—the power to oppress—and place a premium on productive effort. But how may so desirable a result be secured? Let us see. By applying the same principles now in force in the monetary system of the United States with only slight modification in the detail of their execution. The Government and the people of this country realize that the amount of gold and silver, and the certificates based on these metals, do not comprise a volume of money sufficient to supply the wants of the country, and in order to increase the volume, the Government allows individuals to

associate themselves into a body corporate, and deposit with the Government bonds which represent National indebtedness, which the Government holds in trust and issues to such corporation paper money equal to ninety per cent of the value of the bonds, and charges said corporation interest at the rate of one per cent per annum for the use of said paper money. This allows the issue of paper money to increase the volume of the circulating medium on a perfectly safe basis, because the margin is a guarantee that the banks will redeem the bonds before they mature. But now we find that the circulation secured by this method is still not adequate; or to take a very conservative position, if we admit that it is adequate on the average, we know that the fact of its being entirely inadequate for half the year makes its inflexibility an engine of oppression, because a season in which it is inadequate must be followed by one of superabundance in order to bring about the average, and such a range in volume means great fluctuations in prices which cut against the producer, both in buying and selling, because he must sell at a season when produce is low, and buy when commodities are high. This system, now in vogue by the United States government of supplementing its circulating medium by a safe and redeemable paper money, should be pushed a little further and conducted in such a manner as to secure a certain augmentation of supply at the season of the year in which the agricultural additions to the wealth of the Nation demand money, and a diminution in such supply of money as said agricultural products are consumed. It is not an average adequate amount that is needed, because under it the greatest abuses may prevail, but a certain adequate amount that adjusts itself to the wants of the country at all seasons. For this purpose let us demand that the United States government modify its present financial system:

1. So as to allow the free and unlimited coinage of silver or the issue of silver certificates against an unlimited deposit of bullion.

2. That the system of using certain banks as United States depositaries be abolished, and in place of said system, establish in every county in each of the States that offers for sale during the one year five hundred thousand dollars worth of farm products; including wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, tobacco, cotton, wool and sugar, all together; a sub-treasury office, which shall have in connection with it such warehouses or elevators as are necessary for carefully storing and preserving such agricultural products as are offered it for storage, and it should be the duty of such sub-treasury department to receive such agricultural products as are offered for stor-

age and make a careful examination of such products and class same as to quality and give a certificate of the deposit showing the amount and quality, and that United States legal-tender paper money equal to eighty per cent of the local current value of the products deposited has been advanced on same on interest at the rate of one per cent per annum, on the condition that the owner or such other person as he may authorize will redeem the agricultural product within twelve months from date of the certificate or the trustee will sell same at public auction to the highest bidder for the purpose of satisfying the debt. Besides the one per cent interest the sub-treasurer should be allowed to charge a trifle for handling and storage, and a reasonable amount for insurance, but the premises necessary for conducting this business should be secured by the various counties donating to the general government the land and the government building the very best modern buildings, fire-proof and substantial. With this method in vogue the farmer, when his produce was harvested, would place it in storage where it would be perfectly safe and he would secure four-fifths of its value to supply his pressing necessity for money at one per cent per annum. He would negotiate and sell his warehouse or elevator certificates whenever the current price suited him, receiving from the person to whom he sold, only the difference between the price agreed upon and the amount already paid by the sub-treasurer. When, however, these storage certificates reached the hand of the miller or factory, or other consumer, he to get the product would have to return to the sub-treasurer the sum of money advanced, together with the interest on same and the storage and insurance charges on the product. This is no new or untried scheme; it is safe and conservative; it harmonizes and carries out the system already in vogue on a really safer plan because the products of the country that must be consumed every year are really the very best security in the world, and with more justice to society at large. For a precedent, attention is called to the following.

In December, 1848, the London Times announced the inevitable failure of the French republic and disintegration of French society in the near future, but so wise was the administration of the statesmen of that nation that two months later it was forced to eat its own words—saying in its columns February 16, 1849:

As a mere commercial speculation with the assets which the bank held in hand it might then have stopped payment and liquidated its affairs with every probability that a very few weeks would enable it to clear off its liabilities. But this idea was not for a moment entertained by M. D'Argout, and he resolved to make every effort to keep alive what may be termed the circulation of the life-

blood of the community. The task was overwhelming. Money was to be found to meet not only the demands on the bank, but the necessities both public and private, of every rank in society. It was essential to enable the manufacturers to work, lest their workmen, driven to desperation, should fling themselves amongst the most violent enemies of public order. It was essential to provide money for the food of Paris, for the pay of troops, and for the daily support of the industrial establishments of the nation. A failure on any one point would have led to a fresh convulsion, but the panic had been followed by so great a scarcity of the metallic currency, that a few days later, out of a payment of 26,000,000 francs due, only 47,000 francs could be recorded in silver.

In this extremity, when the bank alone retained any available sums of money, the government came to the rescue, and on the night of the 15th of March, the notes of the bank were, by a decree, made a legal tender, the issue of these notes being limited in all to 350,000,000, but the amount of the lowest of them reduced for the public convenience to 100 francs. One of the great difficulties mentioned in the report was to print these 100-franc notes fast enough for the public consumption. In ten days the amount issued in this form had reached 80,000,000 francs.

To enable the manufacturing interests to weather the storm at a moment when all the sales were interrupted, a decree of the national assembly had directed warehouses to be opened for the reception of all kinds of goods, and provided that the registered invoice of the goods so deposited should be made negotiable by indorsement. The bank of France discounted these receipts. In Havre alone eighteen millions were thus advanced on colonial produce, and in Paris fourteen millions on merchandise; in all, sixty millions were made available for the purposes of trade. Thus, the great institution had placed itself as it were in direct contact with every interest of the community, from the minister of the Treasury down to the trader in a distant port. Like a huge hydraulic machine, it employed its colossal powers to pump a fresh stream into the exhausted arteries of trade to sustain credit, and preserve the circulation from complete collapse.—From the Bank Charter Act, and the Rate of Interest, London, 1873.

This is proof positive, and a clear demonstration, in 1848, what this system could accomplish when a necessity existed for resorting to it. But since that time every conceivable change has tended toward rendering such a system easier managed and more necessary. The various means of rapid transportation and the facilities for the instantaneous transmission of intelligence, make it no disadvantage for the produce of a country to be stored at home until demanded for consumption, and the great savings that will follow the abolition of local shipments shows what great economy such a system is. In this day and time, no one will for a moment deny that all the conditions for purchase and sale will attach to the Government certificates showing amount, quality and running charges that attach to the product.

The arguments sustaining this system will present themselves to your minds as you ponder over the subject. The one fact stands out in bold relief, prominent, grand, and worthy the best effort our hearts and hands, and that is "this system will emancipate productive labor from the power of money to oppress" with speed and certainty. Could any object be more worthy? Surely not; and none could be devised that would more enlist your sympathies.

Our forefathers fought in the revolutionary war, making sacrifices that will forever perpetuate their names in history, to emancipate productive labor from the power of a monarch to oppress. Their battle cry was "liberty." Our monarch is a false, unjust, and statutory power given to money, which calls for a conflict on our part to emancipate productive labor from the power of money to oppress. Let the watchword again be, "Liberty!"

Delegation from Farmers Alliance of the State of Dakota were admitted, and the following communication was received and unanimously adopted:

St. Louis, Mo., December 7, 1889.

*To the Farmers and Laborers Union of America.*

In pursuance of the joint action of the National Farmers Alliance and the Farmers and Laborers Union, providing for an organic union between the two bodies, the conditions being that when the new constitution should be jointly proposed, approved, and ratified by said Farmers and Laborers Union, and by two-thirds of the State Alliances composing the National Farmers Alliance, then by proclamation of the presidents of the two bodies the union should be declared completed, we the delegates from the State Alliance of South Dakota, by authority reposed in us, do hereby accept and ratify said constitution, as amended and agreed upon by the National Farmers Alliance and the Farmers and Laborers Union, to take effect upon acceptance and ratification of said constitution by two-thirds of the State Alliances composing the National Farmers Alliance.

Attest—

C. V. GARDNER,

*Chairman of Delegation.*

A. WARDALL,

*Secretary of Delegation.*

*Resolved*, That C. V. Gardner, F. F. B. Coffin, A. N. Van Dorn, E. B. Cummings, Alonzo Wardall and Mrs. Elizabeth Wardall be received and seated as delegates from South Dakota, and that a charter for the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of South Dakota be issued to said persons and their associates. That Walter Muir be received and seated as a fraternal delegate from the State of North Dakota. Adopted unanimously.

Committee on demands reported as follows:

1. We, the committee on demands, hereby recommend that this National Farmers and Laborers Union of America appoint a national legislative committee of two to act in concert with a like committee of the Knights of Labor, to the end of securing industrial freedom.

2. That we recommend to the different State organizations that they discuss the Australian system of voting, and press upon their State legislatures to enact the same or some similar system.

3. *Resolved*, That this committee recommend that we press to the front as the most important the three problems of finance, land and transportation.

4. *Resolved*, That all internal revenue tax and licences on tobacco be repealed.

5. *Resolved*, That we condemn the purchase of Government bonds at a premium, and demand that they be redeemed and called in according to the law as provided in section 3693 of the Statutes of the United States.

On motion the city of Jacksonville, Florida, was selected as the place of holding the next regular session.

Committee on land made the following report; which was adopted:

Your committee on land submit the following report:

The total number of farms in the United States is about 5,000,000, 1,280,000 are rented. Since 1880 there has been an increase in farm renting to the extent of twenty-five per cent. It is evident to the most ordinary observer that the farms are passing out of the hands of those who cultivate them. It cannot be urged that this is the result of incompetency or idleness on the part of the tillers of the soil, for statistics show that the wealth of the country has, during the past twenty-five years, increased more than one hundred per cent. No other nation has ever shown such an enormous increase of wealth in the same length of time. All this increase of wealth is the result of the active energies of the producers. It is a peculiar condition, that the producers of all this wealth have gradually grown poorer, but still the cold, hard fact stares them in the face that they are not only not living as well as they should, but their farms are gradually slipping from their grasp.

The natural and inevitable result of this accumulation of wealth into the hands of the capitalists, and at the expense of the producers, is the establishment of a land aristocracy on the one hand, and tenant farmers on the other; such a system as has obtained in many of the European countries.

Your committee have had neither the time nor the facilities to prepare as extensive a report as the importance of the subject demands. From the best and most reliable authority we can obtain, the amount of mortgaged indebtedness resting upon the farms and homes of the people is not less than \$16,000,000,000. The interest on this vast sum at eight per cent per annum is \$1,280,000,000. This is the annual tribute which the farmers of this country are paying to Shylocks. The immensity of this vast sum can the more readily be realized when we consider that it exceeds the value of the entire wheat, corn, and cotton crops of the United States for one year. Nor is this all. Other forms of indebtedness, both public and private, swells the above sum to more than \$30,000,000,000. When we consider the fact that the annual increase of all agricultural interests is less than three per cent, it does not take more than an ordinary observer to realize that it is only a matter of time when the eight per cent annual tribute will absorb all the land in the country, as it has

certainly done in other parts of the world. Statistics show that more than two hundred million acres of land have been granted to various railroad companies. Foreign syndicates own more than 20,000,000 acres. In addition to this the comparative statistics show that there is a tendency to increase the number of large farms in the United States, and that the number of small farms is growing less each year.

We recommend to this body that they take immediate action to furnish some relief to the many thousands of farmers whose only hope in being able to lift the mortgages from their homes and farms is through the early action of Congress to devise some method to protect their interests and give to them the fruits of their labor.

J. F. TILLMAN, Chairman.  
S. B. ERWIN.  
W. H. BARTON.  
B. J. KENDRICK.

Committee on a collection of Alliance songs reported as follows, which was adopted:

The special committee appointed to secure a suitable collection of songs for the use of the Farmers and Laborers Union beg leave to say that it will not be possible to submit a final report at this session of the union; we beg time to make all necessary investigation, and further ask that the National Union will authorize this committee to give its endorsement to such work as we may select.

Following resolutions were read and adopted:

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.

The committee of business agents reported the following plan, which was unanimously adopted as the constitution:

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be State Business Agents' Association.

##### ARTICLE II.

SECTION I. The objects of this Association are to disseminate information, promote and encourage the exchange of the various articles consumed and produced in the different sections of the country, so as to have them pass directly from the producer to the consumer.

SEC. 2. To assist each other in devising the best means for encouraging the membership in the respective States to confine their trading entirely to the channels recommended by their respective States.

SEC. 3. To collect and tabulate reports as to the condition of the various crops periodically.

#### ARTICLE III.

The members of this Association shall be the State Business Agents and managers of exchanges established under the auspices of the Farmers and Laborers' Union, and of similar organizations of farmers.

#### ARTICLE IV.

This Association shall meet annually at the time and place of the regular annual meeting of the Farmers and Laborers Union.

#### ARTICLE V.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary, who shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of this Association.

#### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and perform duties usually incumbent upon such presiding officer. He shall call special meetings upon request of the majority of State agents or managers whenever questions of general interest demand.

SEC. 2. The vice-president, in the absence of the president, shall perform his duties.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Association, and do the correspondence of the Association.

We hereby agree to conform to the above constitution governing the action of this Association.

J. B. DINES, President.

Oswold Wilson, Secretary,

J. S. Bird, Ala. AUGUST POST, Iowa.

W. W. HOLLAND, Ky. J. L. SEAVER, Wash.

GEORGE A. GOWAN, Tenn. S. M. HOSKINS, Ia.

J. O. WINN, Ga. M. B. WADE, Kans.

FELIX CORPUT, Ga. S. W. WRIGHT, Jr., Ill.

T. A. CLAYTON, La. S. P. A. BRUBAKER, Va.

W. H. WORTE, N. C. B. G. WEST, Miss.

D. B. HATFIELD, Ark. T. W. HAYNES, Ky.

T. J. GALLOWAY, Tenn. W. B. COLLIER, Mo.

W. K. CESSNA, Fla. COL. I. MAY, Wis.

G. G. GROSE, Dak. W. J. COX, Ind.

ALLEN ROOT, Neb. J. A. MUDD, Md.

J. D. FURLONG, Minn. A. S. MANN, Fla.

On motion Bro. J. B. Dines was elected president, W. W. Holden vice-president and Oswald Wilson secretary.

On motion a report of the action taken by the Southern Business Agent's Association, with the constitution, be published and submitted to the Farmers and Laborers Union for indorsement by the president and secretary.

OSWOLD WILSON, Secretary.

The committee on secret work reported and exemplified the secret work.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m., to meet the first Tuesday in December, 1890, at Jacksonville, Florida.

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION, STATE ALLIANCES AND WHEELS.

The officers elected by the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union are as follows:

##### General Officers.

L. L. Polk, President, North Carolina.  
B. H. Clover, Vice-President, Kansas.  
J. H. Turner, Secretary, Georgia.  
W. H. Hickman, Treasurer, Missouri.  
Ben Terrell, Lecturer, Texas.

##### Executive Committee.

C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.  
A. Wardall, South Dakota.

J. F. Tillman, Tennessee,

##### Judiciary Committee.

R. C. Patty, Chairman, Mississippi.  
Isaac McCracken, Arkansas.  
Evan Jones, Texas.

The State Business Agents effected a national organization, to be known as the State Business Agents' Association:

J. B. Dines, President, St. Louis.  
W. H. Holland, Vice-President, Kentucky.  
Oswald Wilson, Secretary, New York.

##### ALABAMA.

Rev. S. M. Adams, President, Randolph, Ala.  
Dr. J. S. Bird, Vice-President, Montgomery, Ala.  
J. P. Oliver, Secretary, Dadeville, Ala.  
G. C. Thigpen, Treasurer, Green Hill, Ala.  
Dr. B. W. Grace, Lecturer, Mumford, Ala.  
Dr. J. S. Bird, Business Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

##### ARKANSAS STATE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

W. S. Grant, President, Lockesburg, Ark.  
N. M. Jones, Vice-President, Bright Star.  
E. C. Humphrey, Secretary and Treasurer, Joan.  
A. Robertson, Lecturer, Fairland, Ark.  
H. C. Brown, Assistant Lecturer.

T. J. King, Chaplain.

T. H. Burton, Doorkeeper, Clark county.

G. W. Collins, Assistant Doorkeeper.

A. M. Feinster, Sergeant-at-arms.

E. R. Arnold, State Organizer, Arkadelphia.

##### FARMERS AND LABORERS UNION OF ARKANSAS.

John P. H. Russ, President, El Paso, Ark.  
D. E. Barker, Vice-President, Barkada, Ark.  
R. H. Morehead, Secretary, Hazen, Ark.  
W. H. Quaile, Treasurer, Ozan, Ark.

##### SOUTH DAKOTA STATE ALLIANCE.

H. L. Loucks, President, Clear Lake, Dak.  
F. B. Fancher, Vice-President, Jamestown, Dak.  
J. W. Harden, Assistant Vice-President, Woonsocket, Dak.

C. A. Soderberg, Secretary, Hartford, Dak.

Z. D. Scott, Treasurer, Milbank, Dak.

A. D. Chase, Lecturer, Watertown, Dak.

##### FLORIDA STATE ALLIANCE.

R. F. Rogers, President, Little River, Fla.  
Miles Mountain, Vice-President, Mount Vernon.  
A. P. Baskin, Secretary, Anthony, Fla.  
C. S. Young, Treasurer, Orleans, Fla.  
J. B. Young, Lecturer, Orleans, Fla.  
W. H. Cessna, State Business Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

##### GEORGIA STATE ALLIANCE.

L. F. Livingston, President, Cora, Ga.  
R. W. Warren, Vice-President, Fish, Ga.  
R. L. Burkes, Secretary, Chipley, Ga.  
W. A. Broughton, Treasurer, Madison, Ga.  
J. W. Beck, Secretary, Milner, Ga.  
Felix Corput, State Business Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

##### INDIAN TERRITORY ALLIANCE.

H. C. Randolph, President, Purcell, I. T.  
Wm. Anderson, Vice-President, Colbert, I. T.  
Lyman Friend, Secretary, Purcell, I. T.  
Zach. Gardner, Treasurer, Paul's Valley, I. T.  
R. C. Betty, Lecturer, Dougherty, I. T.  
W. Y. Rankin, State Business Agent, Paul's Valley, I. T.

##### KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

B. H. Clover, President, Cambridge, Kan.  
W. H. Biddle, Vice-President, Augusta, Kan.  
J. B. French, Secretary, Burton, Kan.  
H. Baughman, Treasurer, Burton, Kan.  
A. E. Dickenson, Secretary, Meriden, Kan.  
C. A. Tyler, State Business Agent, Burton, Kan.

##### KENTUCKY STATE FARMERS AND LABORERS UNION.

S. B. Erwin, President, Clinton, Ky.  
J. E. Quicksall, Vice-President, Ezell, Ky.  
B. F. Davis, Secretary, Ezell, Ky.  
Charles Pack, Treasurer, Sip, Ky.  
J. F. Gale, Lecturer, Wingo, Ky.  
W. W. Holland, State Business Agent, Kuttawa.

##### LOUISIANA STATE UNION.

T. S. Adams, President, Clinton, La.  
S. Whited, Vice-President, Melhaven, La.  
J. W. McFarland, Secretary, Homer, La.  
B. L. Tannehill, Treasurer, Clinton, La.  
T. J. Guice, Lecturer, Grand Cane, La.  
T. A. Clayton, State Business Agent, New Orleans.

##### MARYLAND STATE ALLIANCE.

Hugh Mitchell, President, Port Tobacco, Md.  
F. L. Griffith, Vice-President, Friendship, Md.  
T. C. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomonkey, Md.  
J. H. Blandford, Treasurer, T. B., Md.  
W. W. Waring, Lecturer, Nottingham, Md.  
Joseph A. Mudd, State Business Agent, Washington, D. C.

##### MISSOURI FARMERS AND LABORERS UNION.

H. W. Hickman, President, Puxico, Mo.  
J. M. Anthony, Vice-President, Fredricktown.  
J. W. Rogers, Secretary, Puxico, Mo.  
J. W. Smith, Treasurer, West Plains, Mo.  
U. S. Hall, Lecturer, Hubbard, Mo.  
J. B. Dines, State Business Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

##### MISSISSIPPI STATE ALLIANCE.

R. C. Patty, President, Macon, Miss.  
J. H. McGhee, Vice-President, Canton, Miss.  
C. T. Smithson, Secretary, Newport, Miss.  
T. L. Darden, Treasurer, Fayette, Miss.  
R. W. Coleman, Lecturer, Aberdeen, Miss.  
A. G. West, State Business Agent, Winona, Miss.

##### NEBRASKA STATE ALLIANCE.

John H. Powers, President, Council, Neb.  
James Clark, Vice-President, Wabash, Neb.  
J. M. Thompson, Secretary, Wabash, Neb.  
M. M. Case, Lecturer, Creighton, Neb.

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE ALLIANCE.

Silas Carr, President, Old Sparta, N. C.  
 A. H. Hayes, Vice-President, Birdstown, N. C.  
 L. L. Polk, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.  
 J. D. Allen, Treasurer, Falls, N. C.  
 T. B. Long, Lecturer, Longs, N. C.  
 W. H. Worth, State Business Agent, Raleigh.

## SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ALLIANCE.

E. T. Stackhouse, President, Little Rock, S. C.  
 D. Paul Sojourner, Vice-President, Lee's, S. C.  
 J. W. Reid, Secretary, Reidville, S. C.  
 F. P. Taylor, Treasurer, Mt. Croghan, S. C.  
 W. J. Talbert, Lecturer, Holmes, S. C.  
 M. L. Donaldson, State Business Agent, Greenville, S. C.

## TENNESSEE FARMERS AND LABORERS UNION.

J. B. Buchanan, President, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
 W. B. Jones, Vice-President, Paris, Tenn.  
 Eth. B. Wade, Secretary, Murfreesboro.  
 J. F. Block, Treasurer, Mission Hill, Tenn.  
 R. W. Tucker, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Tennessee State Business Agents: G. A. Gowan, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. McAllister, Morristown, Tenn; T. J. Galloway, Memphis, Tenn.

## TEXAS STATE ALLIANCE.

J. D. Fields, President, Marrow, Tex.  
 J. M. Perdue, Vice-President, West Mountain.  
 S. O. Daws, Secretary and Treasurer, Springtown, Tex.

D. M. Rumph, Lecturer, Alexander, Tex.  
 S. D. A. Duncan, State Business Agent, Dallas.

## VIRGINIA STATE ALLIANCE.

G. T. Barbee, President, Bridgewater, Va.  
 Maj. Mann Page, Vice-President, Brandon, Va.  
 J. J. Silvey, Secretary, Amisville.  
 Isaiah Printz, Treasurer, Stonyman, Va.  
 J. D. Stephenson, Lecturer, Charlotte, Va.  
 S. P. A. Brubaker, S. B. Agent, Edinburgh.

## NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL ALLIANCE.

J. N. Coe, President, Lincoln, N. M.  
 W. L. Brece, Secretary, Nogal, N. M.  
 J. P. Hosmer, Chairman Trade Board, Springer, N. M.

District Lecturers and Organizers: T. E. Lea, Bonita, Lincoln County; J. A. Allison, Farmington, San Juan County; and J. P. Hosmer, Springer, Colfax County, N. M.

## NATIONAL COLORED FARMERS ALLIANCE.

R. M. Humphrey, General Superintendent, Houston, Tex.

## State Superintendents.

Alabama—William McKinney, Rockford, Coosa County, Ala.  
 Florida—J. W. Carter, Thomasville, Ga.  
 Georgia—E. S. Richardson, Marshallville, Ga.  
 Louisiana—I. H. Laurent, Alexandria, La.  
 Mississippi—J. H. Nichols, Starkville, Miss.  
 North Carolina—J. J. Rogers, Apex, N. C.  
 South Carolina—James H. Carey, Society Hill, Tennessee—J. W. Brown, Prospect, Tenn.  
 Virginia—J. J. Rogers, Apex, N. C.  
 Kentucky—S. B. Erwin, Fulton, Ky.  
 Indian Territory—Charles Roberts, Stonewall, Pontotoc County, I. T.

## HOW UNITED STATES WEALTH INCREASES.

In discussing the proposed World's Exposition at New York in 1892, the American Economist presents the following table to show how the country has grown since the Centennial Exposition:

	1876.	1888.
Population.....	44,000,000	60,000,000
Estimated value of property .....	\$35,000,000,000	\$55,000,000,000
Savings banks deposits .....	\$900,000,000	\$1,400,000,000
Gold, silver and paper currency .....	\$900,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Gold coin .....	\$130,000,000	\$705,000,000
Silver coin .....	36,000,000	\$386,000,000
Manufacturing, mining, etc.....	\$4,400,000,000	\$7,000,000,000
Foreign commerce (imports and exports) .....	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Number of postoffices.....	36,000	57,000
Miles of railroad.....	77,000	157,000
Annual R. R. freight earnings.....	\$360,000,000	\$640,000,000
Annual railroad passenger earnings .....	\$136,000,000	\$240,000,000
Average freight per ton per mile.....	1.40 cents.	0.9 cent.
W. U. telegraph lines	73,000 miles.	171,000 miles.
Newspapers and periodicals .....	9,000	14,000
Pounds wool used....	\$239,000,000	378,000,000
Bales cotton produced.....	4,500,000	7,000,000
Tons pig iron produced .....	2,000,000	7,000,000
Tons steel rails produced .....	750,000	2,250,000
Barrels petroleum produced.....	8,000,000	28,000,000
Tons sugar used.....	750,000	1,500,000
Tons coal mined .....	50,000,000	110,000,000
Patents applied for.....	21,000	36,000
Bushels wheat raised.....	289,000	456,000,000
Bushels corn raised .....	1,200,000,000	2,000,000,000
Bushels oats raised .....	320,000,000	700,000,000
Value farm animals .....	1,650,000,000	2,500,000,000

Linn Tanner, treasurer of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America, says:

The NATIONAL ECONOMIST, published at Washington, D. C., is a jewel in the way of sound practical information on those subjects pertaining to government and the general welfare of the people. In it is found emanations from the brains and pens of brilliant writers, well versed in every branch of political economy, and those subjects usually considered as dry uninteresting matters are so skillfully and ably handled that the reader is charmed rather than otherwise. If every farmer and laborer would subscribe for this paper, and read each copy carefully, storing in his mind the many facts which they contain, our freedom would be more firmly established, because the intelligence of the people would be a bulwark to their safety.

## THE HISTORY OF

The Agricultural Wheel and Farmers Alliance  
AND THE IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

By W. S. Morgan.

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The great necessity of the times is education. It is our only hope. It is the beacon light of success. We must not only educate, but we must educate properly. The people fight the bagging trust and the twine trust because they see plainly the iniquity of the system. There are other trusts in existence more insidious in their nature and a thousand times more dangerous to the Republic that are causing but little alarm. Why is this? It is want of education. The money trust is the giant of trusts. From its abundant resources all other trusts draw their subsistence. The machinations of this giant of giants are scarcely known. If you would know the diabolical schemes which this combination, more powerful than Congress, have practiced to rob the people, read Morgan's new book, "History of the Wheel and Alliance and The Impending Revolution." No book of this character ever written has treated of as many subjects in so masterly a manner. It covers the entire ground of the struggle between labor and corporate capital, and discusses fully the great issues that must determine our destiny as a people and as a nation. It has met the hearty approval and endorsement of the principal officers of the Wheel and Alliance and the Farmers and Laborers Union. The following testimonials are evidence of the high character of the work:

BRO. MORGAN: After critical examination of your new book, "History of the Wheel and Alliance and The Impending Revolution," I find it to be a work of vital importance to every reformer and one that should be read by every American citizen. The subjects on which it treats are the questions which affect the industries of the nation and cause the depressed condition of labor. It is a wonderful compilation of facts, sustained by the most eminent authorities. It is one of the best educators within the reach of the people, and it has my hearty approval. EVAN JONES,  
Pres. Farmers and Laborers Union of America.

BRO. MORGAN: I have received your "History of the Wheel and Alliance and the Impending Revolution." I predicted a work of unusual interest, and after having read your book I find my predictions fulfilled to the letter. It is a work that I can heartily recommend to the toiling millions. It has more clubs with which to fight monopoly, between its two covers, than any book I have ever seen. I hope it will have an extensive circulation. Yours for the right, ISAAC McCACKEN,  
Pres. National Wheel and Vice-Pres. F. L. U. A.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I write to congratulate you upon your valuable "History of the Agricultural Wheel and Farmers Alliance and the Impending Revolution." I regard your history as a great benefit to the order, and calculated to be of much assistance in the important work of the future. Every farmer and every man interested in the cause of the farmer should read your book and preserve it in his home library. Yours fraternally, C. W. MACUNE.

At the meeting of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at St. Louis, December 3, 1889, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas Bro. W. S. Morgan has written and published a History of the Wheel and Alliance; Whereas said history has been endorsed by many of the leading and most eminent members of the order; and Whereas this convention recognizes the fact that the circulation of the book as an educator will contribute much to the advancement of the great principles of our order; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention endorses this book as a reliable history of the order and a true exponent of its principles; and we commend it to all members of the order. We take especial pleasure in commanding this book to all members desiring information regarding the history of the Wheel and Alliance and the great impending revolution.

The following members of the order gave their personal endorsement of the book: Evan Jones, Isaac McCracken, C. W. Macune, B. H. Clover, S. B. Erwin, J. E. Quicksall, H. W. Hickman, R. M. Humphrey, J. H. McDowell, R. W. Tucker, J. F. Tillman, A. E. Gardner, Secretary, H. C. Brown, Geo. A. Gowan, Linn Tanner, J. A. Tetts, R. A. Dowdy, E. M. Nolen, Ben Terrell, J. B. Allen, C. T. Warfield, N. A. Dunning.

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# The Alliance Aid Association, HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

## Outline of Plan for a NATIONAL FARMERS AND LABORERS INSURANCE SYSTEM,

Prepared for the consideration of the delegates to the First Annual Session of the Farmers and Laborers Union at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3, 1889, by Alonzo Wardall, President of Insurance Department of the Dakota Farmers Alliance.

### Reasons why we should do our own Insuring

1. We keep our money at home.
2. We save from one-third to one-half the cost.
3. We secure more honorable and equitable treatment.
4. Our own men are trained to business methods and encouraged to extend their operations into other necessary and important fields.
5. It will have a strong influence in building up, solidifying and perpetuating our organization.
6. The mutual plan is the nearest approach to Government Insurance, "which is the only true method."

### What it Costs under the Old System.

Complete statistics are not easily obtainable, as there are a large number of companies, Life, Fire, Accident, Hail, etc., doing business in the United States. But the official report of the 82 companies (32 Life and 50 Fire) doing business in Dakota for the year 1889 shows that their receipts in round numbers amounted to the vast sum of over two hundred millions of dollars, while the losses paid were only eighty and one-half million, two-fifths for losses and three-fifths for other purposes.

### General Plan.

Establish a National Insurance Department for the organization, with headquarters at Washington, with State departments in each State, to have general charge of the work, under the control of a board consisting of the State superintendents for the National department and the executive of the State organizations for the State departments, and a county agent, so far as practicable, in each county, under the supervision of a county board of three, elected annually by the County Alliance, subject to the approval of the State board. Central organization to transact a general insurance business, where the States were not organized or did not desire to carry it on, and also act as central clearing house and have charge of the general business.

### For Life Insurance.

The Alliance Aid Association, organized in Dakota by authority of the Territorial Alliance, and subsequently indorsed and recommended by the National Alliance North and the State Alliances in annual meeting, or by their executive boards, in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Washington, presents a practicable plan for our consideration. It was especially designed as a National Company, is purely mutual, and combines many of the desirable features of the successful companies and avoids the undesirable ones. It provides that each State shall have a separate department as soon as its membership reaches a maximum sufficient to enable it to pay a loss in full at one assessment; provides a safe guarantee fund against diminishing membership; limits expenses to ten per cent of income; provides for collection of State Alliance dues, if desired, and confines its membership to members of the order in good standing.

The Alliances of the two Dakotas have also organized a Fire Company, with a capital stock, instead of mutual, to conform to their State laws, which are not friendly to mutuals, which is also the case in many of the other States, but transact their business on a practically mutual plan; that is, after losses and expenses are paid, and ten per cent on capital stock, the balance is returned to the policy holders, and on the business of a State or the United States, ten per cent of one capital stock of \$200,000 would be so infinitesimal as not to be noticed, and by adopting a plan of that kind we could commence business in every State at once without the expense of organizing a single company or raising a dollar capital, and while each State would be practically independent and conduct its own business and keep its money within its own borders, and have the control of the agents in spreading the Alliance work, it would also have the advantage of the experience and backing of the National Company, and in case of unforeseen emergencies its financial assistance, and particularly so in organizing and introducing the work, and it would also be very valuable in securing uniformity of rates and laws in all the States.

The above plan of Alliance insurance met with general approval. A necessity for some such system was conceded, and a desire to know more about it prevailed. For that reason we print it in full, and hope every member of the Alliance will give it careful consideration.

For further information regarding this matter write to—

ALLIANCE AID ASSOCIATION, Huron, South Dakota.

THE

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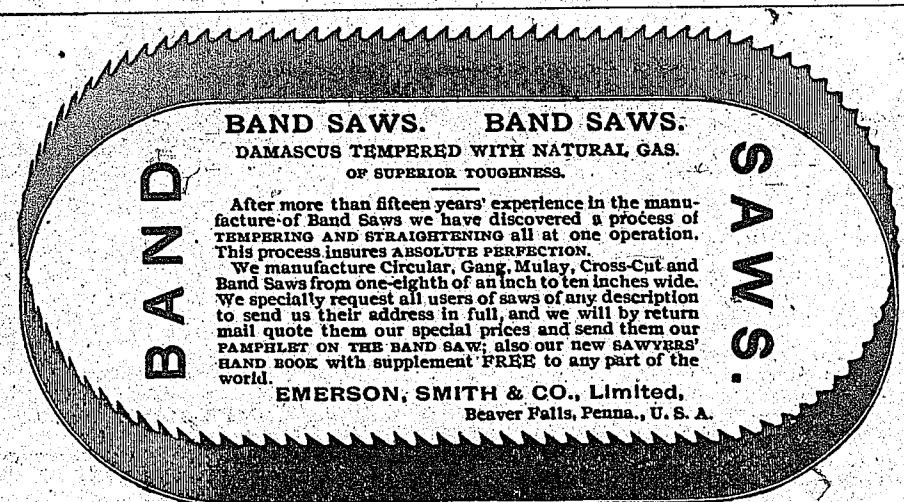
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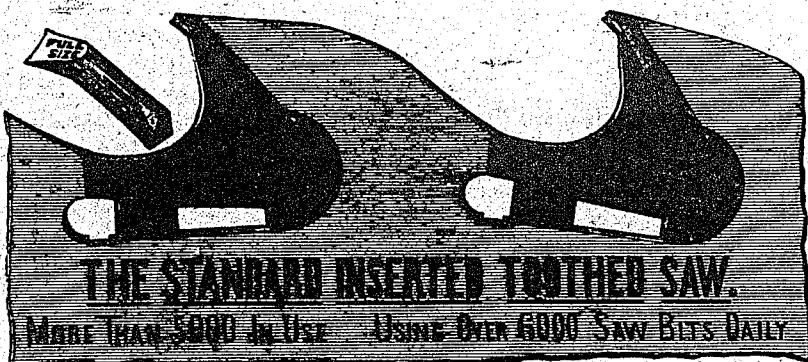


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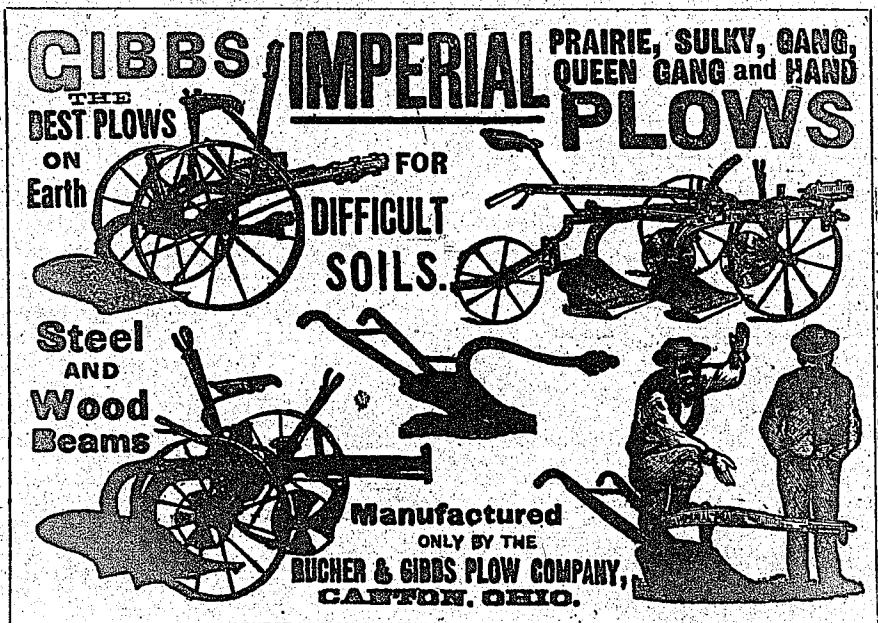
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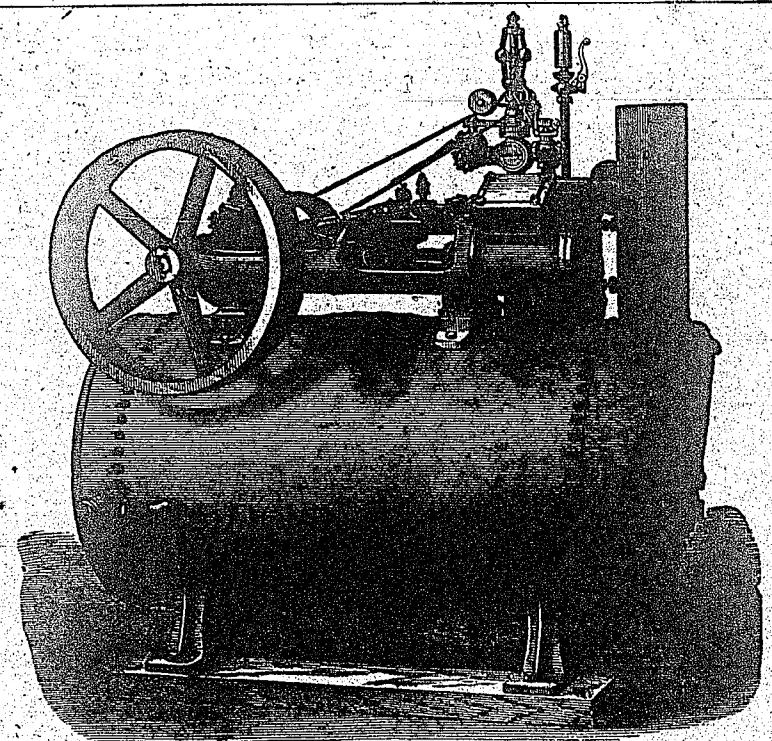
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This book is intended as a work of instruction. The author has carefully avoided personalities, all party names, and omitted everything that would prejudice and not instruct. Plain facts are given in plain terms. All propositions are backed up by authentic quotations and references. Every table is compiled from the most reliable authority, and nothing is left to mere assertions or opinions. One of the strong points of this book is the absolute truthfulness which pervades every page. Gross wrongs are shown up and proven. Ample remedies are suggested and shown reasonable and constitutional. The causes of the present hard times are fully explained, and the road to better times clearly pointed out. One critic says, "There is hardly a superfluous word in it." The book contains 275 pages, printed in good, clear type. It is divided into seven chapters and an appendix—besides portrait of author. It has a table of contents, and a complete alphabetical index.

CHAPTER I.—Price—What It Is and How Established.

CHAPTER II.—Price—And its Dependence Upon Currency.

CHAPTER III.—Price—And Its Relation to Business.

CHAPTER IV.—Kind and Amount of Currency.

CHAPTER V.—Value—And Its Relation to Currency.

CHAPTER VI.—Protection to Home Industry and Contraction of Currency.

CHAPTER VII.—Conclusions.

APPENDIX—Lecture on Labor.

Every chapter is complete within itself. In no other work of its kind are there so many valuable tables, or such a vast amount of quotations, ancient and modern.

The whole work is simple, plain, and full of interest.

General James B. Weaver says:

MY DEAR SIR: I have examined your work entitled "Philosophy of Price," and regard it as one of the most valuable contributions to the cause of economic reforms I have met with for many years. It should be widely read. Every worker in the cause of the people should become familiar with every page of it. If the people were familiar with the burning truths set forth in your book they could reform the Government in a single year.

Hon. Charles E. Barnes, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, and State Master Workman K. of L. for Michigan, says:

DEAR SIR: I have examined your book, "The Philosophy of Price," and find it contains very valuable information, and I consider it a very important contribution to the discussion of the money question. Education and enlightenment is what we need in the labor movement, and this book, treating of one of the important phases of the labor question, is one that should certainly be in the hands of every workingman, and have a careful perusal.

The following is from the Iowa Tribune (Weaver & Gillett's paper):

This work of 275 pages is worthy of a prominent place in every library. To those interested in the greatest questions of political economy, which are now before the American people demanding a solution, it will prove to be of very great value. We have examined the book with great interest and found it a treasury of facts, logical conclusions and references upon the financial and other questions. We give our readers the benefit of a few extracts from its pages, and shall add more in the future. Mr. Dunning explains in the preface what led him to the inquiries which he has answered in this work.

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, says:

"The Philosophy of Price" is a clear cut, comprehensive discussion of a subject involving such intricacies as has hitherto deterred its investigation by the average mind. It is a plain, forcible presentation of the subject, and in a style most admirably and happily adapted to entertain and instruct. Every voter in the country should have a copy, and read and re-read it and study and digest the great and important truths it presents.

I concur in the above.—HARRY TRACY.

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511 NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

# The National Economist

Official Organ of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Washington, D. C.

## TESTIMONIALS.

From the minutes of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, St. Louis meeting:

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 for and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

HON. L. L. POLK, President of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and editor and proprietor of *The Progressive Farmer*, of Raleigh, N. C., writes:

'The imperative and paramount need of the times is the education of the wealth-producers—the masses of our country—in those great economic and political questions so vitally affecting their interests. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, in my judgment, is the most efficient and powerful agency in all the wide range of publications now before the American public for promoting this great and grand work. Bold and fearless in exposing error, and in the advocacy of truth, and wisely conservative as to corrective remedies for existing and threatening evils, it is destined to do a marvelous work in stimulating the inquiry and investigation which will lead to those great reforms which are essential to peaceful prosperity and to the preservation of the true principles of free government.'

HON. B. H. CLOVER, President of the Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union of Kansas, says:

I have read every number of THE ECONOMIST, from first to last. It is universally acknowledged that on all subjects of which it treats it is the highest authority. It is a beacon light for the weary sailor on life's troublous sea. It leads the fight for honest toil against organized greed. Alliance men, are you faithful to your vow? If yes, then put this, the greatest of all teachers, into the hands of your neighbor or friend. Every student of history should read it. Every statesman should read it if he would fully understand his duty to those who intrust their welfare to his keeping. Every toiler should read it, for from it he will learn his duty to himself and his fellows. Alliance men, do your duty. Talk for it. Pray for it. Proclaim from the house-tops that this, the grandest of all papers, our paper, is crushed truth rising in its might.'

HON. L. T. FEATHERSTON, ex-President of State Wheel of Arkansas, writes:

Your paper has a large circulation in our State. I only wish it could be increased a hundred fold. It contains more food for serious consideration than any paper published in the United States. If it were in the hands of the thinking men of our country the establishment and perpetuation of a purely republican form of government would be an easily accomplished fact. May the unusual strength, both mental and physical, given you by Heaven be vouchsafed to you and THE ECONOMIST for years to come. This I hope for humanity's sake.

S. B. ALEXANDER, Chairman Executive Committee North Carolina Farmers State Alliance, writes:

When the proposition came before the National Alliance to establish a national organ to be published at Washington, D. C., I favored it. I deemed it necessary to bind the State organizations together, to keep the principles of our order before our membership and prevent local or side issues from creating discord in our ranks. Being published at our National Capital, it could watch our interest and expose those who have been the friends of the people before election and the friends of combines after election. I feel proud of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. It has exceeded my expectations, and I have used every effort to extend its circulation in this State. Every sub-Alliance has been requested to subscribe for at least three copies, for its president, secretary and lecturer, and each member who is able is urged to subscribe for it. If every State would do this, then with an intelligent membership we could fight combined capital and raise agriculturists and mechanics to their proper sphere.