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# THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 7, 1891.

No. 8.

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THE California State Alliance at its recent meeting indorsed the Ocala platform without a dissenting vote. Why do the old party papers continue to say that the sub-treasury plan is losing ground?

THE Bank of England has raised the discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent. This discourages the export of gold, and indirectly affects the prices of American wheat and cotton, besides taxing British trade and depressing British industry.

THE most recent evidence of prosperity that has presented itself is a report from Bradstreet that the failures of last week numbered 230, as against 202 for 1890—190 for 1889—208 for 1888. If anything should make a person feel safe in his business this continued increase in business, disasters is not among them.

THE following question is asked by a correspondent:

If cotton or any commodity is deposited in the sub-treasury, can it be drawn out on presentation of the certificate and by paying the 80 per cent back in gold or any kind of money, except the legal tender paper money issued under the law proposed by the Alliance?

It is expected that the commodity can be withdrawn from the warehouse on payment of all charges and the 80 per cent advanced; that any legal tender can be used in the transaction.

THE following dispatch not only explains itself, but shows that the brethren of the great State of Illinois are standing squarely by the demands of the Order:

The Illinois State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union sends greeting to THE ECONOMIST, with the notice that we have this day adopted the Ocala demands by a rising vote, which was made unanimous.

## CONQUERED FIELDS.

A Democratic contemporary contains the following remarkable piece of nonsense in regard to the disposition Alliance men should make of the fields they conquer:

The Clarion-Ledger, the organ of Major E. Barksdale, who is running for the United States Senate against Senator George, contains the following significant editorial to-day:

"If the sub-treasury or Alliance men have a majority in the legislature they ought to put the screws to Senator George the first day of the session, provided that it is apparent that a majority of the legislature is instructed for him. They ought to instruct him to support their measure before Congress. He will then be compelled to declare he will not obey instructions, or, if elected, resign."

For some time it has been a matter of speculation as to what Major Barksdale continued to base his hopes of election upon. Nearly everybody else has recognized the fact that he is hopelessly defeated, but he has steadily maintained that such was not the case and that he still had a good chance. He is recognized as one of the shrewdest politicians in the State, and, while few considered that he had any prospects whatever of election, there has been great curiosity to know what he founded his claim upon. The above paragraph probably explains it. Of course unless a majority of the legislature favors the sub-treasury plan nothing could come of it, but should there be a majority Barksdale and his friends will try to have the legislature instruct Senator George to vote for the sub-treasury plan in the United States Senate. Mr. George has said he would not obey such instructions, as he considered the measure unconstitutional, and could not vote for it without violating his oath. In that emergency, and in view of this declaration the programme would be for the Senator to resign, when a candidate in sympathy with the measure would be elected, that candidate to be Major Barksdale. The only thing about this programme that makes it defective is the fact that not over one-third of the members of the legislature favor the bill, and that body can hardly be induced to vote to instruct anyone else for it. Another thing is that nearly two-thirds of the members of both houses are already instructed to vote for Senator George, and will, in honor, be compelled to do so, no matter how they may feel regarding the sub-treasury scheme. Both George and Barksdale are still canvassing.

What a forcible admission of weakness the above contains! If they did not know that they have spoken falsely when they claimed a majority for George, why do they fear that the Alliance friends in the legislature will be numerous enough to put a bridle on him as was done in North Carolina when Senator Vance was elected, and as the Georgia legislature has recently done for Senator Gordon. Nevertheless, if by any combination of circumstances Senator George succeeds in getting elected and the Alliance friends in the Mississippi legislature find themselves strong enough to instruct him to favor the Ocala de-

mands, including the sub-treasury plan, they should by every principle of right and justice do so, regardless of the impotent rage of the opposition. And it is believed that they will do so, and that Mississippi will come out of this unfair campaign in spite of the unscrupulous warfare made upon it, with colors flying as high as any Alliance State in the Union. It must ever be known as an unscrupulous warfare when in several counties Democrats and Republicans have combined to elect a Republican to beat the farmers, and in one strong Alliance county the ballot-box has been completely burned up to prevent its being counted. The editor of a leading Alliance paper has been wounded in a personal encounter and afterwards his paper burned entirely up. Does anybody for a moment believe that people who quietly submit to all this for the sake of principle will not use every honorable and laudable means to secure those principles? No, indeed; and if the legislature of Mississippi will instruct the United States Senators to be elected to stand by the principles involved in the Ocala demand a glad shout of triumph will go up from every agricultural State in the Union, and Senator George will swallow his little dose without even making a wry face. He will conclude all at once that it is constitutional.

## IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

Congress will soon be convened, and the periodical onslaught on the national treasury will commence. Among the schemes which doubtless will be vigorously urged is the irrigation of the arid lands of the West and South. No more promising field for speculation and plunder presents itself at the present time. Millions of dollars have been expended for a useless geological survey, and thousands have been absolutely thrown away in a profitless irrigation inquiry. Yet large sums will be demanded to continue this waste of public funds and retain in office this vast army of alleged scientific gentlemen. While the geological survey is charged with being run in the interest of large mining companies, the irrigation inquiry is said to be promoting the various irrigation monopolies. How true these charges are, will, no doubt, be made known before the coming session of Congress is closed. Those who have carefully and impartially studied the matter are almost unanimous in declaring that these arid lands should be ceded to the various States where located in the same manner that the swamp lands were ceded to Michigan and other States. This would place the control and reclamation of these lands under authority of the State, which, for many reasons, would be much more satisfactory than the present system. It would be less expensive, more practical, and not so easily manipulated by speculators and corporations. At the present time the government conducts this important business at long range and in the most expensive manner. Those in charge, as a rule, belong to that class of cushioned-chaired theorists who treat with contempt the advice and experience of those who reside at or near the locality of these lands, and have learned from observation the real facts concerning the vital questions under consideration. As a rule, also, these scientific gentlemen are always looking up and investigating something else aside from the real work at hand, which renders their efforts almost valueless. Numerous examples of this character might be mentioned, and are still being brought to notice. If the government could be relieved of all this responsibility and the whole matter relegated to the States, all this sort of business would be stopped and a close watch placed upon expenditures and methods. The people of the various States understand their own wants and wishes in regard to these arid lands much better than a Congressional committee or a so-called scientist, and are much better able to judge of methods and probable results. Beside this it is manifestly unfair for the people of the East to be taxed for the development of these lands, since they can not share in the increased wealth which it brings, and must meet in competition the increased production. If each State is donated the arid land within its lines, the proceeds of which to be used for school purposes, a fund would be provided that would be of lasting benefit. There seems to be no doubt that the present system of dealing with this matter is defective, and opens wide the door for fraud and jobbery; in

which case the government is the loser, the producer or purchaser robbed, and no one save the speculator profits. There is no time to dally with this question, since land is becoming scarce, and the people justly alarmed for the future. There are millions of acres of these lands that will speedily pass from the ownership of the government for a mere pittance, and be then held out of use from the people unless some plan is at once devised to prevent it. It should be the duty of Congress to take hold of this question early in the session and save this land for those who must ultimately use it. To cede the entire area to the several States for them to develop or dispose of as they may elect appears both practicable and just.

## A BANK CONSPIRACY.

The following communication from the Plow and Hammer, of Tiffin, Ohio, is over the signature of Hugo Preyer, a well-known and influential citizen of that State:

The bankers of the United States formed their first public organization at Washington when they met there Saturday, January 11, 1862. The delegates present were Messrs. Coe, of the Merchant's Bank, New York; Martin, of the Ocean Bank, New York; Gallatin, of the National Bank, New York; Bates, Bank of Commerce, Boston; Valley, Iron, Bank, Boston; Wallace, Merchant's Bank, Boston; Rogers, Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia; Mercer, Farmers' Bank, Philadelphia, and Patterson, Western Bank, Philadelphia.

This was the committee appointed by the bankers association to see the finance committee of the House and Senate and shape the financial legislation of the country. When the first meeting of these bankers took place, we are unable to ascertain, but this is the first open appearance in public. They met at the date above stated, January 11, 1862, at Washington and sent for the Senate finance committee, composed of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine; Sommers, of Rhode Island; John Sherman, of Ohio; Howe, of Wisconsin; Pearce, of Maryland; Bright, of Indiana, and Dougal, of California.

The following circulation was sent to the New York Sun. The Sun says: "The following was received yesterday at the office of the Sun: 'The American Bankers' Association, 247 Broadway, New York, October 9, 1867. (Strictly Private.)

"Please insert the inclosed slip as editorial and send marked copy of paper with bill to.

"JAMES BUELL, Secretary,  
247 Broadway, Room 4.

"The prospect is that in six months there will not be Greenback leader in all the land. Overtures have been made by the leaders of the Greenback movement to President Hayes to abandon the Greenback as a lost cause, providing he will give good official positions to about twenty of the most blatant of the clamorous for more money that is based on nothing."

The Sun made no comments but published the whole as above. It will be seen that to the Inter Ocean, a Republican paper, they stated the Greenback party would sell out to the Democrats, and to the Sun, a Democratic paper, they stated that the sale was to be made to the Republicans. Has human eye ever seen a greater, more infamous falsehood and deception? Yet these notices printed in thousands of smaller papers did their deadly work among the mass of the people and had the effect of withdrawing them from the support of the only party that was their friend in need. The daily papers of to-day are filled with similar editorial (?) utterances—as regards the People's party. One paper says we are selling to the Republicans, and another to the Democrats. My God! where will this lead to, the people are now on the verge of ruin, starvation and despair, again will they allow themselves to be fooled again or will they liberate themselves with the ballot this fall, or must it come to a revolution? I do not believe that they are yet ready to submit to abject slavery. I believe that there is yet pa-

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(Private and Suggestive.)

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"We insert this, but we shall send no bill for it. We shall send no bill because in the first place we do not follow directions about leading it; secondly, because we are compelled to say that we don't believe a word of the statement to be true. The attempt to thus maliciously destroy the Greenback party without submitting a word of proof is a piece of shameless and brazen effrontery which ought to be beneath any body of commercial gentlemen and especially the

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to the bidding of the money power. This whole contest is between the money owners of the East, and the producers of the South and West. Every paper of the above character is a traitor to the welfare of the producing public, and should be so considered by all fair-minded people.

The Charleston News and Courier prints, with the usual scare head lines, an article taken from another paper purporting to give the enormous expense that the Alliance lecturers are to the Order. The article is so absurd that it is given below in full:

I notice in the Alliance column of the Observer of September 24 the following statement over the signature of Mr. Ellison S. Keitt:

"We know capital and the press are against us; but we have in the field 35,000 lecturers, beside a number of volunteers, who are giving the people light on all questions."

Thirty-five thousand paid lecturers, we must suppose; for besides them there is a number of volunteers.

Who pays them? The Alliance, of course. How much do they cost the Alliance? I do not know, never having seen the statistics of the Alliance, but it must be an enormous sum in the aggregate.

If these lecturers are appointed for a year, we may fairly infer that any man capable of informing the people on the great economic questions of the day could hardly be obtained at a cost to the brotherhood of less than \$1,000 a year. If this be the case, then this one item of cost in the Alliance machinery foots up \$35,000.00. But if these lecturers are appointed for only six months, and at the reasonable cost we have suggested for this kind of work, then the cost is \$17,500.00; and if only for one month, then about \$3,000.00, we may say in round numbers.

Now the Alliance has the right to spend this enormous amount of money if it sees proper to do so, for this is a free country and no man can justly call his fellow to account for the manner in which he spends his money, so long as he does not use it to the injury of his neighbor.

But can the Alliance stand this tremendous drain on its resources? If it can, then it may be fairly inferred that the farmers are more prosperous than they are commonly reckoned to be.

But the Alliance is at present so great a moneyed corporation that it is able to spend \$3,000,000 per month for the one item of lights to the people, how long will it be before the people thus enlightened will find themselves, if not utterly bankrupt, greatly impoverished?

Surely it is a pleasant thing to behold the light, but the people are called on to pay an enormous price for the candle?

But the salaries or expenses of these lecturers are only a part of the cost that falls on the people. Let us suppose that these 35,000 lecturers lecture but once, and that each has an audience of one hundred able bodied farmers present—and this will be admitted by all to be a very low estimate. Now, 35,000x100=3,500,000; and thus we have 3,500,000 men taken from their farm work one day every month. And if the work of those laboring men—for so they distinguish themselves from the capitalists—is worth 50 cents per man per day—a very moderate estimate—then, whatever gain there might be in the way of light, there is a cost to the farmer class of \$1,750,000 every month, and for the year, \$21,000,000. Therefore, if the expenses of the army of lecturers cost the Alliance \$1,000 per man a year, then the books of the Alliance will be after this sort:

Managers in acc't with the Alliance, Dr. To lecturers' expense.....\$35,000,000  
To time of farmer auditors... 21,000,000  
  
Total.....\$56,000,000 Cr.  
Light to the people.....\$56,000,000

It is hardly possible to have too much light on any subject, and it is of course none of my business how much any man is willing to pay for his candles; but it seems to me that our farmers would do well to calculate the cost of their lights—for, after all, they must pay the bills.

Had the writer of this highly intellectual effort any knowledge of Alliance methods the above example of folly would doubtless have been omitted. Each of the sub-Alliances have among their regular officers a lecturer, whose duty it is to entertain each meeting with a short address or read from some paper an article upon some principle or object of the Order. There is no salary attached to this office. Each County Alliance, District Alliance and State Alliance also has a lecturer, as well as the national body. National and State lecturers receive a small salary, but the others, which constitute nearly the entire number, are not salaried. Brother Keitt's estimate is not far out of the way, and disclose a power in the Order that will in the end break down all opposition. Then, too, there are thousands of men who are lecturing upon Alliance principles outside these regular officers who neither expect nor receive any compensation whatever. It may appear strange to such papers as the News and Courier that there are those yet remaining in the country who will labor for the good of their fellow men without fee or reward, but such is the case, and because of this the Alliance is built on a foundation so solid and strong that neither the enemies of the common people nor the paid tools of monopoly can prevail against it. The little time spent in listening to these lectures, which are usually delivered at night, ought not to be counted against the farmer. He certainly is entitled to at least the privilege of attending a meeting or listening to an address occasionally without having his time charged up against him in this ungenerous manner. The person who wrote the above and made the compilation was not a farmer. He never toiled "from early morn till dewy eve" for a mere living, and a poor one at that. This is a cold-blooded calculation, indicative of one who lives by the sweat of some other's face, who could take the widow's cow or the poor man's last mule for usury; one without a drop of the milk of human kindness in his entire being, and with a heart that would permit him to coin the blood and sweat of his neighbors into his own gain. It is bad enough to publish such an article, but wicked folly to prepare it. The only truth in the entire extract is in the lost paragraph, where the admission is made that it is none of the writer's business. No one will take issue on that point.

TENNESSEE has been a battle ground for Alliance principles from the first. It was among the States that patriotically dropped the organization of the Wheel and consolidated with the Alliance in the formation of the N. F. A. and I. U. It has always been aggressive in its methods, and for that reason has met the wrath of the poli-

tician. During the past year especially a bitter and mendacious war has been urged against the Alliance, its officers and principles by the partisan press and political bosses of the State. This attack has tended to strengthen and unify the Order, and under the care and guidance of the present officers will no doubt result in great benefit to the Alliance. The Toiler, the State organ, is one of the best Alliance papers printed, and is doing a grand work. There are also a number of excellent county papers that understand the situation clearly and are rendering intelligent service. Tennessee is not wanting in earnest, honest men at the front, supported by a loyal membership, which is sure to bring future success.

SECRETARY J. F. TILLMAN, of the National Executive Board, visited Indianapolis October 21, to make arrangements for the coming meeting of the Supreme Council. The following clipping from an Indianapolis daily explains itself:

A meeting of the representatives of the Indiana Farmers Alliance and the Commercial Club and Board of Trade of Indianapolis was held at the Bates House yesterday morning. In calling the meeting to order Mr. J. F. Tillman, the secretary of the National Executive Board of the Farmers Alliance, explained that the purpose was to take action toward a programme completing arrangements for the national meeting of the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance, to be held in Indianapolis, beginning on November 17. On motion of Mr. Tillman George G. Tanner was chosen chairman and Wm. Fortune, secretary. Mr. Tillman submitted a copy of the programme for the National Alliance meeting, which was unanimously approved without change. Mr. Tillman stated that he found that the Alliance officers to whom had been assigned the duty of securing reduced rates for delegates to the convention had not succeeded in their undertaking, and expressed a desire that the matter should be taken up by the citizens of Indianapolis. Mr. John S. Lazarus, general passenger and ticket agent, stated that he would undertake to do what he could to secure a one-fare rate for the occasion and would at once telegraph to all the traffic associations urging them to authorize the reduced rates asked for. It was agreed that he should undertake to induce Mr. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, and Mr. Martin, general passenger agent of the Vanderbilt system, to join him in this request, in addition to which the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, through their representation, agreed to also send telegrams to the traffic associations urging a one fare rate. After some discussion as to the further arrangements that would be necessary, the following was unanimously adopted:

Moved, That the Farmers Alliance and the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade of Indianapolis be requested to appoint committees to co-operate in making all necessary arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the Farmers Alliance to be held in Indianapolis.

Brother Tillman deserves credit for the able manner in which he has conducted the negotiations with the city of Indianapolis. All who desire to engage rooms in advance should write or wire the secretary of the committee of arrangements.

The following is a copy of the programme referred to, and was published in the last issue of THE ECONOMIST:

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday—10 a. m.—Music. Addresses of welcome by Thomas L. Sullivan, mayor of Indianapolis, and Thomas W. Force, president Farmers State Alliance. Music Response to addresses of welcome by J. F. Tillman, secretary of the National Executive Board, and J. F. Willets, lecturer National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

of Indianapolis, and Thomas W. Force, president Farmers State Alliance. Music Response to addresses of welcome by J. F. Tillman, secretary of the National Executive Board, and J. F. Willets, lecturer National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Annual address by the president, L. L. Polk.

Wednesday—10 a. m.—Music. Addresses by the president of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association and by J. F. Willets, national lecturer.

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Addresses by C. W. Macune and others.

Thursday—10 a. m.—Music. Addresses by Hon. Jerry Simpson and Alonzo Wardall.

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Addresses by John P. Stell and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs.

Friday—10 a. m.—Music. Addresses by J. H. Turner and B. H. Clover.

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Addresses by Hon. L. F. Livingston and H. L. Loucks.

Saturday—10 a. m.—Music. Addresses by J. H. McDowell and Senator Peffer.

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Addresses by T. V. Powderly and Ben Terrell.

[Invitation will be extended to celebrated reform preachers to be present on Sunday.]

Monday—10 a. m.—Music. [Speakers to be announced later.]

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Address by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

Tuesday—10 a. m.—Music. Addresses by William Erwin and Mrs. Lease.

2 p. m.—Executive session.

7:30 p. m.—Music. Addresses by R. M. Humphrey and J. B. Weaver.

#### NOTICE.

Delegates and all others who will attend the meeting of the Supreme Council at Indianapolis, on the 17th, should be sure to obtain a certificate from the agent of whom they purchase their tickets, that they may return for 1 cent per mile. We expect to obtain a one-fare rate, and should we succeed notice will be given.

J. H. TURNER,  
Secretary N. F. A. and I. U.

SECRETARY J. F. TILLMAN, of the Executive Board, announces reduced rates at several hotels in Indianapolis, and it is probable that the principal hotels and boarding-houses in the city will generally make reductions to members of the Supreme Council and visiting brethren. The following have been heard from, and others will be added next week as they come in:

Grand Hotel—Rooms, \$3 for one person; \$2.50 each for two persons with two beds. Special parlor for ladies and committee rooms free.

Pyle House—Room for one person \$1 per diem; for two, 80 cents each. The Bates—Per day, \$2.50 and \$3; baths extra.

Spencer House—Per day, \$1.50 and \$2.

Weddell House—Reduction from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent.

Occidental Hotel—Per day \$2, with choice accommodation.

THE following, taken from the Salina (Kans.) Union in regard to the newly elected president of the State Alliance, certainly discloses an excellent selection:

We believe the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas, now in session, made no mistake when they elected

W. H. Biddle president of the Alliance to-day. In Mr. Biddle we have a strong man, who is heart and soul in the work, and stands squarely on the platform. He is an old soldier, was vice president under Clover. He was a candidate for State treasurer on the People's ticket last fall, and was counted out with the rest on the ticket.

CONSERVATIVE estimates place the amount of money (coin) expended by American tourists in Europe this season at \$75,000,000. Not a dollar of this appears among the exports. It goes into the melting pot, if taken in coin, as soon as parted with, and the currency of America is less by that amount.

PRESIDENT L. F. LIVINGSTON, of Georgia, lost his whiskers in Louisiana. He tells how he escaped without further damage in an interview in the Atlanta Constitution:

After a long drive through some of the laurel swamps we reached a little village. I was tired and weary, and fell ill at ease. Seeing the familiar striped sign of a barber shop, I entered, threw myself into a chair, directing the barber to give me a shave, and to trim my whiskers. Under the soothing touch of his hand I became drowsy and fell asleep. You may imagine my surprise when I arose from the chair, and looking into the mirror, saw a perfect reproduction of my friend, ex-Governor Boynton, of Griffin. I put my hand to my chin, but it was no illusion—it was as bare as ever it was in my calloous days. There was nothing to do but to retire in disgust and trust to time for a repair of the damage. I am afraid to go home, however, until some sign of a beard reappears.

Texas Alliance and Grange.  
Dallas Daily News.

A rumor having gained circulation that the Grange was anxious to set up housekeeping with the Alliance, a News reporter yesterday called on Mr. Harry Tracy, of the Alliance, and interviewed him with the following result:

There is a report current on the street to the effect that the Grange is offering to shake hands with the Alliance.

There is such a proposition from the master of the State Grange.

What does he propose?

Well, here is the letter; it being official, I see no reason why you should not have it.

DALLAS, Oct. 17.  
Hon. EVAN JONES, President Farmers State Alliance.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: Occupying the positions which you and I do as representatives of the Alliance and patrons of husbandry in Texas, the object of both being the welfare of the country and especially the advancement and prosperity of agriculture, makes it obligatory on us to move in harmony and co-operate in every effort for the amelioration of our people and their establishment upon the basis of prosperity. That these two orders are not doing that to-day one will question. For however much we might compact the strength and husband the forces of either of them, the division which exists at this time upon the fundamental doctrine and basis of the two, makes it impossible to succeed at as early a date as would be if harmony of sentiment and unanimity of action prevailed.

The very best that can be done will take a longer period of time than anticipated by most all before anything like desired success is achieved. It will take earnest and persistent effort to accomplish the reforms necessary. It will take action based upon the fundamental doctrine asserted by the Grange and adopted by the Alliance. The Grange has often declared its readiness and desire to co-operate in all unquestionable efforts for the relief of the people, but it has never in any instance departed from its constitutional origin or basis and could not afford to do so now. Therefore the Grange cannot in any way aid

the Alliance in its sub-treasury effort to-day. In Mr. Biddle we have a strong man, who is heart and soul in the work, and stands squarely on the platform. He is an old soldier, was vice president under Clover. He was a candidate for State treasurer on the People's ticket last fall, and was counted out with the rest on the ticket.

through any instrumentality will fall still born, as did the plan set on foot last February in Austin. What decision Brother Jones may arrive at in reference to this letter I have no means of knowing, but I am sure that it will be a just one and will treat the letter courteously. Should Mr. Long and the leaders of the Grange movement in Texas desire to federate with the Farmers Alliance on just and equitable principles they will have no trouble in consummating that object.

Warren Papers—No. 10.  
BY CHARLES BOONE.

I have been lately trying to get my city friend, John Warren, to take a rational view of the sub-treasury plan. At present he subscribes to the "Chicago Spider" dictum, namely,

"That it is a scheme to lock up farm products so as to starve the poor, and to flood the country with worthless money so as to starve the rich." As he reads the "Spider" every day, and our Alliance papers scarcely at all, it is difficult to penetrate his prejudices with argument.

The fact is that John Warren exhibits the astonishment felt by average city men everywhere, that an absolutely new "issue" should originate among farmers, with the accompanying audacity of its immediate acceptance being urged, not to say forced, upon both grand old parties as a fit substitute for the old straw each has been threshing without even ameliorating result for a whole generation past. It is, indeed, a unique situation, and our city friends may need to grow accustomed to it by degrees. John Warren himself asks:

"Whenever before did the American farmers present a great public question for the nation to act upon?" There being no precedent the query silences me. But when he demands, "What shall be done with our great double G. O. P. tariff issue?" I simply say, if you live in town put it in the ash barrel; if you live in the country dump it into a ditch. You see this was an easy one.

In describing the situation as unique one is not far off the mark. When before was there a farm politico-economic literature so quickly begotten as this of the Alliance? When before such a prompt rally of editorial and platform workers, volunteer workers, who must know beforehand that compensation outside of satisfying their own "inner consciousness" must be, oh, so slim and precarious? When before did country challenge city for ballots to enact market and finance propositions into law? No record exists. It is now time to inaugurate one.

Let me ask the reader if John Warren is right or wrong in saying the sub-treasury issue is to be a business contest between country and city. He says this is and must be its complexion. It is true that mutualism between town and country is a fine sentiment, but certain "discrepancies" between the two are not worthy to be thus named. The census returns show that each in the aggregate has about the same population. Please imagine this middle line thus drawn, and which half always pays the other the balance in settlement of trade and exchange, country or city? Which half produces the most wealth? Which half owns it? Which half pays interest and dividends? Which pockets them? Which half governs at Washington? It rather rattles John War-

ren to have these queries put squarely to him. He finds no reply to them in his "Spider" journal.

What explanation do they admit of? Why, this: That the city in its manufacturing, commercial and speculative transactions makes prices for services and products the country consents to pay. At the same time it makes for country products prices the country consents to receive. In other words the city dictates the prices at which the country producer shall both buy and sell. I tell John Warren there is not a speck of mutuality in it, for it is much more like mastership and vassalage.

With this monopoly power it would be a master to the city not to grow relatively rich while country remained relatively poor. There are abundant statistics showing this discrepancy to be great, and getting greater with accelerating speed. Much of it is due to banking and other privileges the city half of the population enjoys through having governed at Washington. It is plain enough the Alliance movement is mainly a revolt against this most unnatural system of trade relationship between town and country. In these remarks no indictment is intended as against the wage-workers of the city, who themselves are also victims of prices made by others, with no recourse except similar organization to that the farmers are seeking.

Whether the sub-treasury shall lead to such result or not, it is certain that permanent prosperity will never come to American farmers until they can command remunerative prices for their products. It is best to be explicit. Government loans at low interest should be available upon just terms to all classes of citizens, whether resident in town or country, yet even these could furnish no guarantee against actual loss when the markets in which producers sell are controlled by others. Farmers should learn immediately, and for all, that the paramount thing to be done is to wrest from "the other fellows" their power to name prices on both sides the exchange. Practically considered, those "other fellows" are the moneyed, speculating, manufacturing and commercial classes of our cities. These are the men who read our sub-treasury proposition between the lines, and foresee its capabilities in aiding country producers to name their selling price. These are they who inspire the "spider" press to define one-half of our plan as "a scheme to look up food products so as to starve the poor, and the other half as a scheme for issuing worthless paper money, so as to rob the rich." Such double charge of robbing and starvation, to be sustained with adequate environment, should be made by saints in heaven against devils in hell, but, alackaday, it is made by the saints of the "spider" newspaper press of the great cities against farmers already so thoroughly victimized that they begin to feel further endurance as a shame and crime.

considerably does, nor would it possess a straw's worth of merit if it did not. For the present exploiting "place" is supported by two main props, the power to name prices for principal farm crops and the power to name interest rates for money. The sub-treasury will demolish one of those props by an issue of sufficient government 1 per cent money to effect sales at justly remunerative prices; and governmental storage for principal products, with the market opportunities it implies, you bet, will soon thereafter demolish the other. That "those other fellows" perceive the sub-treasury plan will thus supersede the existing one is a credit to their discernment.

Now, the Alliance insists there shall be no quarrel with our fellow-victims, the wage-workers of the city, whose organized effort for reduced hours and against reduced wage products is upon essentially the same defensive lines against the common foe with our own. There are no just grounds for jealousy, not to say antagonism, between the workers and producers of town and country. But necessarily a quarrel is involved with those "other fellows." To name market prices for our products is so manifestly our right that to abdicate in favor of market speculators proclaims us to be fools, while to permit a privileged money class to name interest rates for money is a confession of slavery. There can be no way out of this humiliating dilemma except through mutual sympathy and effort, leading to united ballots by the workers and producers of town and country.

#### FROM THE PEOPLE.

Benton County Alliance, Arkansas, sends resolutions for publication, sustaining President Polk and Chairman Macune in their support of the demands of the Order, and heartily endorsing THE ECONOMIST.

Lonoke County Alliance, Arkansas sends the following as having been unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our present financial system is fast transferring the ownership of all property, real and personal, from the hands of the laboring classes into the hands of the speculative class; and, whereas, we believe that the enactment into law of the Alliance demands will give to every man the fruits of his labor and yet make the wealth producers of this country prosperous and happy.

Therefore, resolved, That we, the Lonoke county Alliance in convention assembled, pledge ourselves to the support of the Ocala demands.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for office, from United States President down to township constable, who does not fully and unreservedly in dorse each and every one of said demands.

Whereas, The partisan press generally are fighting the reform movement and misrepresenting the Alliance and its leaders and condemning their demands without offering anything better.

Therefore, resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the members of this Order should not support them.

Provided, That each subordinate be allowed to take one copy in order to keep posted as to falsehoods published by such papers.

The ECONOMIST has presented to the Order information on the status of the campaign in Louisiana, and the position occupied by the Alliance in its relation to the lottery. The following letter from a correspondent in that State explains itself:

The Democratic State central committee did nothing definite, but the lottery people forced the antis into an admission that they would not agree to make the lottery question a factional question, to be settled by a primary election,

CALIFORNIA.		
President Cannon's Annual Address to the State Alliance.		
May	22. H. Robinson, Diamond, Mo.....	100
	1. H. N. Cochran, Fairburn, Ga.....	250
	1. George T. Davis, San Antonio, Fla.....	500
	1. W. L. Glenn, Bright, Miss.....	200
	6. Harvey Riggs, Ladoga, Ind.....	100
	7. J. R. Gilliland, Crudup, Ala.....	300
	12. S. T. Jones, Swift, Tex.....	500
	13. J. H. Pate, Beasley's, Miss.....	140
	15. J. H. Solomon, Strayhorn, Miss.....	250
June	25. C. G. Lee, New Hope Alliance, N. C.....	100
	3. J. R. Lowe, Huron, S. Dak.....	100
	3. E. W. King, Banana, Fla.....	100
	3. A. L. West, Gregory, Ala.....	100
	3. O. L. McKinstry, Carrollton, Ala.....	100
	3. W. A. Neal, Anderson, S. C.....	100
	5. J. W. Copeland, Water Valley, Miss.....	500
	12. W. G. Johnson, Livingston, Tex.....	100
	15. William F. Jackson, Jetersville, Va.....	500
	19. Abram Neff, Hardeman, Mo.....	100
	19. John G. Blair, Carlisle, Ky.....	100
	19. R. W. Potts, Carlisle, Ky.....	100
	19. S. C. Le Baron, Rancho, Tex.....	20
	20. T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomona, Md.....	100
	20. Stonewall Alliance, Orange county, N. C.....	200
	20. Hartsboro Alliance, Hartsboro, Ala.....	100
	23. A. H. Norcut, National Military Home, Kan.....	100
	23. Edward P. Harnish, Felton, Del.....	100
	26. Lone Star Alliance, McLennan county, Tex.....	120
	29. Forney Alliance, Forney, Ala.....	500
	30. J. W. Dunn, Boaz, Tex.....	125
	30. Lee Whittlesey, Point View, Kan.....	100
	30. J. B. Gay, Columbus, Tex.....	100
	30. A. A. Dunn, Oakville, Tex.....	50
	30. Charles McMonagle, Bexar, Tex.....	50
	31. Morris County Alliance, Tex.....	850
	31. Saline County Alliance, Mo.....	4190
	17. T. J. Guice, Grand Cane, La.....	100
	18. J. D. Tweddle, Pinkneyville, Ky.....	75
	20. W. R. Trussell, Bluff springs, Ala.....	100
Aug.	1. John Cleverley, Hutchinsons, Tex.....	100
	1. J. A. Raburn, Hutchinsons, Tex.....	100
	1. E. E. Hill, Hutchinsons, Tex.....	100
	1. John Leggett, Hutchinsons, Tex.....	25
	25. Big Wichita Alliance No. 1569, Tex.....	500
	28. Emma Alliance, Columbia county, Ga.....	100
	3. Whiteside Alliance, Allegany county, N. Y.....	130
	3. Hendrix Alliance, Caddo Mills, Tex.....	200
	3. J. M. Dawkins, Oakland, La.....	195
	3. W. F. Joslyn, Batesville, Miss.....	250
	14. J. J. Dunlap, Arkadelphia, Ark.....	100
	18. J. E. Stewart, Lucas, Mo.....	100
	24. F. W. Evans, Stanton, Mo.....	15
Oct.	2. Atlantic Alliance, Charlotte, N. C.....	100
	12. St. Luke Alliance, Lancaster, S. C.....	100
	12. Pleasant Plain Alliance, Lancaster, S. C.....	100
	14. Catawba County Alliance, Ala.....	1500
	DR.	8164 35
May	31. To literature for distribution.....	823 50
	April 15. To literature for distribution.....	586
	Balance.....	134 99
	DR.	8164 35

All along the path over which man has traveled since the birth of Adam are scattered the wrecks of governments that tried to enslave the toiling millions. These are the dead watch fires, serving now only to mark the spots where the great army of civiliza-

tion camped for a night. On the very spot where man's infancy was cradled a score of nations have risen, flourished, and expired; and no morrow's sun shall ever dawn on them, to chase the gloom and darkness from their starless night. By the tomb of Achilles and the palaces of Priam the slavish herdsman tends his flocks; and the wandering Arab, unconscious of the faded glory which has come down to us through the pages of history and the glimmer of tradition, pitches his rude tent by the shattered columns of some proud old city of the dead past, and pillows his head on the crumbling fragments of thrones and crowns. Decay and destruction has been written on all by the inexorable hand of hard and cruel fate, and the earth we tread seems now but one vast sepulchre, in which lie buried the hopes of all who have struggled for their liberties against organized wealth. But this contest must go on until man will govern himself, or his freedom is lost in the general wreck, when the chains are riveted upon his ankles.

Our farewells were uttered in the true sentiment of brotherhood, and, as we parted, each one on his path of life, the strong ligaments of affection between heart and heart, have held us in sympathy in our wanderings, warmed us into action for the fulfillment of our missions, and finally brought us together again in the satisfactory assurance that our progress in this great work has been onward and triumphant. Then let our first earnest desire be, in this happy reunion, that it may so continue until all our demands shall be crystallized into law, and then, let us in unity of purpose act our parts in the preservation of the Temple of Liberty which shall shelter us, and which we hope may shelter those who live in the far-off era when our names and our times will only be known as part of the record of a glorious past.

I welcome you, my brothers and sisters of the State Alliance, with all the feeling and sympathy of a heart that can appreciate the true value of a friendship springing from the best impulses of our nature. I congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the Alliance throughout the State, and upon the good order, harmony, and unequalled success of this great reform throughout the United States. From every quarter, the glad tidings come that union and fraternal feelings prevail among us; that in a remarkable degree we have been spared by disease and death. Not one of those who parted at San Jose have passed over the river in the frail bark of old Charon, the grim ferryman, but health and happiness have abounded. No gloom is noted, and but little contention is heard. Good will, good hearts, and a determination to win, characterize the broad arc we represent; and but little discord prevails among the brethren, and this mostly upon the eligibility of candidates who petition for membership. This question is settled many times wrongly by the blackball, which causes heartburnings among the friends of the rejected, but on the whole the members rise above these small matters and look forward with hope and confidence to the time when our demands will be the law of the land. They recognize the fact that this is the same struggle for liberty and justice that the toiling millions have been engaged in since the birth of time, and it has been resisted by tyrannical governments until all went down in wreck and ruin.

All along the path over which man has traveled since the birth of Adam are scattered the wrecks of governments that tried to enslave the toiling millions. These are the dead watch fires, serving now only to mark the spots where the great army of civiliza-

If the grand army of laborers moves up to this line, all will be well. There is much more I would like to lay before you at this meeting, but the time already consumed admonishes me that I must come to a close. Whatever credit may be given for the prosperity of this great order during the period of my administration, may be attributed to the zealots and faithful brethren who have constantly assisted me with their counsel, particularly the head of the Executive committee, and the reform press throughout the State, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude, it becomes my pleasant duty to return to you my sincere thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me in elevating me to the highest place within the gift of this great body. In the administration of its manifold cares and duties, it has been my constant endeavor to execute the laws as I understood them, keeping carefully within the bounds of the law, but executing them firmly and impartially, in the spirit of kindness. That errors may have been committed is not doubted, for 'tis but human to err; but each and every action was prompted by pure motives, and executed with what ability I possessed, under the guidance of the light before me. My official intercourse with you as President of this great State will cease with the close of this annual meeting, and I will take my place among the soldiers of this great army and continue to wage war on the enemy. Gladly and willingly will I return to you the emblem of authority so generously bestowed, and with it, to your fostering care, the interests of the body over which it has been the proudest event of my life to preside.

#### NOTES.

A few days since the Pittsburg Reduction Company received an order from the German government for 200,000 pounds of aluminum, but was only able to ship 20,000 at once. Germany wishes the metal for army accoutrements, such as ornaments for sword scabbards, helmets and can teats.

Six hundred thousand dollars are annually expended by the United States government for experiment stations, where scientific investigation for the garden, orchard, the field, stable and dairy go on all the while. The effects of different foods fed to cows upon the quality and quantity of milk are watched. The chemist of the station analyses in his laboratory the materials fed and the milk, and oftentimes the very air the animal inhale and exhale is measured and analyzed. The first experiment station in the world was organized forty years ago by a company of farmers near Leipzig, Germany. The first station in this country was organized in 1875, at Middletown, Conn. In 1877, there were seventeen in fourteen States. There are now fifty-seven in the United States. The several States appropriate \$125,000 in addition to \$600,000 appropriated by Congress.

Closely following the end of the revolutionary war the original political factions in the United States were born, and were known as the Federalists and anti-Federalists. In 1793 the Democratic-Republican party appeared and supplanted the anti-Federalists in 1800 in the election of Thomas Jefferson. The Federalists passed away before 1816. In 1805, the Democratic-Republican party dropped the latter half of its name, and have been known since by the first half. In 1852 the Whig party died, and in 1856 the Republican party was organized.

Congress appropriates \$100,000 annually for the purchase and distribution of seeds. It costs \$60,000 to put up the seed and ship it from the capital; 40,000 is spent in purchasing the seed, which is selected by sample. In June or July Secretary Rusk sends special agents to inspect the crops which the seedsmen are raising. In November they make their contracts. The seed farms are scattered throughout the United States. Cabbage and cauliflower seeds, are all grown on Long Island, in New York, and Connecticut. Pea seed from Traverse, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis. Beet seeds are imported. Carrot and lettuce seed from California. Corn and onion and melon seed are raised all over the country. Cucumber seeds come from Nebraska, Wisconsin and Missouri. Seed potatoes will not be distributed this year, as the eyes are perishable. Flower seeds are imported from abroad, where immense farms are devoted to raising them. These seeds are tested in this country.

Fifty years ago flax was cultivated for home consumption alone over this entire populated country, but Whitney's invention made cotton production a great industry, and gradually but surely, the king stepped in and ruled the fabric department. There are only a million acres of flax grown in this country, and that largely for the seed. Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota grow the best "straw," some of which is considered quite as fine as the celebrated Contraflax. The first thing in the cultivation of flax is to have the soil in a rich, garden-like condition, and then sow the seed broadcast. The more seed sown to the acre, the finer and better the "straw" and fiber. When it is ready to be "retted" the stalk has turned yellow and the seed capsules brown. The whole plant is then pulled up by the roots, stacked in small bundles and cured. When this is done the straw is spread out over a meadow in pools, vats, or reservoirs dug in the ground or in running water, where it remains about two weeks. Then the fiber is separated from the woody matter and gums; it is dried again; then it is ready for the "flax brake," and then the broken straw goes through the "beating blade" process, which leaves the fiber long and clean. It then passes through the "combing" process, which means that the "dressed" fiber is drawn over iron teeth, set closely together, and all the "tow" (broken fiber) is combed out. The last combing is the "double dressing," and the fiber is soft and glossy, ready for the wheel. The linen mills in this country receive their greatest supply of the raw material, from Europe and Canada. Russia sends the largest amount, but Belgium sends the best—the Contraflax, so called from Contra, the center of the flax industry in Flanders.

The Oconee News (Walhalla, S. C.) says: The sub-treasury may be "foolish," and "unfeasible," and "impracticable," but the very quiescence of foolishness and unfeasibility, and impracticability is for men to try to raise produce and give it away at less than cost of production, and think they and their children can live on "constitution."

World publishes an interesting abstract of the books of the sheriff of Labette county. The character of this abstract is stated as follows:

It shows the number of mortgage foreclosures, amount of judgment in each case, with costs and taxes due, the amount realized on sale, and the amount remaining unpaid, for which a personal judgment hangs over an unfortunate debtor. This does not include the property turned over to the mortgage company to avoid a judgment in which the property is simply made to cancel the debt.

We have not space for the figures. The table given shows the day of sale, the kind of property (farm or city), amount of judgment, amount realized from sale, taxes and costs, and amount remaining unpaid in each case. These are the sales during one year and eight months preceding. All these have been reported by the Capital in its statistical report as paid. It sends out blanks to each county calling for the number of mortgages released, and the number filed, and then publishes all reported released as paid. It is an infamous swindle deliberately perpetrated for purposes of deception. The following is the summary of the Weekly World of the sales in Labette county:

Here are 161 mortgage sales, the total amount of judgment being over \$190,000, and after the sales have taken place over \$170,000 remains unpaid. Over 9,163 acres of land have gone over to the mortgage companies during this time, or two-fifths of a township six miles square. Can you form an idea of how this mortgage mill is grinding? How do you feel under the rule of the money changers?

A true report would reveal the same condition of affairs in every county in the State.

#### Population of Utah.

Census Bulletin.

The population of Utah as returned in 1880 was 143,963; under the Eleventh Census the population returned is 207,905, an increase of 63,942, or 44.42 per cent. Of the twenty-five counties in the territory six show decreases, some of which are caused by changes in county lines.

The Illinois Alliance (Springfield) says: It is a queer notion in financing that the people must be in debt in order to have money, isn't it? It is pre-eminently a banker's notion. The people must owe a national debt in order that national banks may use their promises to pay as a basis upon which to predicate a certain kind of money. It is, or seems to be, impossible for bankers to get away from this idea. M. D. Harter is a banker, and the only change in existing methods of which he can conceive is an enlargement of the national banking principle, so as to include other forms of public indebtedness as a basis for money. If he and other advocates of this peculiar form of banking were pressed, they would acknowledge that under their plan the people must be perpetually in debt in order to have a sufficiency of money. Since this is true, why shouldn't the debt itself circulate as money instead of being employed as a foundation for money? Would a charge of "flat" any more effectively lie against such money than it would against money the only foundation of which is the very same debt? Perhaps it is because the latter method contains an "element of profit for the banks," which the former does not, that accounts for the banker's love of the latter, and their hatred of the former.

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**THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.  
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Advertisements inserted only by special contract.  
Our rates are reasonable for circulation. Discounts for time and space furnished upon application,  
stating character of insertion and amount required.  
The publishers of this paper have given a bond  
in the sum of \$5,000 to the President of the Farmers  
and Laborers Union of America that they will  
faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other  
contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously  
adopted at the national meeting at St. Louis:  
"Hereas, the Farmers' Economic Union, 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 free-  
dom."

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:  
Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce  
THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of  
Brother C. W. Macine and his associates in said  
paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward  
in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,  
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## N. R. P. A.

THE Alliance in Indiana is fully alive to the situation and doing well. It has been fortunate from the start in its selection of State officers and the conservatism and energy which they have displayed. They "fired the heap at the bottom" and the natural result is a steady, healthy growth. The State press, which has been a great help, has recently been re-enforced with the Nonconformist and should now be able to do a great work for the Order. Taken as a whole the brethren of Indiana are to be congratulated upon the progress and standing of the Alliance and should be encouraged and strengthened at the prospect. The national meeting which convenes soon at Indianapolis in the State ought to be of service in bringing about an increased interest for the Order.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER, of the Census Bureau, in his peculiar method of obtaining information relative to mortgage indebtedness, assures those sending replies that their communications will be received in confidence and kept sacredly from the public. In some instances the papers report that arrests have been made for refusing to furnish the original answers. It seems, however, that Mr. Porter does not hesitate to violate his promise, and whole columns of these replies are being printed in the daily papers. From the nature of the replies published it appears that the reporters have free access to those letters and select those that are sent in by the least intelligent, and send them out as a matter of ridicule to throw discredit upon the farmer. Such action is in perfect keeping with his alien instincts, and if all signs do

not fail he will have an opportunity of answering some very pertinent questions early in the session of the coming Congress. Mr. Porter has served his masters faithfully, but has given the people the poorest excuse for a census that the country has ever seen. It is to be hoped that the next census will be conducted by an American, and not by a foreigner.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the present status of the sub-treasury plan, the following list of States are given that have held their annual meetings and adopted the plan:

Alabama.	Michigan.
South Carolina.	Kansas.
North Carolina.	Iowa.
Georgia.	California.
Maryland.	Indiana.
Virginia.	Illinois.
West Virginia.	North Dakota.
Florida.	Delaware.
Arkansas.	Wisconsin.
Tennessee.	Colorado.
Mississippi.	Oklahoma.
Texas.	Oregon.
Louisiana.	Washington.
Indian Territory.	Missouri.

In twenty-three States it was reaffirmed unanimously. In Alabama and Arkansas, there was one vote each against it. In Virginia two, and Florida five, making a total of nine votes, in opposition from twenty-seven States. In Missouri the plan was practically carried by a large majority, but wisely referred back to the sub-alliances, and will doubtless be unanimously endorsed at the next meeting. The above is believed to be a true statement of the matter as it now stands. Rather a good showing, too.

SUGAR bounty accounts are now coming in at the Treasury Department. With the bills for the amounts of the bounty come certificates as to the weights of the various quantities of sugar produced, signed by the inspecting officers of the internal revenue service. The amount of the bounty is two cents a pound. The Treasury officials are already estimating the probable amount which will be required to satisfy the sugar bounty provisions for all kinds of sugar, cane, beet and maple. It is reported that they estimate the total amount of the bounty at about \$10,000,000. This estimate is regarded as too low by some, who think that the output of beet sugar will considerably surpass current expectations. That, of course, is something which can only be determined later on.

THE Alliance in Georgia needs no commendation. It is known wherever the principles of the Order are known, and its influence is felt wherever the work of the Alliance is progressing. It is the Gibraltar of the Order, and stands at the front in this great strug-

gle for reform. Its officers are among the best, always ready and willing to defend the Order and propagate its doctrines. Its State organ, the Southern Alliance Farmer, stands among the best Alliance papers published and is doing a great work. In this it is loyally aided by a large number of country papers far above the average in point of effectiveness and intelligence. It is safe to assume that the Alliance in Georgia is in safe hands, and will continue to grow in the faith and increase in numbers until the principles it champions will predominate in that great State.

THE Dallas News wisely attacks the "maladorous fusion" of Republicans and Democrats in Kansas as follows:

And for what can they ally themselves with the unrepentant party of Quay and Clarkson, not merely the party of McKinley? For the offices or to make the sub-treasury issue a determining political issue in professing to avoid it? The practical effect of a fusion with Republicans will be, as far as Kansas goes, to stamp both the old parties there with the reputation of the worse and to mark their joint organization as at the root of a spoils appetite, next in order to elevate the new issue into the position of a signal for a new crystallization of popular opinion seeking reform. Are not these considerations enough to prevent any further fusion with the Republicans? If not, the third party will perhaps soon be the second party. If any Democrat or Republican denies that fusion of the two parties is maladorous, such partisan virtually affirms that the new elements have started a political question of transcendent importance, and that if it has no merit the people are too foolish to discern merit, otherwise there would be no necessity for such a strange fusion. Or again he confesses that office getting is the game, and that the long denounced enemy is easily taken to the office-seeker's bosom.

ALL over the land there seems to be a well-defined feeling in favor of education as the great cohesive force that will draw those who labor together into a firm and determined support of their own true interests, but there is no concert of action toward securing active and efficient cooperation in the educational work. THE ECONOMIST is doing good work in this direction, as are the many good state organs and reform papers scattered over the land, but the interest which the Order generally takes is not directed into channels where the best results of its combined force may be realized. How may this be done is now a live question worthy of careful consideration with a view to an exchange of ideas and some action at the coming session of the Supreme Council. Brother I. B. Werner, of Antrim, Kan., in a recent letter to the editor upon this subject, offers the following ideas:

A CORRESPONDENT of the News and Courier asks who Mr. Doubleday, the historian, was. He alleges that he cannot find him mentioned in two prominent encyclopedias, Appleton's and Chambers'. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. 6, page 375, contains the following:

Doubleday, Thomas, an English author in political and general literature. He early adopted the views of his friend, William Cobbett, and was active in promoting the agitation which resulted in the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. As secretary of the Northern Political Union of Whigs and Radicals, he took a prominent part in forwarding the interests of Lord Grey and the reforming party. In 1858-59 he was a member of the council of the Northern Reform Union, and to the last he was a keen observer of political events. He succeeded his father as partner in an eminent firm of soap manufacturers at Newcastle, but devoted his attention rather to literature than to

things that really lie at the bottom as the cause of their life-time struggles and poverty. And the young, as they become of age to shift for themselves would be better prepared to yield that potent ballot.

We have too many figuring in the reform line who do not think enough on the subject to realize what ought to be done. I believe as far as practicable to do everything at the proper time. Many of us have entrusted our mental duties too long to classes who make it their especial business to look out first for themselves, and we are the sufferers for it. It is our especial business now to reverse this order and see that justice is meted out to every honest laborer.

A VERY interesting little book of about 60 pages, by James D. Holden, president National Citizens Alliance, entitled "Metallic Money and Hard Times—Why They are Inseparable," has just been received. It discloses much thought and investigation, and its distribution will do much good in aiding those who are seeking information upon financial subjects. It is well written and nicely printed. Price 25 cents.

IN commenting on the cause of the failure to unite the two wings of the Alliance in the State of Iowa at their recent meeting the Liberty Bell, of Sioux City, says:

This complete and earnest devotion to the great common cause of the two orders, displayed by their respective leaders, necessarily communicated itself to the great majority of their followers, and of the three hundred men and more who composed the two conventions probably no less than five-sixths as earnestly desired a complete unification of the two orders—in name as well as in aims and purposes. Both conventions almost unanimously appointed a conference committee consisting of eleven members, to devise and report a tangible and just basis of union. That these two committees agreed upon a basis with less than two hours work shows the depth of fraternal feeling which exists among the rank and file of the membership of both orders.

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unanimously appointed a conference committee consisting of eleven members, to devise and report a tangible and just basis of union. That these two committees agreed upon a basis with less than two hours work shows the depth of fraternal feeling which exists among the rank and file of the membership of both orders. That this union, so much desired by the leaders and by the rank and file of the membership, was not consummated was entirely owing to the unfortunate fact that certain State officers of the National Farmers Alliance lacked either the sagacity and foresight, or the patriotic devotion to the common cause which undoubtedly animated the national leaders and the vast majority of the members of both organizations. That this union, so desirable in itself and so much desired by the brains and hearts of the vast majority of all concerned, has been more than temporarily defeated by these shortsighted men will not be claimed by any one who intelligently watched the proceedings of these, two of the most important conventions ever held in the history of the State.

ALL over the land there seems to be a well-defined feeling in favor of education as the great cohesive force that will draw those who labor together into a firm and determined support of their own true interests, but there is no concert of action toward securing active and efficient cooperation in the educational work. THE ECONOMIST is doing good work in this direction, as are the many good state organs and reform papers scattered over the land, but the interest which the Order generally takes is not directed into channels where the best results of its combined force may be realized. How may this be done is now a live question worthy of careful consideration with a view to an exchange of ideas and some action at the coming session of the Supreme Council. Brother I. B. Werner, of Antrim, Kan., in a recent letter to the editor upon this subject, offers the following ideas:

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mercantile affairs. On the failure of the firm he obtained the registrarship of St. Andrew's parish, Newcastle, a post which he held until appointed secretary to the coal trade. He died at Burham, near Newcastle, December 18, 1870.

Besides poems, dramas, numerous pamphlets, contributions to Blackwood's Magazine, the Eclectic Review, and other periodicals, and leading articles in the Manchester Guardian and the Newcastle Chronicle, Doubleday wrote: A Financial, Monetary, and Statistical History of England, 1847; A Treatise on Municipal Moral Government, 1852; The True Law of Population, 1853; A romance, The Eve of St. Mark, 1857; The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel, 1859, and Matter for Materialists, 1870.

P. S.—I am constrained to believe (and some good people, who differ from me politically, share the opinion) that the burning of my office is the outgrowth of the bitter and unrelenting war made on me as an Alliance official and a supporter of Major Barksdale in the present canvass.

F. B.

tions or advertising in the past, that I now need the amounts due me, badly, and I hope they will spare no effort to raise and forward the money without delay. I trust you will do me the favor to announce to the patrons of the Messenger throughout the State that arrangements will be perfected at an early day to resume the publication of the paper, hence my Alliance and other friends who are interesting themselves in raising clubs for the State organ need not discontinue their work, for the more successful they are the more readily will I be enabled to rent an office and furnish them a *guide pro quo*.

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## COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

in behalf of the Farmers Alliance and the Commercial Club, of Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of entertaining the Supreme Council, is as follows:

CHARLES E. HUNTER, office of Traf-  
hazen, Hunter & Co., bakers, New  
York, in a letter to John G. Drew,  
of New Jersey, says:

Geo. G. Tanner, chairman; Wm. Fortune,  
secretary, J. C. Ryerson, I. N.  
Cotton, J. W. Apple.

Address all communications to the sec-  
retary.

A HAND-BOOK, DIRECTED MAINLY TO THE MONEY QUESTION, by P. B. Maxon and J. C. Hebbord, has just been received. It is a valuable compilation and explanation of the numerous Congressional acts, and periods of important financial history. Every one wishing a concise, well arranged, and altogether useful volume of this character should secure a copy. It was compiled for the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas. Price, 25 cents.

## NOTES BY REFORMER.

Is not this a choice bit of reading for the Kansas or Nebraska debtor? It is taken from a manifesto of a Re-publican league:

This sort of editorials do not agree with a recently published interview of ex-Senator Wade Hampton, who declared the Alliance dying out in South Carolina. Why not be honest and own up to the fact that the Alliance is increasing in strength every day and the old political bosses are in mortal terror.

The following card from Brother Frank Burkitt, taken from the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss., will be read with interest by all true members of the Order. Brother Burkitt is entitled to the sympathy and respect of the Alliance for his manly and courageous defense of its principles:

## LINE UPON LINE AND PRECEPT UPON PRECEPT.

The Reform Press should not grow tired of publishing over and over again the facts, causes and remedies of our industrial distress, because it is the only method by which the education of the masses in political and economical knowledge can be accomplished. The circulation of the Reform Press is growing daily, and therefore it reaches continually new readers. This issue of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST will reach thousands (by reason of a sudden and unprecedented growth in circulation) who have never read the Ocala demands. It would be well if each reform paper kept in type and published continually the "demands" with a brief commentary on each.

For example tell the raiser of wheat over and over again in regard to the "demand" for

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER,

twelve years ago by Senator John Sherman, acting as agent for Wall street and the gold plutocrats of England, it became in our market a mere commodity; that, consequently, 32 cents in English gold bought enough of silver to make an Indian rupee, which had in India the purchasing power of 48 cents, that a bushel of wheat purchased in India for two rupees therefore only cost in Liverpool, without freight, 64 cents in American silver, coined in Indian rupees; that as the Liverpool price fixes the home price in America, every farmer in America got, upon the same ratio, 32 cents less for every bushel of wheat he sold, by reason of the demonetization of silver; and that this is only one of the many losses that have resulted to American citizens by the demonetization of silver. And now the arch traitor Senator John Sherman wants the people of Ohio to return him to the United States Senator.

Again, in regard to the demand for GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

Let the people be told over and over again that the present system gives one man the power to impoverish whole sections of country and to build up other sections; to build cities and to destroy them; to give fortunes to certain individuals and to bring ruin upon others by the simple means of freight discrimination.

Let A live within 50 miles of Chicago, on the C. and N. W. R. R., and B within 200 miles of the same city on the same railroad. They have wheat farms equal in acreage and in every other respect. They both average 20 bushels per acre of wheat at harvest. A, living within 50 miles of Chicago, pays the local rate for shipment of his surplus wheat to Chicago, but B, living much further from the city gets the advantage of the "competitive" or through rate, which is, say, 5 cents less per bushel than A pays. Thus the C. and N. W. R. R., by its discrimination, secures to B one bushel extra in every twenty bushels, when compared with the shipment of A, or, in other words, he takes \$1 per acre from the value of A's farm every year. If A and B have each 300 acres of land in wheat, in the course of ten years the railroad has, in effect, taken \$3,000 from A and has given it to B, although their labor and the product of their farms has been the same. No fact in history strikes one with greater force than the fact that the people grow accustomed to tyranny and oppression, and make but little effort to rid themselves of it. More than twenty years ago the battle the people are now fighting might have been fought, and the vast amount of wealth belonging to the producers that plutocracy has absorbed would have been saved to the people. But the producers of the country could not be aroused. They could not be made to see the danger and distress ahead of them. The industrial classes were kept busy by the plutocrats, fighting over the issues of the war that was ended, while the chains of slavery were being riveted upon them. Not many years ago the greenback party made a spasmodic effort to arouse the people and check the disastrous course of financial legislation, but it came and died away like a voice in the wilderness, and the people lay down again to sleep.

For example tell the raiser of wheat over and over again in regard to the "demand" for

APPLIED SCIENCE,  
In Agricultural and Rural Economy.  
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEY,  
Woodstock, Md.

## SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The second number of the New South, says the Baltimore Sun, quotes some remarks of Major Drewey, a successful farmer, which are as full of meaning as an egg is of meat. Major Drewey says it never pays to cultivate poor land; that machinery must be used as much as possible to reduce the cost of the labor item; that various crops ought to be raised; that poor breeds of live stock don't pay; that the farmer must give close, unremitting, personal attention to the farm. These precepts, says the Sun, are golden. No farmer, says Major Drewey, works at the successful merchant does. Major Drewey is not a member of the Farmers Alliance, but approves organization, and highly respects the non-political members. He does not believe in being run by a "miserable set of old hacks," who will fleece the farmer as the carpet-baggers did the negroes. They are doing it now, and their zeal for the poor farmer is a hollow pretense. Major Drewey and the writer have long been personal friends. The writer was many years a member of the executive committee of the old Virginia State Agricultural Society, with Major Drewey, and while he was president, and knows him to be a true man of the genuine type of old Virginia gentleman. Moreover, while Major Drewey is not correctly designated a successful farmer, he being rather a successful retired merchant; he was by all the instincts of his nature of the true type of old-time country gentleman, a type now, like the red man, passing away without return. When he lived at his grand old home, Westover, on the James, all these great and admirable qualities were exhibited in bold relief. He never owned, it is true, a thoroughbred animal except a hound, and he was the most notable fox-hunter in all those parts. He gave fully one-tenth of his entire time to the affairs of the agricultural society, and we think two other tenths to his fox-hunting; not less than one-twelfth of each and every year he spent at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, say two-tenths more looking after his commercial investments in Richmond. Hence it is certain our dear, good friend did not practice what he now preaches in the matter of the necessity of the farmer giving close, unremitting, all-the-year-round, personal attention to the farm. Successful farming by a wealthy retired merchant, backed by an ample bank account, is one thing; successful farming as a means of support another, and a far different thing. It is in this latter sense that we mean to say Major Drewey was not a successful farmer. He has too much financial ability, too much natural good sense, to do anything unsuccessfully he undertook to do. His business precepts, as the Baltimore Sun says, are golden, but they are as old as business, and they apply to all business pursuits as forcibly as they do to farming. There is in the manner in which Major Drewey's views have been presented to the public an implied meaning which is foreign to the head and heart of their author. It is the implied or inculcated opinion

that in so far as farmers are unprofitable, it is due to idleness and inattention to their business. Major Drewery knows better than this, and he will not say such is the case. He knows that the universal depression of agriculture is not due to the universal idleness, inattention and lack of business capacity among farmers. He knows that as the effect of misgovernment and monstrous taxation, farming is made one of the most precarious pursuits. He knows, indeed, well enough, as everybody else does, that only by business capacity and personal industry, and close economy, and unremitting individual personal attention, is it possible in any case now to make a living by farming. He knows, as everybody knows, that in spite of all these, many of our best farmers cannot live without encroachments upon their capital. He knows, nobody knows better, that the causes of this state of matters are not inherent in agriculture, but that they belong to misgovernments, to false legislation, to bad administration, and to the consequent "power of money to oppress." Major Drewery knows that business capacity does not always belong to men of industry, economy and close personal attention to business. He knows that the mercantile faculty is a peculiar natural gift, and finally he knows that there are more industrious men of good habits, and who understand their business, among farmers than among merchants or professional men. It is altogether in vain to expect that men of mature experience are going to believe that all who fail in business deserve to fail, or all who succeed deserve to succeed. There have been more than 20,000 men who have failed in business in this country within a year. Did they all deserve to fail? No, the conditions which determined their failure were wholly beyond their control in the vast majority of cases; they were conditions ultimating in misgovernment and class legislation in favor of the rich and against the middle classes and the poor. It is a mere waste of time and talents to try to persuade the people that they are mistaken about this. If this be the mission of the New South, its career will be brief, for this business of false teaching is rendered wholly unprofitable by excessive competition. And when Maj. Drewery says he is not a member of the Alliance—we have already said he is not a farmer, but a retired merchant living in Richmond, and the greater part of his productive capital invested in commercial pursuits—he is not eligible to membership in the Alliance. When he says he highly respects the non-political members of the Alliance, he implies that there are political members he does not respect. If there are political members of the Alliance, has it come to this: That such a man as Major Drewery refuses to respect men whose one offense is that they hold political views different from his own? When he says he does not want to be run by a lot of miserable old hacks, we remind him that it is those very "old hacks" the Alliance is fighting tooth and nail, and we ask who is it that does want to be run by them? When he says they will use the Alliance as the carpetbaggers used the negroes, we reply, we know they will if they can, but we intend to show them several tricks before they do. He says they are doing it now. Oh, no, dear old friend, you

are badly informed. In your old State you know all the leaders, such men as Page, the Beverleys, Snavely, Venable, Silvey, Corbin, Pearson, and Holt. Which of them do you say is a "miserable old hack"? Now once for all, members of the Farmers Alliance have a right to be politicians. It is not required that they shall emasculate themselves as citizens when they join the Alliance. The Alliance is itself a school of politics, but not a political party.

#### EXPERIMENTAL CULTURE.

Secretary Rusk has published a paper depicting a glorious future for American agriculture when scientific methods are perfected, and when we learn to produce everything we consume which we now import. If the secretary will be so kind, we prefer our politics straight. When Mr. Rusk, however, points out that all educational forces ought to co-operate in advancing scientific precision in the practical methods of culture, he is getting down to business. We have at various times pointed out in this space that the Department of Agriculture ought to organize a division of experimental culture to lead the way in such co-operation. The general who goes forward, pointing the way, and calls to the rank and file to follow, is he who achieves great victories. There is no branch of experimental science so difficult and so expensive as experimental culture. What has the national Department of Agriculture done in that line? Nothing worthy of note. The division to collate the results of the work of the State experimental stations has been hitherto barren and fruitless. Take nothing from nothing and nothing remains; add nothing to nothing and nothing results; collate nothing and nothing is collated. If anything important is ever to be done in this line it is evident the national department must show the way. Organize your division and get to work, Mr. Secretary, if you want anything done.

#### CLASSIFIED TAXATION.

There are some who urge that equal taxation is impossible. Then we reply just that government is impossible, and the boasted equality of citizens before the law is confessedly a lie. The classified tax of Philadelphia is the model of beauty and perfection it has been claimed to be, but it has developed a new form of scoundrel, to wit, an infamous villain in the shape of a go between, who undertakes to get an estate classified at a lower rate for one-third of the abatement. Two-thirds go to the dishonest person or firm, one-third to divide between the swindling assessors and the miserable thief who acts the part of a go between. Arrests have been made on these allegations, and developments are expected. If now under classified assessments uniform on the same species of property or class of subjects, it is possible to tax the same property \$350 or \$100, according to the way it is "classified," that ought to be sufficient to show that this pet scheme of those who, with a great show of fine language and pinchbeck learning, set forward this scheme for a tax "uniform on the same species of property or classed subjects" as the outcome of the "best modern thought," is desperately deficient in uniformity; and equally prolific of new phases of scoundrelism. This is the scheme of a combine who have undertaken a sort of

brokerage of constitutional amendments; and the fruits of it have now been exhibited, in the above-mentioned assets in the case of Treasurer Wright. The special dispatch which reports this case to the Baltimore Sun suggests that it is not known to what extent this business has been carried on, but there is evidence on the face of the returns that there was some potent influence at work getting reductions. This is the kind of thing which with a fine scorn of dull and plodding mediocrity, is held up as endorsed by the "best, modern thought." It is the stuff put forth by university teachers, who draw five thousand a year of one hundred and thirty-cent dollars for lecturing two hours a week, for about seven months in the year. These are the sorts of people who are flooding the plutocratic press with puerile advice about "honest money," and taxation, which is "practicable," and "has stood the test of experience," and has the approval of the "best modern thought." Do these men take all the people to be fools?

#### "Taint a knowin' kind o' cattle."

That is ketched with mouldy corn." The people are now to be asked to free from taxation the property of these universities, and the salaries of these teachers, and the loss of the revenues is to be made up by increased taxation of the homes, and the industries of the people.

We tell these producers of "best modern thought," that their article is spurious. The best modern thought is that the people ought not to tolerate, and will not tolerate the erection of a separate caste, with special privileges secured by special legislation at the hands of the people's representatives, and assuming to be superior to the "common people," while not earning the salt they eat for all the teaching of any value that is done; all the real educational work that is performed, is done for the most part, by humble assistants, who are but poorly paid. Certainly these fine gentlemen want an honest dollar which will buy one hundred and thirty cents worth of the products of labor. Undoubtedly they want their fat salaries exempt from taxation; unquestionably they want the property and funds of the university exempt, for that is the source of their pay. But will they educate the sons of the people free? Not they. No exemptions, gentlemen; you will have to pay your taxes just like "common people."

#### DOES IT PAY TO CULTIVATE POOR LAND?

It is often said downright, as in Major Drewery's aphorism, quoted in another article, "It don't pay to cultivate poor land." It is to be remarked that nearly every such aphorism is very ancient in origin, and this one is no exception; yet whether it does pay to cultivate poor land cannot be decided until the matter is considered from more than one point of view. A cranberry bog or an osier marsh is not of the sort usually called rich, yet money has been made cultivating cranberry bogs and osier marshes. The finest grades of bright tobacco can only be grown on poor land, yet intelligently handled there are few more paying crops. Much of the most costly wine is made of grapes grown on very poor land, and such a manuring as would make the land rich would destroy the value of the vineyard. Much of the best trucking land in the world is poor,

Some species of truck are grown thereon with great quantities of manure; to other kinds such applications would prove completely ruinous. The dogmatic assertion that "it don't pay to cultivate poor land" may not always be found true. In general mixed farming, it does not pay to cultivate poor land unless there is abundant capital and exceptional skill, whereby the lack of natural fertility may be artificially supplied. But it don't pay to cultivate poor land unless there is abundant capital and exceptional skill, whereby the lack of natural fertility may be artificially supplied.

But the absolute values are at hand. Law of Nature? No! the basis is Eve of St. Mark, 1851. The change of Sir Robert Peel, 1859, and M. de Mollierists, 1870.

Land the Basis of All Values.

Arkansas Farmer, Little Rock.

Some people say that it won't do for the government to loan money on lands, that lands are not good security. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that national banks be allowed to purchase and deposit with the Treasury bonds of the leading railroads and other strong corporations of the country, for the purpose of a basis for the issue of national banking currency. Now comes the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, the biggest farm-mortgage company on earth, with its annual report, and says:

The market value of seventy-seven railroad stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange shrank in value the enormous sum of \$421,128,365 below the market value of said stock six months ago; and it is estimated that within that period the market value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange depreciated in value \$650,000,000, or 20 per cent of their value six months ago. It is with a reasonable degree of satisfaction that the directors of this company call attention to the fact that market value of this company's debentures did not become reduced in value 1 per cent. Land, the basis of these securities, is ultimately also the basis of all values, and while there are periods when it depreciates, it can never be entirely wiped out, and must always finally return to its true and normal value.

The actual shrinkage in railroad values in six months was about two and a half times the amount of all the national bank notes in circulation in the entire country. A shrinkage of 20 per cent in six months looks as it such a banking basis would be rather hazardous. But what about land mortgages (debenture bonds)? Not a shrinkage of one cent. National banks are prohibited by law from loaning money on lands, but when this great trust company makes its own bonds and puts up from mortgage collateral, bearing 10 per cent interest, the bonds became bankable at a lower rate of interest and the company is enabled to use its capital over and over again. Why? Because lands are the best security in the world and there can be no loss. They say that land is the ultimate basis of all values, which is correct; there are, nor can there be, any values not ultimately based on land. The next safest and surest value upon which all other values are based is the product of land from labor applied, the articles absolutely necessary to feed and clothe the human family and of a non-perishable character, wheat, corn and other things for breadstuffs, and cotton and wool for raiment. The one is the basis from which springs all human needs, the other, the essentials, the needs themselves; without these there are no other values. On such basis the Farmers Alliance are advocating

the issue of currency, the medium of exchange of values between the people. Can there be anything better? National bonds are used for such purposes, but they are based on the land and its products or otherwise would be worthless. Why should there be any dodging of the facts when they are so patent to the veriest simpleton? Why should there be built up a fictitious basis which has of itself no value

the absolute values are at hand.

Law of Nature? No! the basis is Eve of St. Mark, 1851. The change of Sir Robert Peel, 1859, and M. de Mollierists, 1870.

There is hard policy of national currency.

Notes of national banks.... \$454,219,038

Treasury 5 per cent notes.... 205,000,000

Notes of State banks.... 32,536,900

Compound interest notes.... 65,000,000

Seven-thirty notes.... 163,012,140

\$30,000,000

Total..... \$1,756,768,078

This amount, \$1,756,768,078, is nearly two and one-half times as great as the McKinley and Foster figures now are, yet this report was officially made at the time, and can not be gainsaid. Senator John A. Logan, in the Senate, stated, March 17, 1874, while animadverting upon the contraction since 1865, that the total currency of that year had been \$1,758,240,703. "Berkeley's Money System" (1876) states that the circulation October 31, 1865, was \$1,844,779,815. All of these include the 7-30 Treasury notes, which every one who can recall money transactions of 1865 knows to have circulated as freely as greenbacks, although they were hoarded later. Even Senator John Sherman (who expurgates the 7-30 notes) officially reported in 1880 that the circulation June 30, 1865, was \$983,318,685, which is \$260,000,000 more than Mr. McKinley's figure. Why do the Republicans now seek to deceive the people? They know that money has been made dear by its scarcity, and that the farmers and other producing classes are in revolt against this unnecessary stringency. It is too late to get up new calculations. The day has gone by for the people to swallow "cooked" Republican figures without question or investigation.

"Catch 'Em Comin' or Gwine."

Missouri World, Chillicothe.

Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, known throughout the United States by reason of his having reported the famous Democratic "tariff reform bill" (reduction of about 5 per cent) to the House, has been speaking in Ohio in aid of Governor Campbell. Mr. Mills, in his tariff bill, turned his back on his own State by putting wool on the free list, in order to tickle the manufacturers of woolen goods of New York and Connecticut, so as to make those States solid for the Democratic party. Now Mr. Mills is again looking after the vote of New York. In his speeches he almost turns his back upon free silver. He says he is in favor of it, but intimates that it will give no relief. Mr. Mills says, speaking of the new silver law:

Since the passage of the act of July 14, 1890, providing for the issue of from fifty-four to sixty millions of treasury notes annually, with which to buy silver, the larger part of the demand for free coinage of silver has been satisfied.

Getting around to Wall street. Virtually endorsing the Republican silver law that stopped coinage of silver. Mr. Mills also quotes the recent treasury figures giving circulation, and quotes them as facts, and takes the position that more money will not bring prosperity. Looking for New York support again. "Anything to carry New York." But Governor Campbell talks different from Mills. Their speeches do not harmonize on the money question. Mills, in Congress, used to vote for more money, while Campbell voted against it. Now their positions are just the reverse. It may be they are setting the trap for the voters like the negro set his coon trap, "to catch 'em comin' or gwine." Mills is probably talking for bank support and Campbell for Alliance votes. Here is what Campbell said in his opening speech at Sidney, Ohio, September 17, 1891:

While on the subject of currency, public attention is called to attempts which have recently been made to distort former official reports relative to the amount of money in circulation immediately after the war. The object is to mislead the public into believing that there has been no contraction of the currency, and that there is now sufficient money in circulation. Mr. McKinley erroneously says: "The per capita circu-

#### THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

lation is greater than at any other period before."

In 1865 there were \$723,000,000 in circulation, and the amount per capita was \$20.82. On January 5, 1891, the circulation was \$1,329,000,000, or \$24.10 per capita." Secretary Foster, apparently in pursuance of a concerted plan, has compiled a table showing that the circulation in 1865 was \$714,000,000, about the same as Mr. McKinley's figures. Secretary McCulloch, however, made his official report on October 31, 1865, wherein he says:

The paper circulation of the United States October 31, 1865, was substantially as follows:

United States notes and frac-

tional currency..... \$454,219,038

Notes of national banks.... 205,000,000

Treasury 5 per cent notes.... 32,536,900

Notes of State banks.... 65,000,000

Compound interest notes.... 163,012,140

\$30,000,000

Lincolns and

There is hard policy of national currency.

Any informa-

tion would bring

the affluent and people too near

gathered, and no room would be

left for the manipulations of values

and the accumulation of wealth by in-

trigue instead of labor.

Hence the oppo-

sition of banks and all other

classes who subsist upon the labor of

others. But there never will be either

justice or equity to the producing

classes until they overthrow the pres-

ent system erected for their robbery.

This is the mission of the Farmers

Alliance.

Catch 'Em Comin' or Gwine.

Missouri World, Chillicothe.

Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, known throughout the United States by reason of his having reported the famous Democratic "tariff reform bill" (reduction of about 5 per cent) to the House, has been speaking in Ohio in aid of Governor Campbell. Mr. Mills, in his tariff bill, turned his back on his own State by putting wool on the free list, in order to tickle the manufacturers of woolen goods of New York and Connecticut, so as to make those States solid for the Democratic party. Now Mr. Mills is again looking after the vote of New York. In his speeches he almost turns his back upon free silver. He says he is in favor of it, but intimates that it will give no relief. Mr. Mills says, speaking of the new silver law:

We suggest that our readers save the foregoing quotation from Governor Campbell's speech, as it is the only old party authority of recent date giving the true amount of money in circulation just after the war. Cut it out and pull it on every Democrat that says there has not been a great contraction of the currency.

Is Wealth a Passport to Fame?

Dakota Ruralist, Huron, S. Dakota.

The cry that a man to be successful in public affairs must have proven himself successful in his own affairs, was and is a cunningly devised falacy. It was enunciated by a class whose sole aim in life was to amass wealth.

It was born in travails of insatiate greed for gain. It is perpetuated solely by those who worship at the shrine of the dollar and spurn the humanity of the soul.

The grand men of this nation, the noble men of this world, despite the present tendency of making the dollar supreme, are the men who cared not for wealth, were oblivious to all except the purification of the heart, the elevation of the spirit of God in a mortal body, our blessed Saviour, "had not where to lay His head." Which path will you take?

A True Alliance Man.

Falmouth, Ky., Guide.

Before entering into our subject it may not be out of place to state that the "declaration of purposes" of the Farmers Alliance are clear, distinct, and need not be misunderstood. The object of the Alliance is not to break up either the Democratic or Republican parties, but to teach them the necessity of going back to the people once more for men and measures. It is trying to present the needed reform in such clear, reasonable and truthful manner that they can no longer be ignored. Instead of seeking the destruction of either political party, it is trying to reform and control them in the interest of the people as a whole. In other words, to rid politics of tricky and dishonest politicians. Therefore the purpose of the Alliance is to better our present conditions, blot from the statutes unjust laws and restore our government to that condition of simplicity and purity where honesty and integ-

rity are the necessary requirements of all legislators. Thus you have the Farmers Alliance in a nutshell. If a farmer is true to himself he can not be false to his government. He may make mistakes, yet there is one thing sure, he can not possibly make greater ones than have been made by our legislators, national and State. Instead of legislating for the people they have legislated for money and the interest of Mammon. A true Alliance man is arrayed against this growing evil of bad legislation.

To be a true Alliance man no member is required to sink his honest convictions. He is entitled to the fullest liberty and freedom of thought, and is never required to yield his opinions to those of a majority of his Alliance brethren who may differ with him in regard to his religious or political views





## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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We would be pleased to receive a trial order, and compare the quality of our Groceries with what you have been using. We guarantee to please you, and you will obtain fine Goods and Full Weight. In dealing with our House you

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middle-man's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can buy GROCERIES AT ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Subordinate Business Agent, when under Seal of the Alliance. We fill all orders received from the Subordinate Business Agent, when under Seal of the Alliance, certifying that he is the designated Bonded Agent of the Sub-Branch, and the goods will be shipped on 30 days' time. When you have received the goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices of any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

We will mail free upon request our complete Price List of Groceries, giving the Wholesale Prices on all Goods in the Grocery Line. Write under Seal.

## FARMERS!

Do you favor Trusts and Combinations? Don't you know that when manufacturers combine they do so to enable them to get control of the market and advance prices of the articles they manufacture?

Don't you know where there is no competition prices are high?

Don't you know that the Mann Axe, Red Warrior Axe, Lippincott Axe, Blood Axe, Hunt Axe, and nearly every well-known brand of axe made in the United States have gone into a combine?

Don't you know what it will result in if this combination should be able to get complete control of the market?

Don't you know you would undoubtedly be compelled to pay big prices for axes?

Do you know you can prevent it by using only the

## KELLY PERFECT AXE?

We have refused to go into the combination with other axe makers.

We have the LARGEST AXE FACTORY IN THE WORLD, and don't intend to lend our aid to this big combination of axe manufacturers in corraling the market.

OUR KELLY AXE is the best in the market. Ask your merchant for it. Try it, and you will say it is the best axe you ever used.

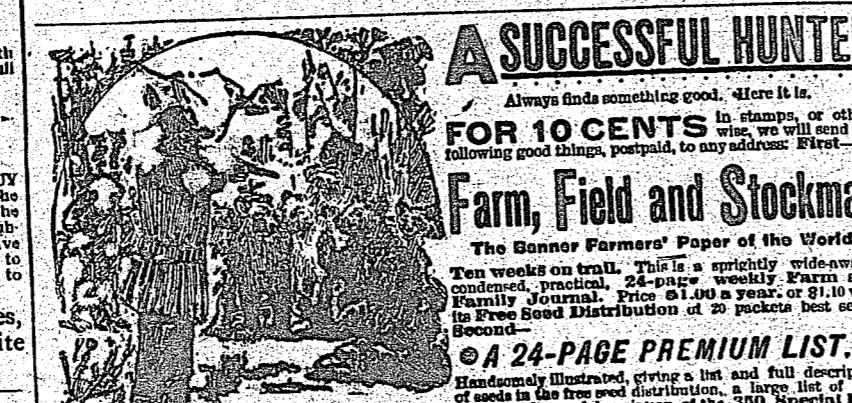
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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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WALL STREET IN TEXAS. A recent case of manly, independent thought, according to the old fashioned ideals of pure democracy, has given offense to some of the henchmen of the bosses in that State, and they have succeeded in securing an edict from the boss of the State in the shape of a bull of excommunication against any farmer or friend of a farmer who may indulge in such manly, independent thought, thereby turning him out of the Democratic party and persecuting him on account of his honest opinion and for having the audacity to believe that the Democratic party was for the good of the people, when these bosses desire to use it entirely in the interest of the wealthy, who pay them for their work. The main facts in the case are as follows: Mr. Cole, a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Dallas county, about a year ago arranged with the Dallas News to write a series of articles against the sub-treasury plan, which he at that time thought he could completely demolish, but after collecting his data and making a careful investigation and study of the plan, he became convinced of its justice and saw that it was a true and practical application of the original principles of democracy and tended to break up the modern bossism which is seeking to dominate the party of Jefferson. He espoused the cause and wrote the articles for the News in favor of the sub-treasury system. The News published them and they had a wide circulation; they were ably and carefully written and presented unanswerable arguments in favor of the plan. Mr. Cole continued to advocate the plan as a means of emancipating the farmers from financial slavery to Wall street, speaking and writing on the subject from time to time. Early in the fall the Democratic executive committee of Dallas county met and requested the resignation of Mr. Cole from the committee on account of his belief in the sub-treasury plan. He explained to them in full that there was not one spot to blemish on his Democratic faith; that he endorsed the original tenets of Democracy and believed the sub-treasury plan in perfect harmony with true democracy. The balance of the committee did not think so and insisted on his resignation, which he then tendered under protest. The Dallas News now publishes a letter from the chairman of the State Democratic executive committee, reviewing the situation and laying down the laws that shall govern representation in the primaries. The following extended quotations from and comments upon Chairman Finley's letter, not because of the importance of Mr. Finley, since he clearly demonstrates that he disgraces the high position he holds, both by lack of ability and lack of sincerity; nor because of any merit in the letter, since it is demagogue cant from beginning to end; but because the introduction of the Republican methods of bossism and centralization as rules of action in the Democratic party by any State is a subject of national concern, since it surely forbodes the decay and destruction of that time-honored party. With what supreme contempt the fathers of democracy would have read this attack upon Democratic principles from one in authority to interpret them. It would have made Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, or Calhoun blush with shame. It no doubt disgusts the past chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Texas that they should be followed by one so lacking in ability to measure up to the position he occupies.

The cowardice of Gov. Campbell in deserting the reform features of his platform and the iron hand of Wall street were potent factors in the election of Maj. McKinley.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois State Alliance, the Illinois Alliance, published at Springfield, was consolidated with the Monitor, of St. Louis. Bro. Hinkley, the retiring editor, had given the brethren a clean, solid paper, and THE ECONOMIST will miss it from its exchanges. Bro. Dines, of the Monitor, is a careful, earnest member of the Order, and will no doubt make the consolidation a success.

The Order in Colorado is doing well, especially when the somewhat scattered condition of the people is considered. Farming is not conducted in this State as in many others, which makes organization much more difficult. In spite of this the Alliance has steadily increased in members and grown in favor. Its State officers have been efficient and have received excellent support from the reform papers, of which there are a number in the State. There is hardly a State in the Union that could receive any more benefit from the final triumph of Alliance principles than Colorado.

He then comments as follows: No one then doubted the fact that the Democracy of Texas had declared its opposition to the principles of the sub-treasury bill and all legislation of a like nature; all understood what was meant by "any advancement or loan to any citizen or class upon any sort of security, whether government bonds, commercial, farm or other products."

No one then doubted the fact that the Democracy of the whole country through her individual adherents condemns it as with one voice; her trusted leaders and exponents throughout the country denounce it; the organized Democracy of this State in its platform of principles with emphasis declares against it; and it is not an open question subject to debate as to the duty of Democrats in relation to it; they are placed against it by the oldest and plainest principles of the party, by the united voice of Democrats throughout the government and by the solemn declaration of the party of the State in platform enunciation.

No one for a moment doubts that that resolution was passed by the State Democratic convention as a direct blow at the sub treasury plan. If they did not mean that they did not mean anything; but there are two reasons why that resolution is not binding on the Democracy of Texas: First, the wording of the resolution shows that it was framed under a complete misconception of the objects and purposes of the sub-treasury plan, and that it really opposes what the sub-treasury

rules.

The party has not, either in its national or State organizations, announced any cast iron or fixed rules to govern admission into primaries, but trusts to the loyalty and discretion of its members in local organizations to protect the

plan also opposes, because the plan does not involve the collection or distribution of money; it simply involves the printing of government promises to pay and circulate with all people as money in the place of the warehouse receipts of individuals, which are now used as collateral to borrow money in banks only. The difference is that the people, including merchants and business men, would not be oppressed with a money stringency that depressed prices during the crop-handling season. This is an economic question that it is the vilest slander upon the Democratic party to call un-Democratic. Second, the State Democratic convention has no right to pass resolutions defining what is Democratic and what is not, except as such expression of principles can be compiled from the platforms of the various county conventions under its jurisdiction. According to pure democracy as practiced before the days when concentrated wealth placed its tools to boss the party, it was the champion of the rights of the people, insisted on a strict construction of the Constitution, and was jealous of every infringement upon the rights of the individual. Strictly, according to such democracy, the primary mass meetings composed of the sovereign voters on terms of perfect equality, only had authority in their platforms to enunciate Democratic doctrines. The county conventions are representative bodies, and should compile their platform from the sentiment contained in these mass meetings or primaries, and so on the State platform should be compiled as a consensus of the opinions expressed in the county platforms, and the national should in the same way represent all the States. The idea of lodging the power to enunciate Democratic doctrine in the national or State convention is centralization of the most pronounced kind, and opens the way to fraud and corruption, because it furnishes a potent means of applying the party lash and coercing men to stand by obnoxious men and measures under pain of public censure of being disloyal to the party that is dear to them, and for the party chairman to arrogate such powers to himself as Mr. Finley does in monarchial; it is the extreme of socialism, which, carried to its logical ultimate, would prescribe the victuals and dress of the individual, and even limit the number of kisses a Democrat might give his spouse in a day. The State convention then exceeded its prerogative when it attempted to turn the farmers out of the Democratic party. The only proper and Democratic way to pass a sub-treasury resolution in the State convention would have been to have a discussion and expression of opinion from the voters at the primaries, which should have been shown in the platforms of the county conven-

tions, and from them compiled into the State platform. But silence upon the question next year will be a practical ratification of the resolution as passed. The only way, therefore, of preventing such methods from becoming a blot upon the democracy of the State, is for the true Democrats to assert themselves, and repudiate the action at the next convention. The bosses know this, and are such enemies to Democracy that they would defeat the will of the people by proscribing all who advocate this just measure. In "making debasing signs to catch the eye" of plutocracy, Chairman Finley gratuitously insults the farmers of Texas, and the intelligence of the Democratic party as follows:

The sub-treasury adherents have captured the Alliance organization in Texas, and have made it, as now conducted, a political party, one of whose articles of faith is the sub-treasury theory, and those of its members who openly oppose that monstrosity of Federalism, are requested to step down and out; and if they refuse, they are unmercifully kicked out—no man in harmony with the Democratic party of Texas, according to its platform enunciation can find safe footing in the now political sub-treasury Alliance of Texas. That this "sub-treasury Alliance political party" is the foe which the Democracy of Texas will have to meet and throttle in the next campaign, is patent to every thinking and well-informed mind, and it would be political crime which ought never to be forgiven to nestle in the bosom of Democracy, that treacherous enemy that waits the opportunity to stab her to the very vitals. That there are still Democrats in the Texas Farmers Alliance who remain loyal in spirit to the Democratic party, I do not question, but they ought to get out of it or reform it, for it is now being run as a political party antagonistic to the Democratic party, and at war with it, and unless the management of the order changes, and with that change the political character of the organization be dropped, it will be seen in the next campaign as the contending foe of Democracy. The crafty leaders of the sub-treasury party, in the face of the fact that they are unequivocally pledged to the support of that measure, and to the opposition of all who do not favor it, even to the ballot box, announce that they are going to work out their undemocratic scheme through the Democratic party—in plain words, they are going to attempt to control the Democratic primaries. This element should, and will be kept out of Democratic councils and Democratic primaries. They only seek affiliation with us to corrupt and destroy Democratic expression, and the party would be imbecile indeed to stand still and permit its own destruction. Whenever there is an organization based upon an undemocratic principle, that organization becomes the enemy of Democracy, and must be treated as such. Should those who are now affiliating with the Democracy, who are not in harmony with it upon the subject of national banks, the tariff or other points, organize themselves with the view of promoting the ascendancy and success of undemocratic principles and measures upon such subjects, either by open fight, or a secret clandestine one, such organization would be the enemy and antagonistic of Democracy, and it would become the duty of the Democratic organizations to exclude such persons from the councils and primaries of the party, notwithstanding such individuals might agree with the party on other points. It is not solely the fact that one believes in the "sub-treasury bill" that should exclude him from the councils and primary actions of the party, but it is the fact that an organization or combination has been formed upon this undemocratic measure who succeed he desires, and its plan is to enter the Democratic primaries and control Democratic expression and action, and thereby he is placed in opposition to the Democracy, and has no business in its friendly councils or primary

meetings, and should be excluded therefrom.

According to this every church member in Texas should be denied representation in the Democratic primaries because he belongs to an organization to promote conditions and laws not in the Democratic platform. Verily, the greatest enemy the Democratic party in Texas has is its own chairman, when he says:

How, then, shall the Democracy be protected from its "sub-treasury" enemies?

The party creates executive committees to manage and direct the affairs of the organization and generally control its business during the interims between the sovereign assemblages or conventions of the party. The party at large in the State creates a State executive committee to preside over and give shape and direction to party matters in all things affecting the party as a State organization. Should a member of this State committee become disloyal to the party and join himself to a combination or organization antagonistic to Democracy, it would be impracticable to cause the party to reassemble in convention for the purpose of deposing such a member and filling his place, and it would be the duty of the loyal members of the committee, if such member did not resign his position, as honor and decency would suggest, to expel him and fill his place with a loyal Democrat. Local committees are created with like duties and responsibilities over the county organizations, and what has been said as to the duty of the State committee applies to county committees within their legitimate spheres of operation. I have presented herein the directions given during the last campaign for the protection of the strength of the Democratic organizations and the integrity of Democratic expression, for the reason that the party sanctioned them, and that they may be fairly considered in connection with the course herein advised to be taken. It is not now necessary to present in detail the methods which should be adopted to protect the primaries against the class of enemies to Democracy of which I have been speaking, but in due time such methods will be pointed out and the party will be protected against them. Suffice it here to say that men who owe allegiance to the new political sub-treasury Alliance of Texas will have to abandon the sub-treasury theory in submission to the action of the Democratic party of Texas before they will become competent to participate in Democratic primaries.

The reason why this is an insult to the Farmers Alliance and a disgrace to the Democracy of Texas is that it supposes the members of the Farmers Alliance to be cowards that will sneak around and fall into line when this Democratic whip is popped, but the scales have fallen from their eyes and they stand in silent contempt because they see that it is popped by Republican methods. Thieves have broken into the sanctuary and set up a false god in the interest of Wall street and are now demanding homage under pain of expulsion. Their frantic efforts will come to naught because THE ECONOMIST will never hesitate to expose their schemes. The toad undertook a big task when he attempted to puff himself up to the size of the ox, but Mr. Finley has undertaken a greater one in his effort to stuff the Democratic party of Texas in his vest pocket. Verily he is only an ulcer on the back of the Democracy that demands radical treatment.

#### EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES.

One of the most beneficial results that has waited on the methods of the Alliance in the educational awakening

it has caused. Nothing similar to it has been known to history. It has stimulated the people to inquire for themselves into circumstances and causes. It has made the people think as never before, and learned them to rely upon themselves, and not trust to the deceptive statements of politicians. The farmers are widely scattered, and in many cases completely isolated from the regular or usual course of information, and because of this are the most difficult class to reach on political matters. More than this, a large portion are apathetic and careless. They have permitted others to do their thinking for them so long, that to begin for themselves seems like an innovation. The present agricultural depression and distress was brought about in so short a time that before the great mass of farmers or even a small per cent had come to a proper understanding of the conditions surrounding them their burdens had become firmly and securely fastened upon them.

The Alliance organization with sub-Alliances in every farming community, with the opportunities and advantages which follow discussion of economic and other questions, with literature of a solid character thoroughly disseminated, with its system of lecturers and other adjuncts of a similar tendency, is, and no doubt will prove, an educational factor in the future development of the race of no little importance. Hard financial and economic questions are being discussed in the sub-Alliances now, with an ability and calmness that would be truly astonishing to those who are accustomed to speak of the ignorant farmers. The country paper contain well written, thoughtful communications from people who might formerly have considered it presumptuous in meddling with such matters. This is all encouraging, because when our largest industrial class arrives at a correct understanding of economic conditions, it is safe to presume that the proper means of improving them will be vigorously applied. Where the people fully appreciate their struggle to regulate legislative action and come to a definite and clear knowledge of what is necessary for relief, they can not be made to continue the pliant tools of the politician or be imposed upon by designing leaders. If the Alliance will continue as an educator, amid side-tracks of all kinds it will stand as the bulwark of the people's liberty and the one great power in the civilization which is to come.

#### RESULTS OF ELECTION.

Election has come and gone, and the speculation of the past few months as to the result have been changed into certainties. The usual flood of misstatements and false deductions have been given out through the daily press, and the people have been ex-

posed to a sense of their danger will be used, and nothing but defeat and discouragement will follow. The Alliance should continue its work of educational propaganda, and all reformers should have patience to await the result.

#### THE CHILE TROUBLE.

The pending trouble between the United States and Chile grew out of an attack upon sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso, on Friday evening, October 16. A number of American sailors were walking along the streets when they were confronted by some sailors of a Chilean man-of-war. Words were followed by a fierce fight.

The Americans were practically defenseless, as they were unarmed. When the combatants were separated by the police and bystanders, some Americans were found killed, others nearly so, and many wounded. A petty officer of the Baltimore was re-elected, which was due to other causes than Democratic principles. In Virginia the usual Democratic majorities were reduced. On the other hand, the Republicans have made gains in the legislature of Massachusetts and captured the legislatures of New York and Ohio. The Republicans also defeated Campbell, Democrat, and elected McKinley, Republican, governor of Ohio by a majority of nearly 25,000. It also regained possession of the State of Pennsylvania by over 50,000 majority. In Kansas the two old parties united, and succeeded in defeating the People's party in a majority of cases. In Nebraska a Republican victory is claimed over the People's party, the Democratic party cutting no figure.

From this it would appear that the Democratic party has suffered a serious and disastrous defeat, and the People's party have learned a valuable lesson. A careful analysis of the results disclose no basis for Democratic rejoicing, but to the contrary ample reason for alarm and dismay. A victory of similar character in 1892 would relegate the Democratic party to the rear to stay. The simple re-election of two Democratic governors in New York and Iowa is not of itself sufficient to inspire hopes of a victory in the next Presidential campaign.

In regard to the People's party, the contest in Ohio was a mistake. It was premature, unorganized, and because of this, defeat was inevitable. The folly of such an experiment will doubtless not go unheeded in the future. The event in Kansas proved beyond doubt that the two old parties were practically one and would openly work together whenever their reign of oppression was threatened. Taken altogether the result of the elections should convince every one of the absurdity of a hurrah campaign in the affair. They did not doubt the sincerity, rectitude and expertness of their work and frustrated their plans. They charge again that Admiral Brown steamed the San Francisco down to the trading place of the insurgents,

country to judge and punish the guilty within her territory; that their administrative and judicial authorities are investigating the affair, but that judicial investigation in Chile by law is secret, and in time they will disclose the result of investigation, and that silence for a time on their part must not be translated as an expression of unfriendliness toward the government of the United States, as they wish to do nothing that would peril the friendly relations between the two countries. Thus the matter stands. Meanwhile the intendant has refused to guarantee safety to the officers of the Baltimore who may come ashore at night. No sailor of the cruiser is allowed to come ashore at any time. A guarantee of safety is denied the market boats which have been coming ashore every morning for supplies. The Baltimore's crew is now dependent upon the kind offices of the officers of the French and German vessels in harbor; and to add still to the excitement in Valparaiso two ladies who were calling at Minister Egan's house were placed under arrest as they were leaving. They were, however, set at liberty, as the officer in charge thought his instructions did not justify him in holding them prisoners.

Internal affairs in Chile are still disturbed. The junta is only a temporary form of government. The insurgents are still elated at their victory over the Balmaceda forces. It is claimed that the secret of the junta's refusal to give immediate satisfaction to the United States is that they are divided on the question of the presidency and each faction is afraid to make enemies by seeming to yield to the demands of America, that after the election the situation will be better. Many in the junta consider Vicuna the legal president-elect. He, unlike Balmaceda, was chosen by the electoral body in accord with constitutional forms. Vicuna may be invited back to Chile yet.

Hatred of this country by the Chileans is traceable to the war between Chile and Peru, when as a war indemnity Chile took a generous slice of Peruvian territory. The Chileans complain that the United States interfered when they sent Messrs. Trescot and Walker Blaine to South America in Peru's behalf. They construed it as an unfriendly act on the part of the United States. But more recently they have charges against the officers and men of the Baltimore, and himself. The Chilean government replied, October 28 in very strong language, which amounts to a refusal to accept responsibility in the affair. They did not doubt the sincerity, rectitude and expertness of the investigation on board the Baltimore, and presented to the junta also a detailed statement of the results of an investigation of the affair by Commander Schley, of the Baltimore, and himself. The Chilean government replied, October 28 in

the coast, and counted the insurgents both as to number of guns and men, and returning to Valparaiso telegraphed this information to Balmaceda, enabling him to embarrass the enemy. They charge that Minister Egan sympathized with Balmaceda, and is considered by many as his business partner. They believe that Minister Egan and the Baltimore acted in bad faith; that instead of remaining neutral they took the side of the tyrant against the people. With this supposed treachery against them, aided by the police, they embraced the first opportunity to attack the men of the Baltimore.

An amicable adjustment is hoped for. Senor Montt, the Chilean envoy, assures the Secretary of State that the investigation is being pushed with due haste and diligence, and that Chile will make all reparation desired should it turn out that Chile was in the wrong.

#### COL. L. L. POLK IN CALIFORNIA.

President Polk attended the annual meeting of the California State Alliance at Los Angeles, and received marked honors from the brethren and citizens. Monday evening 250 Union veterans called upon him in a body, accompanied by a number of ex-Confederates and many friends and ladies. Col. Polk was welcomed in short addresses by Gen. H. H. Boyce, State Lecturer Gilbert, and Col. J. S. Barber, a veteran of the Stonewall Brigade. Col. Polk's reply was greeted by storms of applause, and was as follows:

I am proud that I am with you to-night. I stand here and look into the faces of men whom, perhaps, I have seen before. It may be that in the days gone by and I looked each other in the face over gleaming gun barrels through the red blaze of war. We attended as unwilling guests at the feast where the war-gods held their high carnival of blood and death. \* \* \* We had fought you like men, as you will attest, and I am here to say to you to-night on behalf of the great mass of the Southern people, not our politicians. I have naught to say for them, but in behalf of the brave men who met you, I am here to say to you to-night that when they surrendered, they surrendered like men. \* \* \* God Almighty decreed on the 9th day of April, 1865, that henceforth we should be brethren, and that this be one country, with one flag. Evil and designing men came between us, and you and I have been taught to look at each other through distorted mediums held up by these men. If there be a Union soldier here to-night who can not clasp my hand; if there be a Union soldier here to-night who is not big enough and brave enough to take the prostrate "Johnny" by the hand when he has cried enough, help him up, brush the dirt from his coat and say to him: "Johnny, I am proud of you my boy; I am proud of you as an American brother; but you were in the wrong cause; but I want to shake hands with you now, my brother, and I want to say to you that henceforth we are going to stand together in this country." If there be a man in this audience who had the honor of wearing the uniform of his country who can not do that to us, I beg you in the name of the coming generations, in the name of your boy and my boy, thank God whose young eyes first greeted the light of heaven unobscured by the smoke of battle, your daughter and my daughter, whose ears first caught the hallowed sounds of peace unmixed with hoarse thundering of hostile cannon, I beg you, for their sake, that we shall not entail upon them a legacy of hate. Then we

results of that war was the abolition of slavery, chattel slavery. There is not a genuine brave old Confederate in this audience to night who will not join me in saying that we thank God for it. There is not a brave man who wore the blue nor a brave man who wore the gray in the struggle, that does not say in his manly heart to-night, let the bitterness, let the prejudice, let the animosities that were born of the existence of slavery, in God's name, and in the name of country, perish with it and forever. I stand here and claim to-night that I represent the only organization of men in this country that has come forward since the war with the avowed purpose of accomplishing the grand and God-like work of restoring unity and fraternity between the sections.

It is not the men who fought or who stood in the bloody angles in the field of battle who have kept up this unnatural estrangement between the sections. Ordinarily it is the man, North and South, who never smelled gunpowder. Ordinarily it is the man who never heard the whistle of a minie-ball. Ordinarily it is the man who was invisible in war, and became gloriously invincible in peace. They are the men who loaded up their long mouths in 1865 and have been firing at each other at the safe distance of from 2,000 to 5,000 miles ever since. I note among you the badge which is the badge of honor everywhere—the passport to respect all over the civilized world. I refer to that Grand Army button. If you won that button and deserve to wear it, if you took that flag in one hand and your life in the other, and offered that life as a sacrifice in defense of the flag, I am not afraid of you. I am afraid of your loud-mouthed politician. One of the results of that war, as I have said, was the abolition of chattel slavery. I have a mesage for you boys in blue from the boys in gray. They faced you through four long years of terrible war to defend that institution. One of the results of that war was the sweeping of it away. They charged me to say to you, and I trust I may do so with propriety, that they are ready, willing and anxious to clasp your hands in fraternal brotherhood, and to beg your co-operation to join the forces of the heroic blue and the heroic gray in another grander and mightier struggle, not for the freedom of the colored man of the South, but in the struggle for the upraising of honest labor from a slavery more degrading than the negro ever knew. We believe that you will do it, and in this struggle for God and for humanity with Him as your guide, with you as our allies, and with the approving smiles simply of the noble women of this blessed land, we will do it.

My brethren, I have been betrayed into making a speech which I did not intend. But there is one thing else which I wish to say to you, and I would be false to myself, false to my section, and to the cause I represent to-night, and absolutely false to those ladies who honor us with their presence if I did not say something in regard to them. The ladies in all good works are ever present. Proud as you may be of your soldier record, and as you should be, yet if you were to ask me to point you to a model of moral heroism, I would not go to the immortal lists of the followers of Grant or Lee; I would not point you to the waving plumes in the front of victorious battle, but I would point you to that lonely country home, over which in anguish, in health, in sickness presided that queenly spirit of her whose moments of anguish through four long years were more trying to her than the ordeal of battle to you. I would summon all the living heroes, I would summon all the spirits of the immortal dead, and I would align them in her front and ask them to aid me in saluting her as queen of the heroes of the world. Brethren, Grant and Lee, McPherson and Johnston, Sherman, Custer and Stuart have crossed over the river with the thousands of their devoted followers, and you and I will soon follow. \* \* \* Brethren of the blue, permit me again to say to you with a heart overflowing with gratitude to you and thanks to God, that I have been permitted to enjoy what has rarely fallen to the lot of any man. I believe I may truthfully say that this is the first meeting of this kind that has occurred in this broad country. I shall take your silent, but your eloquent and manly appeal to the brave men of the South, and there is no message that could be delivered, even with the tongue of angels, that would be

so acceptable. Thank God that at last a rift appears in the cloud, and through it beams the bright promise of a hopeful future, and in this great struggle of ours, if we can enlist the sympathies of those men who wore the blue and those who wore the gray, and shall secure their hearty and patriotic co-operation, we know that glorious triumph of a glorious victory awaits us.

I thank you with all my heart, my dear brethren who wore the blue—for, thank God, I can call you brethren now—I thank you, and I will never forget so long as memory shall perform its functions, never forget this kindly greeting of yours, and if perchance you should visit of the Southern States, I guarantee to you, without reserve, that you will find the door, the hand, the arm, and the heart of the remaining boys in gray open wide to receive you and yours.

An address delivered to the public by President Polk, under the auspices of the State Alliance, has been published throughout the State, and it is said has done, and is doing, much good.

#### THE PINKERTONS.

There are in this country a uniformed and armed company of men numbering 32,000, known as the Pinkerton detectives, kept and paid for the express and determinate purpose of quelling strikes, riots, and to protect corporations. The uniforms of this bedizened army cost \$960,000, at the rate of \$30 each. Their rifles and revolvers \$960,000 more at the same ratio. Their average pay per month is \$40 each, which enables this army to live fairly well on \$1,280,000 for thirty days and \$15,460,000 will about supply them annually—\$17,000,000! Who pays out this money? That is a soft nut to crack. English and American capitalists have leagued together to oppress American workingmen, and when they resent such encroachment of capital—such tyranny—the Pinkertons are on hand to settle the discussion with bullet and bayonet. The people have permitted alien ownership of land, and the very money that supports this army of detectives is ground from the people by foreigners, and American plutocrats are allied that the Pinkertons are applauded every time they fasten the mouths of those who are making "brick without straw" when they cry "It is wrong, it is wrong!" The days of Pinkertons and corporations and alien ownership of land-holders are fast going. The fourth plank in the Alliance demands will yet be fastened to our ship of State. All lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates and all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess as is actually used and needed by them will be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. Speed the day!

#### NEBRASKA'S DILEMMA.

The gubernatorial perplexity in Nebraska continues. Gov. Thayer, who was appointed by the supreme court of the State after the adjournment of the legislature, still rides at the masthead, however unrightfully. If the appointment had been made

before the legislature adjourned Mr. Powers, the Alliance candidate, and the second in the race, would probably have been seated, as the Alliance members formed the majority of the legislature; but if the people should rule; if the will of the majority should be observed, James E. Boyd is governor of Nebraska. He was chosen by the people, was duly qualified, and gave the required bond of \$50,000. Thayer never so much as received a vote, was even beaten for the nomination. The Supreme Court of the United States to whom Boyd's appeal has gone, will certainly not drag its ermine in the dust raised by the jugglery of unprincipled office-mongers in support of the decision of the supreme court of Nebraska. The charge against Boyd is that he was not a naturalized citizen when elected, which fact makes him clearly ineligible according to their reasoning and their registration laws. Gov. Boyd's father, Joseph Boyd, was naturalized in Ohio in 1849, five years after coming to this country from North Ireland. At the time of their emigration, the eldest son, James E. Boyd, was ten years old. For forty-two years Joseph Boyd has exercised elective franchise unchallenged, enjoyed all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen in the United States and of Ohio. When James attained his majority in 1855 he was considered by his father and neighbors a citizen of the United States, for the reason that his father had been so long a citizen, and he cast his vote accordingly. From Ohio young Boyd went to Iowa and immediately afterward to Nebraska, then a territory. In 1857 he became county clerk, after taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the organic act under which the territory of Nebraska was created. In 1864 the hostile Indians attacked and destroyed everything before them, and he volunteered as a United States soldier, was sworn in, and served without remuneration. In 1866 he was chosen to Nebraska's house of representatives, and during that session a proposal was submitted to Congress to accept the first constitution of Nebraska, imposed by the enabling act. In 1868 he was again a member of the convention to form a State constitution, and in 1875 was a member of the convention which formed the present constitution of Nebraska. He held the office of mayor of Omaha for four years, taking the required oaths. For thirty-two years he has exercised all the rights of a born American unchallenged. When the registration law was passed in Ohio requiring every foreigner to produce his naturalization papers, Joseph Boyd's vote was much desired. But he could not find his naturalization papers, so he went to the courthouse and got them over again, was duly registered and voted.

When Gov. Boyd made his father, in Ohio, a visit this past winter, the father told him of his unsuccessful search for his naturalization papers. Upon Gov. Boyd's return to Nebraska and for fear that his right to the gubernatorial chair might be contested on that score, he took out the necessary papers for himself. This reached the ears of Gov. Thayer, who at once caused suit to be brought against Gov. Boyd on the ground of "ineligibility." The writ was surreptitiously granted by the chief justice of Nebraska without the consent or knowledge of the other two judges. So, according to the judiciary decision of the supreme court, Gov. Thayer guides the ship of State until a successor is duly elected and qualified.

WHEN Democrats boast of the defeat of the People's party in Kansas by the Republicans, common modesty ought to prompt them to wear a blush of shame that Kansas Democrats combined with Kansas Republicans to secure that result.

ANOTHER attempt of the partisan press to embroil the nation in a foreign war (with Chile), in order to detract attention from the farmers' demands, has failed. First was the Italian fuss over the New Orleans lynching; second, the Chile squabble over the sailors' street fight. The remarkable feature of the two affairs is the great space used by the partisan press and the bitter expressions sent out to try and arouse hatred sufficient to create hostilities. Can any man doubt that if the farmers' cause gains sufficient strength to threaten the reign of plutocracy in 1892 that such forces will succeed in getting up the foreign war?

MR. HAHN, chairman State Republican executive committee, of Ohio, telegraphed his thanks to Congressman Mills, of Texas, and Crisp, of Georgia, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you on the able assistance you rendered us in the Ohio campaign. McKinley's plurality is from 19,000 to 21,000. Both branches of the general assembly are Republican by from thirty-five to thirty-seven on joint ballot. Can you be with us next year?"

THE State of Kansas, which has stood fifth or sixth in point of pensions, has rapidly come to the front recently, until now it is said to stand at the head. No political significance, of course.

"MORTGAGES are not always an evidence of poverty; they are much oftener the best evidence of prosperity," says Mr. McKinley. Then the most prosperous man is he who has all he possesses in pawn.

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY's carefully prepared article in the North American Review for April, estimates the number of people receiving a pauper's relief in this country annually at \$3,000,000. Mr. Sherman further estimates that 250,000 families own 70 per cent of all the wealth in the nation, or \$44,100,000,000. \$176,400 per family of five persons. This leaves \$18,900,000,000 to be divided between 12,350,000 families, or a fraction over \$1,530 per family of five persons. When the large number of families is considered that have fortunes of \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, the fact of a

CONGRESSMAN OATES, of Alabama, recently delivered an address at the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., in which he devoted much of his time to a tirade upon C. W. Macune, who was quietly attending to his own business at home. Macune's work in behalf of Alliance principles is a crime

dantly shows how much the farmer is behind, and gives a most tenable reason why he is in the rear. He gives our financial history; a full story of our agricultural depression; its cause and remedy is clearly stated, and his knowledge of circulation, coinage, bonds, mortgages, sale of crops is full, while he treats of money and interest with graphic, clear and trenchant power. Every wayfaring man can, by a careful examination of this book, discover why he is growing poorer and his rich neighbor growing richer.

in Mr. Oates's eyes. He was followed

next day by Hon. L. F. Livingston, who answered so conclusively that the Alliance cause was really benefited by Mr. Oates's attack.

#### A BIT OF HISTORY.

The following should be read by every one who believes in the rigid adherence to one old settled plan, and will consent to no innovations:

The best illustration of paying money into circulation is given by Duncan, the Guernsey historian: "After the fall of Napoleon, the treaty settling the land steals between France and the other monarchies of Europe omitted to mention the island of Guernsey in the English channel, and for a time that little island, with its 30,000 inhabitants, its 14,000 acres and its wealth of £4,000,000, was practically independent. The people wanted a market house. They had no money; they called on the governor for aid. Measures were taken at once for the issue of notes by authority of the law-making body. The estimated cost of the market was £4,000. Four thousand 1-pound notes were issued. These were paid to the contractor as the work proceeded. With these he paid the wages of those employed. They in turn gave them to the shopkeepers for goods, the shopkeepers gave them to their landlords for rent, and they again redistributed them among society. In due season the market was completed. It contained eighty shops, which were let to butchers at £5 per year, so that the annual rental was £400. At the end of the first year the £400 which had helped build the market, having been re-received as rent by the states who were the owners of the national building reared up with national money were burnt in the presence of the official authorities. The operation was continued from year to year for ten years, at the expiration of which period all the notes were redeemed, and being cancelled, of course passed out of existence. But the annual rent did not cease; it exists to this day, and is applied to local improvements. Thus a substantial reality was created out of a symbol, for it is plain the market did not cost a farthing to any one of the Guernsey people. In the same manner bridges, railways and canals may be constructed without costing a farthing of interest."

This plank contains the principles of the sub-treasury with none of its details. It contains more, first, the making of the gold coin in bullion value conform to the silver unit dollar. This will prevent its exportation, so much dreaded by the gold bugs. Second, the conversion of the existing fiat money into property certificates. Another example:

2. Money is the creature of the government, and therefore the creature of the people, and the employment of any fiscal agent in a privileged corporation to dole out this money to the people is rank tyranny; consequently, we are in favor of loaning this money by the government direct to the people on such good collaterals in the way of non-perishable crops or lands as they may have; always to the most needy first, till the circulation shall amount to \$50 per capita, or to so much as may be kept at par with the standard dollar. Another example:

3. We are in favor of the free coinage of silver and the making of gold coin conform to the standard silver dollar; also all paper money referable to the same unit. We are in favor of the government loaning money direct to the people, thus getting the interest thereon as a revenue. We are in favor of a flexible currency to meet the demands of trade, and to this end the sub-treasury plan is the best yet devised by which the masses may be benefited. Any financial scheme which plays into the hands of the already favored class we condemn.

So we might go on and write a dozen financial planks, all varying in some particulars, but all containing the leading ideas. Upon the eight definitive and unalterable planks the People's party shall demand an adoption of the leading principle. Upon

multitude of persons that must be paupers and penniless, must be apparent.

#### State Autonomy for the People's Party.

BY HARRY HINTON.

Sometimes in diversity there is unity, and consequently strength. Many men of many minds can not come to the same conclusions on the same subjects very quickly and all at once. Circumstances, conditions and a previous education have their different effects in different locations. These things being true, we throw out a suggestion, only as a suggestion, for we are not fully persuaded ourselves as to its advisability; that the different States be allowed in the formation of the People's party perfect State autonomy, only reserving on the national platform, to which consent are demanded, those "essential things" which go to make up necessary issues. Our financial plank can not be surrendered on any conditions whatsoever, but it can be written in several different ways, retaining the same principles: For example:

1. We are opposed to the issue of fiat paper money and demand that all paper money issued by the government shall be of the nature of coin certificates or property certificates referable to the silver unit dollar of 37 1/2 grains; and that the government shall, as soon as practicable, convert all the fiat paper, greenbacks, and national bank bills into property certificates, and increase the issue of said property certificates until the same shall amount to \$50 per capita, or so far as they may be retained at par with the silver unit dollar.

We may be met here with the query, why not allow each State in State convention to form a State platform? We will say a State convention never feels at liberty to say anything other than what the national convention may say.

This plank contains the principles of the sub-treasury with none of its details. It contains more, first, the making of the gold coin in bullion value conform to the silver unit dollar. This will prevent its exportation, so much dreaded by the gold bugs. Second, the conversion of the existing fiat money into property certificates. Another example:

2. Money is the creature of the government, and therefore the creature of the people, and the employment of any fiscal agent in a privileged corporation to dole out this

money to the people is rank tyranny; consequently, we are in favor of loaning this money by the government direct to the people on such good collaterals in the way of non-perishable crops or lands as they may have; always to the most needy first, till the circulation shall amount to \$50 per capita, or to so much as may be kept at par with the standard dollar.

This course seems to be the wisest. Some States are not prepared to shove all the principles of this popular movement to a successful issue; besides some States may desire issues which other States do not want. Some may say we will be educating the people through our candidates. This is true; but we will not have candidates or efficient service except there be a chance of success. There must be a reward or the hope of reward in view, and the waiving of a certain point is not its surrender. The world will know that. Educating and the studying of these economic questions will go on all the same.

Tired of Tariff Talk.

BY B. B. TURNER, BROAD RUN, VA.

With nine millions of mortgages on the homes of the people, with a per capita indebtedness on the entire population of the State of Illinois of \$100, or \$800 to the family, and of \$165 to the individual, or \$325 to the family in Kansas, with 75 per cent of the farms in the best portions of Virginia mortgaged, and the farmers unable to keep down the interest, a candidate for Congress will come around and coolly ask your vote, and tell you he will do all that can be done for the farmer, and that yes

should unquestionably support him. If you ask him what he will do for you, he will tell you advocate a reduction of from 5 to 7 per cent in the tariff, which is the great remedy for all of your ills, and cannot fail to bring relief at all events. It is the only measure he has to propose. Fellow citizens, did you ever sit down and make a calculation of what a 7 per cent reduction in the tariff would save you? Well, let us see. The average farmer will buy about one suit of clothes in two years, which will cost him \$15; two extra pairs of overalls and two overall jackets, cost him \$5; shirts and drawers, \$5 more; shoes and boots, \$10. In all, \$35; an overcoat once in four years costs him \$10, or \$3 per year, making \$10 or \$20 per year. We will say that \$10 of that is put on by the tariff. For clothing of wife and family we will grant that the tariff adds twice as much as for himself, or \$20 per year, making \$30. We will say that \$10 is added to his grocery account by the tariff, and that implements, tools, etc., cost him an average of \$50 per year, and that half would be saved by free trade, or \$25. Now we have added for the tariff on clothing, \$30, on grocery account \$10, on implements, etc., \$25, total \$65 per year. Now, fellow citizens, would a saving of \$65 per year make the difference between such times as we have had for the last six years, and prosperous times? Say such times as we had from 1866 to 1872. Answer for yourselves.

But we are not promised a removal of the tariff, only a reduction of from 5 to 7 per cent. We will take the 7 per cent, which on \$65 would be \$4.55 saved to you, out of which you are to pay off in Kansas, \$825, in Illinois, \$500; in Virginia the mortgages on 75 per cent of your farms. Don't you think you had better ask that candidate to find you something better as a remedy, or else that you had better find a better representative than he will make you for a candidate?

Under the sub-treasury plan you would be saved on your grain crops 40 per cent; under the land loan plan you would be saved on your mortgages from 4 to 10 per cent on the interest you have to pay; besides being saved from the power of the shysters to turn you out if you should cross their wishes, and on your national taxes you will be saved all you pay in interest. Which will you choose? \* \* \*

Both the old parties are resolved to keep the issue on the same old thing, the tariff. But it is not the issue. The issue is, whether we, the laborers, shall receive the profits of our labor, or whether some one else shall receive them. The Democrats can not reduce the tariff, and they know it. With an empty treasury and the immense expenses of the government to meet, how can they? They may make some changes, and perhaps will; but they will not take less money from the people. The only plan yet devised to do that and still support the government is the Alliance plan, and the leaders of both old parties, but especially the Democrats, have irrevocably committed themselves against them. The Alliance measures would replenish the treasury, while they lightened the burden of taxation on the people and reduced the expenses of running the government, and also of distributing the

products of labor. They would place the burden of taxation where it should be, and stop the growth of billionaires. \* \* \*

The congressman elected in the party traces must go into and be governed by the party caucus. There never was a greater curse to a free people than the rule of party caucus. At the best its actions are dictated for party supremacy and not for the good of the people. But they are often not even governed by as commendable an aim as that, but are used by the strong to oppress the weak, by the rich to oppress the poor. Under caucus rule the people of the United States have been made to pay for the distribution of their circulating medium \$5,969,683,892, besides all the expenses of the legislation which passed such laws. Under caucus rule known forgeries and the stealing of laws have been concealed; the people have been made to present, without receiving any value in return, to the most wealthy of capitalists over \$140,000,000, and their representatives in both parties have been made to connive at the robbery and to conceal the fact from the constituents. Under caucus rule nine millions of mortgages have been put upon the homes of the people, and one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the people have been enabled to acquire possession of three-fifths of all the property in the United States. This peculiar institution, called ostracism, is really the nearest approach the Greeks made to a modern ballot system. Ostracism went out of use because on a certain important occasion the thunderbolt failed to hit either of the prominent leaders, but struck a comparatively obscure person.

#### Population of Mississippi. Census Report.

The population of the State under the census of 1890 was 1,131,597; under the present census the population returned is 1,289,600, an increase of 158,003, or 13.96 per cent. Since 1880 Pearl River county has been organized from parts of Hancock and Marion counties. The name of Sumner county has been changed to Webster. Of the seventy-five counties in the State eleven show decreases.

#### The History of Voting. From the New York Evening Sun.

Where did the ballot come from? Like Topsy and most other institutions, it "grew." And in its growth it has taken such varied forms it will make an interesting study. Of course, in the good old times, when all civilized countries were governed by kings, there was no use for a ballot. A primitive, self-governing tribe, like those of the ancient Germans, were satisfied with *viva-voce* voting. The Jews, before they had kings, might be called a self-governing people. Strictly, however, their theory of government put everything in the hands of God, and in technical terms was a theocracy. If a public officer must be chosen, he was named by God's representative, the priest or prophet. Or else lots were cast, and it was expected that God would send the right lot to the right man. It is not unlikely that such casting of lots gave the first hints of a secret ballot.

The ancient Greeks used the ballot in ~~certain~~ laws and in contests, where

there was a large number of judges. The ballot there was originally a pebble, whole for a yes vote or pierced with a hole for a no. Sometimes there was only one stone, which was dropped into a yes or no box. Later the pebble was changed for a little bronze wheel. A few of these have been found in modern times, stamped on one side with the words, "Official ballot," and on the other with the number of the judicial district.

This carelessness, however, is nothing to that which was used in electing a doge of Venice. The Venetian legislators, despairing of getting an election which would not be controlled by politicians' intrigues, called in the lot as their helper.

In electing officers the Greeks voted by show of hands. Often officers were appointed by lot. White and black beans were used for lots, and those who were understood to be hungry for office received the suggestive name of bean-eaters. The idea here was that every citizen was good enough to hold office, and this was the most impartial way of dividing the spoils. They never used a secret ballot to vote for candidates in the modern fashion, but only to vote against them.

If party spirit was running high, and the power of a boss was growing dangerous, a vote of exile was ordered. Each citizen wrote a name on an oyster shell or a piece of broken crockery, and put this vote secretly into the box. Any boss against whom there was a sufficient majority must leave the country for ten years.

This peculiar institution, called ostracism, is really the nearest approach the Greeks made to a modern ballot system. Ostracism went out of use because on a certain important occasion the thunderbolt failed to hit either of the prominent leaders, but struck a comparatively obscure person.

The details are not quite clear. It has been suggested, however, that the great bosses made a deal by which they were to let each other alone, and give all the votes to troublesome third party men. This result was so unsatisfactory to the people that ostracism was given up.

The ballot was introduced into Rome in the second century B. C. This was the real Australian ballot. The voter received a sort of wooden slate covered with wax on which the names of all the candidates were scratched. He made holes in the wax opposite those of his choice and dropped his tablet in the box.

After the downfall of the Roman republic, popular government took a long sleep, and there was little use for a ballot till quite modern times. Still, some of the most curiously elaborate ballot systems known were developed in the small governing bodies of the middle ages.

Coming back to the ballot as used by common mortals, and coming down to this century, the Hungarian ballot of thirty years ago is one of the most interesting. The voter had given to him a stick from four to six feet long. With this he went alone into a room where the ballot boxes were placed, each bearing the name and color of a candidate. In one of these he must place his stick. The object in having such a large ballot was to make sure that there were not two or three extra ones concealed in the citizens' pockets. But this has now been replaced by prosaic paper.

In Greece at the present day the ballot is a lit'l lead ball. There is a box for each candidate, divided in two compartments. A clerk goes from box to box with the voter, carrying a bowl full of these balls. At each box the voter takes one, puts his hand into a saucer, out of sight, and

the same process is repeated every evening. When any candidate gets the necessary two-thirds, the sealed signatures are opened, to make sure that no unauthorized person has voted. Then the election is publicly announced.

This carelessness, however, is nothing to that which was used in electing a doge of Venice. The Venetian legislators, despairing of getting an election which would not be controlled by politicians' intrigues, called in the lot as their helper.

The French ballot system is much like what the American was five years ago. England uses the Australian ballot.

Foster and the Bankers.  
Iowa Tribune, Des Moines.

The charge of the People's party speakers and editors that the favored banks have had the use continually for years of millions of dollars of the people's money without any interest whatever, has been vehemently denied by some of the old party leaders either ignorantly or with intent to deceive. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury gave the amount held at upwards of \$18,000,000, and the following from the American Banker of October 10, 1891, will shed some further light on the question:

The twelve in the same way chose a new board of twenty-five, the chairman nominating three and each of the others two, a three-fourths vote being necessary to elect. Lots were again drawn for nine of the twenty-five. These nine in the same way chose forty-five others, of whom the lot picked out eleven.

These eleven, still in the same form, nominated forty-one to elect the doge. Each of these must be confirmed by a majority of the great council. Then the forty-one were locked up together to go on with their election. While they were locked up each of them was furnished with whatever he asked for, regardless of expense. But the same must be given to each of the forty-one.

For instance, there was once an elector who wished to read in Aesop's Fables. He got his book, but not till all Venice had been ransacked to find the necessary forty-one copies. At another time one of them ordered a rosary. Forty-one rosaries made their appearance in due form.

This treatment was expected to make the electors so unanimous that at least twenty-five of them would agree on a doge. When this took place the rigmarole was over. An evening newspaper, trying to follow the returns in Venice at that time, would have painful times.

One of these is the form for electing a pope, which has continued to our own time. All the cardinals are locked up together in a suite of rooms at the vatican, and forbidden to have any communication with the outside world till they have made a choice. Food is passed into them, but if the pope is not elected within a few days, they are put on prison rations by way of quickening their work.

A ballot is taken every morning, followed by another, to give an opportunity for changing votes. Each cardinal receives a printed blank. He first signs it, then folds it over so as to conceal the signature, and seals it. On the uncovered part of the paper he writes the name of his candidate. If there is not a two-thirds majority the ballots are burned, and the smoke tells the waiting crowd outside that there is no election.

It is wonderful what an amount of egotism and pomposity has been developed in certain circles of society in the past few years. There is a large and rapidly growing class of non-producers in our country who arrogate to themselves all the wisdom,

knowledge, and ability that exists in the land. It may be natural, at any rate it is common, for those possessing superior education, or superior wealth, to regard with a feeling akin to contempt, the opinions of the great majority of people upon any subject, more especially on sociological and economic questions. But history proves that in the main, the opinions of the majority, though they be not of the favored class, are more apt to be correct than the opinions of the favored few. The great majority are not biased in their judgment by self-interest, and are therefore, better qualified to determine the correctness of a proposition or measure. They do not, like the learned judges, jurists, and lawyers, look for a precedent to determine what is correct; but actuated by a sense of justice and fairness, and innate knowledge of what is equity, they act untrammeled. In the great revolution now forcing itself upon the people, the masses are not pouring over dusky tomes to find out if the plan they offer has any precedent, or if it dovetails in every particular, with any certain particular political party, creed or platform; they want to know only this: Is it fair, just, and right? Will it insure equal justice to all, and exclusive privilege to none? If we do not mistake the signs of the times, the masses will win, precedent or no precedent.

The party creed that does not embody the demands set forth by the industrial classes, at Ocala, will go down in the dross of defeat.

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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

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

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

We heartily rejoice 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.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council renews its thanks to the author of the action of Brother W. M. Peffer, and his associates in said paper, and will do all it can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

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## N. R. P. A.

Mr. Foster's debt statement for October is like all that have gone before. His alleged net cash balance this time is \$139,671,920. Out of this must come, first, the \$100,000 gold reserve; then the subsidiary coin, the deposits in National banks, the disbursing officers' balances and the amount that ought to be in the Treasury for the redemption of retired national bank notes. Together these aggregate \$171,359,321, making a deficiency of \$31,687,401.

This does not mean that there is an absolute deficiency of this amount, but that if accrued demands or demands that are liable to be made at any time should have been presented to Mr. Foster on the 1st of October the Treasury would be in this condition, and would be absolutely nearly \$32,000,000 worse off than nothing.

The Alliance in North Carolina is as every one knows who reads Alliance literature doing splendidly. No comment will do full justice to the operations and methods of the Order in that State. The brethren not only know what "the fight is about," but are able and anxious to make it. Since its first organization, the Order in North Carolina has prospered. It has never met with a repulse, and has continually increased in numbers and importance. From the beginning it has been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of its officers, who have nobly stood for the prosperity of the Order. The State organ, The Progressive Farmer, (President Polk's paper), has done gallant service in the cause of reform. This paper was early in the field, and North Carolina has received the benefit of its intelligent and conserva-

tive course. There are many county papers also throughout the State that are able exponents of Alliance principles, and are aiding in the great work.

Taken as a whole the Alliance of this State stands at the front an example of pluck, consistency and success that is worthy of emulation by all the other States. May its present condition never change.

Mrs. E. R. DAVIDSON, formerly of the Southern Alliance Farmer, Atlanta, Ga., is now with THE ECONOMIST.

ILLINOIS is among the more recent organized States, but it is making good progress in Alliance work. The Order has met considerable opposition, but through conservative methods and earnest efforts have succeeded in reaching solid ground.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5, 1891.—Railroads in the West have been the most potent factors in the recent State elections. They claim they were forced to this course to save their lines from practical confiscation. It was a fight for existence and the railroads won. It was the roads rather than the Democrats that elected Boies governor of Iowa and changed the complexion of the railroad commission. Even more was their power felt in Kansas, where the railroads succeeded in defeating nine out of eleven Alliance candidates for circuit judgeships. As a consequence, without regard to party, Chicago officials of Iowa and Kansas find themselves holding high carnival over the elections in those States.

The above is taken from the New York Herald, and will bear a careful reading in the light of the present political condition. Notice the last paragraph especially, "without regard to party." It explains certain actions among leading politicians that have heretofore been somewhat vague.

SENATOR PEPPER has returned to Washington preparatory to entering upon his congressional duties. He seems to stand the wear and tear of the campaign as well as the abuse and misrepresentations of the enemy quite well. Senator Pepper is a hard worker, and will no doubt be heard from often in the contest that is sure to come.

The sub-treasury plan has arrived at that stage of existence when it is perfectly able to care for itself. It is no longer wearing infant's clothing, but stalks forth in the garb of manhood, ready and anxious to meet all comers. It will be a sad and wiser individual who seeks to bar its onward march by an attempt to supplant it with something more palatable for either of the two old parties. The great common people and the sub-treasury plan are in perfect accord and will submit to no interference.

The Cotton Congress, which met in Atlanta, Ga., on October 29, was represented by forty cotton growers who recommended the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the acreage should be reduced one-third, and where the intensive system has been practiced, not more than 12 acres per plow should be planted. This with careful cultivation would give seven millions of bales or less. This would be an advantage to the cotton farmer or planter in that it would enable him to raise plantation supplies much cheaper than now obtained from the West or Northwest. Also, it would enhance the price of cotton.

NATIONAL bank circulation shows an increase of \$250,402 for the month of October, but a decrease of \$7,553,193 for the twelve months ending October 31. The total amount outstanding on that date was \$172,067,721.

The portion of the circulation based

on the deposit of United States bonds amounted to \$136,753,837, an increase of \$1,660,460 for the month, and of \$1,795,101 for the twelve months. The portion of the circulation secured by the deposit of lawful money amounted to \$35,313,884, a decrease of \$1,410,058 for the month, and of \$19,348,296 for the twelve months ending October 31. Of the bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes \$10,244,000 consisted of Pacific Railroad 6 per cents, \$199,400 of the funded loan of 1891 4½ per cents, \$10,858,350 of the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, and \$21,648,100 of the funded loan of 1891 continued at 2 per cent.

Our committee recommend that cotton producers must bend their energies to reform the evil now existing. Clean cotton, dry cotton, careful ginning, bales covered and securely fastened at both ends and sides, with sample of each bale attached in cotton pocket, guaranteed by ginners, classified by experts, sold with the smallest amount of commissions to middlemen. And by all means holding back for monthly sales and delivery to meet the demands of manufacturers, all cotton not necessary to meet matured obligations, this to be sold and delivered under contract between producers and manufacturers.

Your committee recommend that an address be given to all interested parties embodying the foregoing suggestions and calling attention of the State legislature, cotton exchanges, and cotton shippers to the numerous frauds now perpetrated upon cotton producers. We suggest that all agricultural organizations and Alliances or other labor combines, cotton exchanges and all classes and callings be earnestly requested to consider the foregoing resolutions and urge their adoption and enforcement. We suggest a committee to report upon the propriety of bales of cotton to be reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds maximum.

We, the committee, ask to be allowed to amend his report in that the secretary of this convention have published in all paper friendly to the move, calling attention to the secretaries of organizations specified heretofore, asking that their alliances, clubs, or subordinate organizations adopt the policy as set forth and report to the secretary of this convention.

Names of committee: L. F. Livingston, Georgia; Smithie A. Gregg, South Carolina; D. L. Brown, Alabama; A. A. Sibley, South Carolina; John O. Waddell, Georgia.

Also resolved, That the president of this convention be authorized to call this or a similar convention at such time and place as in his judgment may be best for the interest of the cotton growers of the South.

Resolved, That the representation in this convention shall be double the representation that each State has in the lower house of Congress; the delegates to be appointed by the president of the various State agricultural societies and Alliances. That when delegates can not attend they shall be allowed to appoint their own alternates.

It will be a fatal error on the part of the two old parties if they accept the repulse of the People's party as evidence of the disintegration or weakening of the Alliance. Such speculations may be pleasant, but will not stand the test of future developments.

The election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people as demanded in the Ocala platform is growing in favor daily. The latest convert to that theory being Ex-Gov. Luce, of Michigan. The Washington Post says:

Ex-Gov. Luce, of Michigan, has come out as an advocate of the nomination by the Republican State convention of the Republican candidate for the United States Senatorship soon to become vacant. This action is not quite in the line of the precedent established by Gen. Palmer in his canvass for the Illinois Senatorship, but it has a similar motive; that is to bring the influence of the people to bear more directly than is now the case in the choice of candidates for the highest legislative position in the land. Gov. Luce's suggestion, like Gen. Palmer's action, is an evidence of the growing tendency to assimilate our political methods to those of a simpler Democracy than that which the framers of this government contemplated, for the mode as well as the history of its construction shows clearly enough that the object in view was not only to establish a government by the people, but also to guard against its misuse by them.

Resolved, That this convention urge cotton growers to be more careful in handling their cotton. Cotton should be gathered clean of trash, sand, or dust, ginned and kept dry until marketed.

Resolved again, That we demand a more simple and practical classification of cotton, giving not more than four grades and that by numbers, to wit, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Resolved again, That we urge cotton

producers to co-operate in the sale of cotton direct to spinners or manufacturers, recognizing the fact that enormous amounts of money are made by commission men, warehousemen, and exporters, under present methods.

Schurz, to urge upon Congress such modifications of the act of July 14, 1890, as will suspend the further purchase of silver, and any additional coinage of the same, until an international agreement is arrived at between the United States and other commercial nations of the world.

President Harrison was also petitioned to call the attention of Congress to the subject in his next message.

It is a new departure, and is a proposition that will provoke thought and discussion. It seems a middle ground. The ultra can come back to it, and the indifferent can go forward to it and occupy a common position which is at least an advance in the cause of temperance.

The objections that will be urged are principally of a political character, for example, that the manufacture and sale of liquor is not a government function.

In its favor it can be said it has had the test—more or less complete—of experiment in a country whose government does not differ materially in character from our own. The public monopoly of liquor manufacture and sales was established in Switzerland in 1851. A result has been that while the quality of liquor has improved, its consumption has decreased.

Under the law of Switzerland quite

a revenue results to the government, while under the proposition of the People's party the sale is at cost.

In the meantime the Alliance will "keep in the middle of the road," and fight to a finish the battle which has for its issue the question so pithily put by its president, "Shall the citizen or the dollar rule?"

"PATERNISM."

I have noticed for some time that the United States government, through its Agricultural Department, has been giving the "hayseeds" regular monthly lessons in South American geography, commerce, products, etc. True, the "hayseeds" need the information, and being over twenty-one years of age can not patronize the home industry of "free schools," but what I object to seriously is the "paternalism" of the thing. Moreover I do not see in the Constitution among the enumerated powers one transferring to the general government the right and duty to teach geography, etc., unless it comes under the "general welfare" clause. Now, whereunto will this grow?

Already this "paternal" spirit is manifesting itself in the Treasury Department, where an effort is now being made by means of educational circulars to prevent the fresh, unlettered "hayseed" from adopting erroneous financial or economical ideas. These agricultural circulars may have something to do with the "reciprocity scheme," because I notice they are informing the "hayseeds" that the great South American country is famishing for "bushels of wheat" and "pounds of pork," but don't "take much" manufactured products. But it may be (I don't know) that the writer is aware that this line of remarks will excite adverse criticism in some quarters, but truth will reassert itself as often as suppressed, and sometimes unluckily too late it receives final recognition.

The writer has always held, and still maintains, that no greater calamity could have befallen the South than an overwhelming tide of immigration, had it been precipitated upon her in the disorganized condition of her industries at the close of the war; simultaneous with the turning loose upon her of a domestic avalanche of ignorant suffrage. Happily, as the writer has always contended, and as he now believes the presence of the freedmen there prevented an overwhelming immigration of a population which could not have been employed, nor socially, nor politically assimilated by any of those States.

In an address on the industrial reconstruction of the new South delivered before the National Agricultural Congress, at Rochester, in

## APPLIED SCIENCE.

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.

EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEY,

Woodstock, Md.

THE INTERSTATE EXPOSITION AT RALEIGH.

Honored by an invitation from the management to be present at the Southern Interstate Exposition, now open at Raleigh on one of the farmer's days, and make an address on some subject connected with the progress of southern development, this writer greatly regrets his inability to

so arrange his affairs as to enable him to do so. During the late war he served much in the field with troops from North Carolina, and also saw much of them during his terms of service in various Confederate hospitals.

He believes that the people of that State are surpassed by no other people in the great qualities of courage, fortitude and generosity. They are characterized by an elegant simplicity and manly directness of manners and speech, which is delightful indeed in this age, in which such great and admirable traits are but too rare. The State of North Carolina is a great and a wonderful State. It possesses the finest climate and the most splendid scenery of any State east of the Rocky mountains. Its mineral resources are wonderfully varied and rich, and its agricultural capabilities equally varied and great.

Under the law of Switzerland quite a revenue results to the government, while under the proposition of the People's party the sale is at cost.

In the meantime the Alliance will "keep in the middle of the road," and fight to a finish the battle which has for its issue the question so pithily put by its president, "Shall the citizen or the dollar rule?"

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THE following dispatch will be understood by all who have watched the scheming designs of these who seek to demonetize silver again:

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of five, including ex-Mayor Dewitt and Carl

1879, the writer held this to be true, and further that in the presence of the negro, the South possessed an element of industrial strength no less than of political strength. The truth of these propositions ought now to be universally apparent. It is believed now that the influence of alien investments may become a source of industrial dependence and weakness, giving to aliens an influence over legislation which nothing can prevent them from fostering by means and methods corrupt and corrupting, claiming for their investments the fullest protection of law, they themselves will be responsible to no law, and subject to no authority; whereas they will use all means which can be employed to further such a purpose to procure legislation, exempting their investments from taxation, and imposing the weight of taxation they ought to bear upon the industries of the people, and especially upon agriculture. Says Mr. James M. Mason, a very able writer, in his report as tax commissioner of West Virginia: "This country is certainly richer than before it was discovered by white men, but the Indians are not better off." And he utters a wise warning against bartering away the most valuable resources of the State to non-residents and aliens, for "the value of a string of beads." He wisely protests against a policy which enables foreign capital to drain away their best resources without compensating advantage to the people of the South?

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State. No State, no nation, was ever yet truly prosperous while its agriculture, the nursing mother of its sciences and arts, its professions and its trades, declined, and was overshadowed by the occupations it nourishes. It is better that the mineral wealth of the South should continue to repose undisturbed in the bosom of the earth, where since creation's dawn it has reposed, than that alien investors should develop it only to be drained away for their enrichment with no compensating advantage to those States. It is not suggested that foreign or northern capital shall be excluded, or discriminated against, but that it shall be admitted to a share in the profits of development only on condition that it contributes a fair share to the support of the local institutions, which insure the security of investments, and maintain, and advance the local civilization. There is a great outcry about frightening away capital. But capital is not so easily frightened when there is a fat carcass to be plucked. All the stuff about a tax of a fraction of 1 percent

At the risk of being tedious we cannot forbear to take this opportunity to congratulate the South upon the fact that her people have been wise enough to make ample provision for local control of the intellectual development which shall secure recognition of the native talent and capacity which is to have future control of the industrial development which is in progress among them. The splendid educational results which have been achieved in every Southern State have attracted less attention than forming towns, and multiplying factories, increasing railroad mileage, and newly opened mines; but there is more potential industrial reconstruction stored up at such great schools as the Alabama Polytechnic and Tulane University than in ten thousand booms put together. Let not the glamor of material splendor shut out of view the great fact that true civilization, real prosperity, and enduring greatness are founded on manhood; and that industrial development can not advance beyond the mark set by the moral and intellectual development of the people.

## IRRIGATION IN KANSAS

the local civilization. There is a great outcry about frightening away capital. But capital is not so easily frightened when there is a fat carcass to be plucked. All the stuff about a tax of a fraction of 1 percent frightening away capital from investments which may yield 100 to 1,000 per cent is simple foolishness. The fact that several millions of capital are known to be frequently hazarded on the chances of a horse-race gives the lie direct to this clamor about the timidity of capital. Tens of millions every day depend on even slimmer chances of speculation over the boards of the national "gambling hell" in Wall street. If the people of the South would be wise let them see to it that their assessments include all taxable values at a uniform rate, and that every particular assessment is just and fair, and that the words exemption and class find no place in the phraseology of their tax laws. Let no silly clamor about "inquisitorial" methods prevent equal and just

that true civilization, real prosperity, and enduring greatness are founded on manhood; and that industrial development can not advance beyond the mark set by the moral and intellectual development of the people.

VIRGINIA'S FINANCES.

There is a very general interest in the hoped-for settlement of the financial problems which have so long and so sorely vexed the good people of Virginia. Now that the election is over, it is understood there will be at an early day a final meeting between the Virginians and the Olcott committee, when the matter will reach its final form and be given into the hands of the legislature. It is believed that the amount unofficially suggested as the greatest the State can pay is \$60,000 per annum less than the minimum of the bondholders. Hitherto it is said no definite amounts have been officially suggested on either side. There is, however, no doubt that \$2,000,000 at 3 per cent

num is practically the difference between the utmost the State's friends believe the State can pay, the least the bondholders can get they ought to receive. The practical question is, can a settlement be reached by splitting this difference? Will the State advance, can the State advance, \$30,000 per annum? Will the bondholders recede \$30,000 per annum to reach a settlement? It appears that to this simple question the Olcott committee have after great efforts reduced the Virginia question. That this delicate business has been managed by this committee with complete fidelity to great trust in the interests of both parties, and with very great tact and skill, there is no doubt whatever. No other committee undertaking negotiations for the settlement of this question ever owned or controlled a single bond. The Olcott committee has succeeded in pooling, stands prepared to deliver on settlement \$22,000,000 of bonds. Every well minded man everywhere will naturally hope that such a situation will not be dissolved and dissipated without a settlement. The situation does not admit of optimistic or of pessimistic extravagance of statement. It does not in the least degree detract from the assumption of a threatening attitude by either party. To approach the typical Virginian with a thing in the nature of a threat, even if implied, is a thing which no man who knows him will do. In fact, all his hair will turn the wrong way.

perish. It is in the power of any man who knows the particulars of them to give them publicity through the reform press. Moreover, the reform press will give the widest publicity to the errors of any member of Congress or Senator who furthers these schemes. It will be for their constituents to hold them accountable. Let the people see that those who represent these districts, when these great steals are contemplated, know the facts and then hold them to strict account for the performance of their duty. The ease with which the people have been in the habit of condoning the offenses of their servants in such cases is a stumbling block to reform in the matter of public dishonesty. So long as partisan considerations avail to stay the vengeance of outraged voters, so long will the reform press thunder in vain. So long as the dictum of a secret caucus may absolve a representative from a sworn duty and from personal pledges to his constituency, in consideration of which he received their votes, so long must the people expect to be betrayed and outraged and plundered by those whom they have honored and trusted. Turn on the light, brother. As a particular private speculation, irrigation may be a great success. Whether the government would now be justified in undertaking such work when the arable land, already under cultivation yield so great a surplus above what our people can purchase in their present impoverished condition is not a question, seeing that in

, and he will defy you to do your  
first, then and there. Whoever  
would drive one of these people will  
find him a first-class mule. He sim-  
ply will not submit to be driven and  
you can't drive him. We hope and  
believe that by persistence in the  
wise, temperate, just and conciliatory  
course, which has eminently character-  
ized the treatment of this most deli-  
cate question so far, a settlement can  
now be reached. If anything this  
writer could now do or say would  
contribute in the smallest degree to  
that end, he would feel that his life  
had not been in vain. Possibly it  
may be in his power to infuse into  
the minds of some of his friends in  
Virginia a portion of his hopefulness  
about the matter. What has now  
been said is based on information,  
the general accuracy of which may be  
lied upon.

any ordinary year the foreign  
markets fail to demand that surplus  
at prices covering the cost of produc-  
tion. Ninety-five per cent of all  
land owners who cultivate their  
lands as a means of living, are encroaching upon capital and running  
into debt. It is not a time when the  
government should levy taxes to irrigate more land, to increase the sur-  
plus which our own people are too  
poor to consume, and which foreigners  
will not buy unless at a price be-  
low the cost of production. No,  
brother, let the government first  
take out that fifth quarter out of its  
“honest dollar.” Let it reduce its  
revenues to the level of the neces-  
sities of good government economically  
and honestly administered. Let it  
first purge its statutes of “larcenous  
law,” and its administration of “burg-  
larious interpretation.” Let it get

# FARMERS ALLIANCE HISTORY AND AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

tion of this kind, they are not here except at the behest of some private interest to be furthered at public expense. It is of course to be expected that the members of Congress elected as reformers, whether Alliance men or not, will give these schemes publicity. They cannot survive the light of day. Conceived in inequity, brought forth in sin, they live only in darkness and secrecy. It is within the power of one good man in Congress to drag most of these schemes to the light and so cause them to

AGRICULTURAL DIGEST.

It is believed we shall be doing our readers no small service by a descriptive criticism of the above-named book, endeavoring to show that it is one of great interest and value to all who live by agriculture, or own or occupy country homes. It is no less of value to the general reader, and to the honest, earnest student of the greatest of sciences, the science of sociology, it is of especial value. It contains an authentic history of the Farmers Alliance and of all the eco-

nate movements of the great middle classes which constitute the principle social phenomena of the past twenty years in this country. This history is compiled from original documents and statements of participants in these great movements; makers of the history they have now reduced to writing. Not only then is this material of great and permanent value, but it is to a large extent material not to be found in any other publication, and which must soon have perished. No

of the masses, and believe that when the Democratic voters come to fully appreciate the great departure which their present leaders and the party have made from true Democratic principles, they will no longer respond to the demands of prating pretenders. On the subject of money and banks, which is to-day, and must continue to be until the present system is totally destroyed, Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, said:

## Double Dealing.

one who desires to understand these movements, or to know their true history, can do without this book. This work contains nothing which is unimportant, nothing which is inaccurate. We are aware that this is a statement which can be made of

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people to whom it belongs.

very few publications, but it is true of the one before us. The Agricultural Digest opens with the early history of agriculture of all nations of importance, and this compend brings together matter not to be found in any other one book. We are acquainted with matter curious, useful, and which is more interesting, at least to this writer, than any novel. The part relating to modern agricultural practice, including horticultural and pomological chapters, is selected and compiled with excellent indu-

On this all-important subject of banks issuing money, Thomas H. Benton said:

to be said of the home department, one of the best parts of the book. The general business information, with useful forms and tables, is of great value. As a book of reference for his own purposes, this writer would not exchange his copy for a set of the best encyclopædia he knows of. Finally the numerous illustrations are very excellent, including good likenesses of many of the ablest and best known leaders in this great movement for industrial and economic reform.

The government ought not to delegate this power if it could. It was too great a power to be trusted to any banking business whatever, or to any authority but the highest and most responsible which was known to our form of government. The government itself ceases to be independent, it ceases to be safe, when the national currency is at the will of a company. The government can undertake no great enterprise, neither of war nor peace, without the consent or co-operation of the bank. It cannot count its revenues six months ahead without referring to the action of the bank—its friendship or its enmity, its concurrence or its opposition. The

## Ancient and Modern Democracy

**Industrial Union, Lamar, Mo.**

Democracy to-day points, and justly too, with pride to the names of Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun and Benton as the great teachers of Democratic principles. Thousands of honest Democratic voters are kept in the party to-day solely by the belief that the Democracy is endeavoring to carry out the principles temptation is too great, the opportunity too easy to put up and down prices; to make and break fortunes, to bring the whole community on its knees to these Neptunes who preside over the flux and reflux of paper money. All property is at their mercy (!)—the price of real estate, of every growing crop, of every staple article in the market, is at their command. Stocks are their playthings, with which they gamble with as little or less morality than common gamblers.

**Old Andrew Jackson, the pride of Democracy, on the question of banks of issue said:**

If Congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money, it was given to them (the people) to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations.

A single quotation from Senator Bayard will suffice to show the position of modern Democracy on this question. In a speech in New York City in 1888, Mr. Bayard said:

might be proud. When, however, we contrast the leaders and the policy of the Democratic party of to-day with the grand and splendid names which a half century ago gave credit to that party, one is amazed that a people who hold in reverence the leaders of that era can be induced to follow such political charlatans as now lead the party. In this connection we submit the following extracts from the Democratic statesmen of days long gone by on the great City in 1850, Mr. Bayard said. I have seen it charged that the Democratic party were foes to the national banks, but I am at a loss to know the authority for this. The platforms contain no such suggestion and admit of no such construction, and it is very certain that for the second place on our ticket we have named Mr. Wm. English, of Indiana, one of the ablest financiers and best business men in the whole country, whose management of the affairs of a national bank of which he was president, was conspicuous for success. (This bank cleared 100 per cent per annum.)

days long gone by, on the great question of the issue of money and banks, and ask our Democratic readers to carefully compare it with the teachings of the modern mountebanks who are now in the lead. We have no shadow faith in the honesty

son, Benton, Randolph, and the Democracy of their day. The only nation now remaining, is how long will it take the honest Democratic party of to-day to learn the position of the party on this money question, so sure as the sun is the source of light, the masses will repudiate modern Democracy the moment they become acquainted with the facts.

may be gathered by the men who  
too poor to own land as freely as  
those who are more favorably sit-  
uated. It is plainly a plan in the  
interest of the farming community,  
benefits of which are neither re-  
cted to land owners nor to those  
who may at present be engaged in the  
business of farming, but may be shared  
the poor of our over-crowded cities  
they are willing to avail themselves  
the opportunity which it offers.  
The sub-treasury plan and theory of  
protection are both bitterly denounced  
Democrats as class legislation, and  
publicans, while upholding the  
theory of protection, nevertheless de-  
nounce the sub-treasury as class legis-  
lation. Aside from the fact that all  
legislation is class legislation, and  
it, therefore, this denunciation of

ss legislation partakes strongly of a hypocritical order, there is quite a difference between the "paternalistic" of the two theories. The theory protection is that our manufacturers being defended against foreign competition, and being thus enabled to charge more for their goods than they otherwise could, will divide the increase thus obtained among their workers, and that this will enable these workers to buy more freely of

the farmers' produce than they otherwise could, and these increased purchases will widen the farmers' home market. It will be seen at once that

arket." It will be seen at once that the weak point of this theory is in the fact that the "protection" must first pass through the hands of the manufacturers before the laborers can receive it. In the sub-treasury plan there is no intermediary between the poorest farmer and the government. There is no doubt that if all the enormous benefits which have come from protection had been equitably shared by the laborers in the manufacturing establishments, the farmers would have a better market than they now have. But the theory hasn't worked, simply because the "protection" must first be gathered by the manufacturers before it can be distributed to the workers. But the sub-treasury plan avoids the weak spot in protection and confers its favors directly upon a class that needs it and which, when it once receives it, will, by its increased ability to buy, create such a demand for all the products of labor as will necessarily advance the welfare of all laborers. Thus it will be seen that the sub-treasury is class legislation only in the sense that the wealth producers of the nation are a class distinct from the non-producers.

## Why Is It?

**Southern Alliance Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.**

Why is it that opposition to reform make use as a weapon malignity and false representations? Why not lay down some solid principles, some

platform and stand out boldly upon that and fight with whatever array of argument it can find based on truth. Why is it that they select the leaders of a party or a reform movement and placing them on the highest point of opposition, send missiles of all the false accusations and rumors that can be gathered from the parties which make it their business to damage public character and to manufacture false records to pander to popular favor or in the hope of reward by getting a finger into the pie of the capitalist exchequer, or to gain an entrance into favor, hoping for the appointment to public office. Self-aggrandizement of partisans as political

cal benefit, favor to the few instead of relief for the many. Why is it that self so often shakes the wavering balance? Is there no end to malignity, no voice that can cry out thus far, and no farther shalt thou go. Must its foul waters flood our land, sweeping over the purest and most patriotic with its maddening rush? No, the end is at hand, the dove has returned with the olive branch, and the green mountain of hope is in view.

#### The Condition of Silver.

Bradstreet's.

Several weeks ago the facts relating to the British Indian money markets and their relations to the commercial prices for bar silver in London and New York were set forth at length in these columns. The Indian markets were overstocked with silver last year, and this condition, being succeeded by an experience in that quarter of the general commercial disturbance, resulted in exceptionally lower rates of money throughout Great Britain's Indian dependency, and in an almost complete suspension of its power to absorb silver. As was then stated, these conditions, although responsible for the marked decline which since the first of the year has taken place in silver, were not of a character which would be likely to endure, and considering all the circumstances the presumption created was that within a comparatively short time a revived demand for and improvement in the prices of silver seemed to be more than probable. While of late there has been little revival of speculative activity in silver or in the commercial demand, nevertheless the past week has seen a noteworthy discussion of the subject inaugurated, the general tenor of which relates to the rapid reduction in the world's surplus supply of silver. Probably the most noticeable utterance of this kind was in the shape of an article published by the Berlin Borsen Zeitung, of which the following was cabled to the leading newspapers: "Receipts and exports remain about average for London, although India and the Straits Settlements took only £3,996,000, against £7,016,000 in 1890; but Japan took £990,000, Spain £1,712,000, and Portugal £452,000. Stocks in London have been reduced practically to nil, and since the beginning of the year the United States has lost through exports, consumption and government purchases in excess of production about £200,000 per month. The position in regard to India points to an early resumption of demand. No silver is on the way to India, against about 5,000,000 ounces last year. No silver has been bought by Indian banks for forward delivery, against large amounts thus contracted for last year. And while money is lower in India, the cash balances at head offices there have declined in the Bank of Bengal to 200 lacs from 343 lacs last year, and in the Bank of Bombay to 385 lacs from 485 lacs last year." These facts, it will be remembered, are confirmatory of those stated in our columns some time ago. It might be added that the exports of silver bullion which have been in progress from this country to Europe for the last few months have had a marked effect upon stock carried at New York against silver certificates outstanding, and which, as we have frequently remarked, is believed by those best acquainted with the subject to be the

only large accumulation of the white metal immediately available for commercial or speculative purposes. At present the stock held in the safe deposit vaults in the city of New York is only 3,860,000 ounces, against nearly 7,000,000 ounces in the early portion of the present year. This reduction in what may be termed the sole visible supply has been attended within the past month by the liquidation of a large accumulation of certificates held for speculative purposes, the purchases by the government under the silver act of 1890 and the steady outflow of silver exports being responsible for the marked reduction which has been made in the amount. At the same time reiterated remarks in regard to the existence of large stocks of silver in the hands of smelters and dealers are believed by those well informed on the subject to have no foundation. Smelters uniformly market their product as soon as it is produced, selling at the market price, while they purchase ores daily on the same basis. This equalizes the income and outgo, and it might also be said that the smelting interests of the country are not altogether favorable to movements which would increase the irregularity in prices for or permanently enhance the value of the raw material in which they work.

#### The Farmer Not In It.

Pittsburg (Kans.) Kansas.

Sub-treasury and loan accommodations for any high-toned, kid-gloved beggars who ask them, but when the farmer asks for similar treatment the loud-mouthed henchmen of the plutocratic favorites tell us in very emphatic tones that it would be unconstitutional for the government to loan money either with or without interest. And yet the government loans:

To national banks at 1 per cent.

To deposit banks at no per cent.

To Pacific railroads at no per cent.

To centennial expositions at no per cent.

To New Orleans exposition at no per cent.

To Chicago exposition at no per cent.

To whisky venders at no per cent.

To all these combinations the United States Government loans money.

The same class of fellows above mentioned cry out that the Government cannot establish warehouses and store products. And yet the Government has warehouses in which there is Silver bullion stored.

Gold bullion stored.

Banker's bonds stored.

Imported goods stored.

Exporter's goods stored.

Whisky stored.

Silver coin stored.

Gold coin stored.

These various things are stored by the United States Government as the property of favored individuals, free of any cost whatever, and distinguished leaders and lawyers of the two dominant parties have not yet questioned or even investigated the unconstitutionality of the law that authorizes the storage. The Supreme Court approves and who objects? That's it.

#### Let Them Come.

Alliance Advocate, Louisville, Tenn.

At its recent meeting the State Democratic executive committee decided to open up a campaign of education throughout the State, and to call upon

the old ex-congressmen to act as instructors. This is in line with the programme marked out by Wall street, that men already owned by the Shylocks, and who have been trained to do their bidding, must again enter the lists at their masters' bidding. Truly the leaders of Democracy are retrograding. What would be thought of teaching our army to use the javelin, as spear and bow and arrow in place of modern appliances of war? Send out these old barnacles to teach the people of Tennessee, and see how soon their shriveled remains will be shattered by contact with the rising generation of men who will think and act for themselves. Send them out and let the people see under the strong light of truth and intelligence what hideous shapes and decrepit frauds they have nourished in bygone days, that they may understand whence comes the blight that has wrecked our State. Array them in purple and fine linen, and send them among the farmers to do battle for the tottering hierarchy that parades as the Democratic party, that with their defeat shall expire the last hold of that rotten and corrupt ring upon the people, while freed from the tentacles of fraud and corruption that now strangles every honest effort to free itself, the pure, new democracy will come to the front as the champion of the people, and obliterate from the records the foul wrongs perpetrated by reckless demagogues in the name of the old Democratic party.

Such a reformation must be worked out in the Democratic party of Tennessee or a third party is inevitable. The people are aroused as never before, and the attempt to lull them into quiet by sending among them men as teachers whose doctrines they repudiated years ago at the polls, can not fail to bring the contest between the people and the self-styled, self-appointed leaders of Tennessee Democracy to a speedy termination. Let them come!

#### The Abolition of Banks of Issue.

Labor Review, Gladbrook, Iowa.

The first and most important demand of the Farmers Alliance is the abolition of national banks. These institutions, which regulate the amount of the circulating medium, regulate the price of every article of commerce and the price of labor, their interests have been looked after with great solicitude by a paternal government.

They have formed a kind of trust called a syndicate, to regulate with the aid of government the minting of silver and the amount of paper circulation.

The power of money to oppress the many, when controlled by the few, is the surest in its results and worse in its effects than war, famine or pestilence, for it produces all these calamities in their worst form. Its work is done secretly, by an unseen hand and is made to appear as the hand of Providence. John C. Calhoun drew a true picture of the effects of money when in control of the few in these words:

Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals, and they, by expanding and contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression and selling when at the greatest elevation may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places its power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few.

#### Bonds or Wealth, Which.

People's Advocate, Anderson, S. C.

That there is a change necessary in our financial system, and that there is urgent necessity for an increase in the amount of currency in circulation, seems to be admitted by all classes, by private citizens as well as by public officers, by the press and people, and by many of our senators and representatives in Congress. But just here the point of divergence begins, as to the means by which the desired end shall be accomplished. Senator Butler, in his speech at Prosperity and Batesburg, dwelt strongly upon the idea of removing the 10 per cent

We are now experiencing the evil effects of the combination, the contracting policy adopted by the banking syndicate; they command the whole property of the community, and even the government is compelled to do its bidding. Their contracting policy has reduced the industries of the country to a very low ebb—but few enterprises are paying profits; money is made so scarce and dear that it is more profitable to put it at interest, or even to hoard it for a further rise, than to invest it in legitimate enterprises. Chauncy M. Dewey tells us what power these banking institutions possess, and how well they are prepared to use it in these words:

Fifty men in this United States have it in their power by reason of the wealth they control to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade can be blocked and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty men can control the circulation of the currency and create a panic whenever they will.

There is no question but they have this power, and we may expect them to use, whenever they think it to their advantage. The government granted them this great power without receiving any compensation; a power too great to be under the control of any combination but the government, and even the government, if it is instituted for the good to the greatest number, has no right to give it away to corporations, to be used as an engine of oppression. Gen. John A. Logan said the panic of '73 was attributable to the scarcity of money, and not to the kind of money. The panic of '73 was created in order to produce bankruptcies and gather from the wrecks. United States Senator Bowen said:

Under one Secretary of the Treasury the volume of currency was reduced from two billion dollars down to seven hundred million.

Under this same secretary, and in consequence of his reducing the currency, the industries of the country were reduced in exact proportion, laborers were being constantly thrown out of employment, tramps became numerous, bankruptcies multiplied, and still the rascality of destroying the people's money went on with increasing vigor. Senator Plumb said:

For thirty years the whole legislation has been in the interest of the bondholder and money lender.

And it still continues. When theirs is the only interest looked after by a paternal government, all other interests suffer. When Wall street cries for money the Secretary of the Treasury hastens to their relief, but when the farmers ask for the same favors to save their homes from the money lenders, their cry is not heard; they are given to understand that such proceedings are paternal and unconstitutional.

Bonds or Wealth, Which.

People's Advocate, Anderson, S. C.

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#### THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

##### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The People's Journal (Anderson Ind.) says:

Loan the government's money to the bankers, but withhold it from the farmers, is the cry of money speculators; and it is the cry of all the politicians in both old parties.

The Independent (Tarkio, Mo.) says:

While it is generally conceded that the Independent or People's party in Atchison county is in good fighting trim and gaining grounds every day, yet it might not be a bad idea to reorganize on the plan laid down by the chairman of the State committee. To that end we would advise the calling of a great mass convention some time in November, for the purpose of reorganization, and would recommend the appointment of at least three committeemen from each township, and the re-election of a new county chairman, secretary, treasurer, etc. At the time of such mass convention, let a speaker or two of national reputation be secured to arouse enthusiasm and help along the good work. What is here said for Atchison county, will apply to every other county in the district and State.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

Democracy, to the machine politician, simply means office. The people are not particularly interested in what individual shall hold office, but they are interested and concerned about what policy that officer shall pursue. They ask and demand relief from their burdens, and they want men in office in accordance with that purpose. That is true democracy—a party of the people and for the people, and not a party of politicians for office, and the advancement of the interests of office holders. This matter ought to be understood and acted upon by every voter with the interest of his country at heart.

The Cotton Plant (Orangeburg, S. C.) says:

Why should not the farmer take a hand in politics? Stop and think about this; and then ask who it is that would keep him out of politics? In nine cases out of ten it is the class of people who hitherto have been most active in politics and who have enjoyed a monopoly of the business so long that they begin to look upon it as their special property. Be easy, gentlemen, and if you can't be easy, as easy as you can—the farmer is in politics, and he is in it to stay. All the little spiteful flings and patronizing advice you give only confirms him in his determination to stay.

The Alliance Watchman (Marshall, Mo.) says:

The trouble with so many opposers of the sub-treasury bill is that they argue against it, bringing the present existing conditions against its provisions to crush and demolish. The fact is that when the provisions of the bill are law, and the other demands, which are its under-pinnings, are law, present conditions will not exist, and you can not urge the power of speculation, national banks and foreign financiers against the measure, when to exist it must first do away with those con-

ditions and provides for it. The Alliance diagnoses these hurtful influences, and kills them with the remedy, thereby saving producer and consumer from their grasp.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

Col. Herbert has made several speeches in his district within the last month, but in none of them did he defend his action

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Money in Cabbage and Celery,

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillingshast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold, to any grower who has never read it.

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in confirming title to 235,000 acres of land to a railroad corporation, by an amendment to the land forfeiture bill, when that corporation did not even claim that they were entitled to them. Maj. W. C. Oates has also been ominously silent on the same subject. The people understand the matter, however, but would prefer a little light from them on this dark piece of business to so much gibberish about their ideas of the principles of democracy.

The Rector (Ark.) Star says:

They (meaning the white people of Mississippi) have given the patrimonial, unconstitutional, and undemocratic scheme known as the sub-treasury delusion a black eye, and the Appeal-Avalanche congratulates them on their success.—Appeal-Avalanche.

The sub-treasury plan is not a scheme,

nor is it known as a delusion. The contest in Mississippi does not prove the strength or weakness of the sub-treasury in the least. The new constitution cuts thousands of negroes out of voting at all, and the white people who are intelligent enough to read and understand the constitution were scared out of voting for Barksdale by the delusion of negro supremacy. There never was a greater hallucination than this negro supremacy cry. All who watched the Mississippi contest as closely as we did must admit that the opposers of Barksdale depended upon the yell of black domination to switch the intelligent white people from an honest investigation into the merits of the sub-treasury plan. Negro supremacy was made the shibboleth of the Georgia adherents, and its perennial ring was heard from every Democratic orator in the State, telling the people the success of the Alliance meant "nigger rule." Take the race question out of the South, end a tidal wave of victory for the sub-treasury plan of supplying the people with a circulating medium, would pass over the entire South land, followed by an inundation of prosperity that would gladden the heart of every citizen.

The Farm Record (Ava, Mo.) says:

It is a fact that the Republicans and Democrats are fusing on local tickets in Kansas this fall. Their excuse is that the Alliance movement is a heresy whose object is to destroy the great fixed institutions of the government. Well, let them join. The sooner the allies of the money power get together the sooner the honest men with strong prejudices will see the true situation and fall into line to battle for the cause of the people.

The Kentucky Farmer (Louisville) says:

The sub-treasury plan favors the loaning of money by the government to the people upon equally good if not better security on as favorable terms as it is now loaned to the banks. If there is anything wrong in this our pro-monopoly friends would oblige by pointing out wherein the wrong lies.

The Caucasian (Clinton, N. C.) says:

When the farmers and other wealth-producers began to complain of the low and falling prices of the products of their labor and to suspect that it was due to a contracted currency, the money power through its subsidized papers began and has since been repeating the statement that the law of supply and demand alone controlled prices. The time was when the farmer would swallow this, but now he is thinking for himself and knows that the law of supply and demand regulates prices only when the volume of money in circulation is controlled by the same law.

The Brookhaven (Miss.) Leader says: The man who could attend the county Alliance meetings all over this State and see the large number of representative, substantial farmers who compose them, look into their earnest, resolute faces and hear their intelligent discussions of political and financial questions, and then say the sub-treasury is a dead issue and the Alliance done for as a political factor, might not be as big a fool as Thompson's colt, but it wouldn't be worth splitting hairs arguing that he wasn't.

The Alliance Leader (Belmont, N. Y.) has two illustrative notes:

In Chautauqua county there is a whole district that is entirely abandoned, not a solitary individual left; even the grass on the farms has not been cut, and that within twenty-five miles of Jamestown, one of the best inland markets in the State. Oh, no; there is nothing wrong in a system

that builds up the cities and villages at the expense of the country—a system that breeds a lot of weak-kneed, shallow-brained, spindled dudges in the place of the sturdy yeomanry of other days. \*

\* Seventeen years ago Christopher Crandall owned two acres of land on Phillips Creek, and at that time he was offered \$35 per acre for it, but refused to sell it at that price. In an evil moment he hired \$700, hard times came on, and the worry, work, and strain upon him drove him into an insane asylum. His family broke up and scattered. Last week his farm was sold to satisfy the mortgage, which had now reached over \$1,200. After a quarter of a century of labor and improvement upon this home, it has, under the present robber system, depreciated over one-half in value; it sold for \$14.25 per acre. Oh, no; there is nothing wrong with the times.

The Tennessee Methodist (Nashville)

says:

Our Louisiana brethren had better look sharp in their conflict with the Louisiana lottery. There is danger of the lottery becoming a question of State policy.

The Farmers' Light (Harlem, Ga.) says: The subsidized press and moss-back politicians want to know why the Alliance does not talk more farming and less politics. The reason is very apparent. What is the use of talking farming when it costs 10 cents to raise cotton, and "the power of money to oppress" takes it from them at 7 cents.

The Alliance Gazette (Hutchinson, Kan.) sticks to it:

We uncompromisingly adhere to the opinion that a man or a woman who works twelve hours a day for six days in the week is entitled to good living—not a bare sustenance, but a good living. Not only the necessities of life, but its luxuries as well. When such is not the case something is wrong, and the people should know no rest till the wrong is righted.

The Tribune (Eldorado, Mo.) says:

The coming better times with good crops and good prices has caused a lull in the Alliance agitation. Farmers are beginning to find out that they can make more money by looking after their crops than by devoting their whole time to class legislation.—Bates county Democrat.

The country has this year raised one of its best crops, taken all through; the demand for all farm products is good, the farmer can sell at some price anything he has to spare, generally so low that practically it amounts to giving it away, certainly in no case does he get enough to leave him a profit for his labor. The result is that there is no "jill in the Alliance agitation," at least not in States where there are elections pending. If you think so, read the reports from Kansas, Ohio, and Iowa, States having as good crops as Missouri. Farmers have as yet, devoted no "time to class legislation" in their interest.

The Alliance Echo (Kansas City, Mo.) says:

If all men were honest, intelligent, and true to themselves, the teaching of the golden rule would be ignored by none. No man could be found who for selfish ends would oppress or over-reach a weaker brother. No advantage would be taken of ignorance or misfortune, but the witness would give freely of his wis-

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own secret and safe as possible.

dom, the strongest would use his strength to help, and not to hinder those about him, and such thing as intolerance of the opinions of others would be unknown. Could we always live toward others as we would have them live toward us what a powerful influence we could yield! Corruption, dishonesty in the individual, and governmental abuses of all kinds, would vanish as by magic, and government by the people would attain its highest excellence.

The People's Journal (Anderson, Ind.)

Says:

The backbone of the platform of the Farmers' Alliance is the sub-treasury. The Alliance man who does not believe in the sub-treasury does not believe it necessary to increase the volume of money. The sub-treasury boiled down into a sentence means that the volume of money is to be increased, and the agriculturist is to be given the privilege to draw upon his products for an amount sufficient to carry him until he gets ready to sell.

The Rice Eagle (Lyons, Kan.) says:

The Topeka Capital says Senator Plumb is making the strongest campaign he has ever made in Kansas. Which is to say that he is now declaring on the stump, that what he said in the Senate in an official capacity, was a lie. The party whip has a cruel snapper, as Senator Plumb can no doubt testify, or he would never stuff himself as he is now doing.

The People's Tribune (Prescott, Ark.)

says:

If for no other reason, the one simple fact that the sub-treasury and land loan plans offer an escape for the people from the power of the banks, ought to immortalize them and silence all objections. In the cities, large hotels, many stories high, have an iron ladder reaching from every window down the side of the building to the ground. Why is this? It is a way to escape, prepared for an emergency. Should the house get on fire, and the way to the elevators and stairways be cut off by the flames, the unfortunate occupant could descend on the outside of his windows. And although perhaps the house may stand for a hundred years, and the ladders never be used or needed, yet prudence and wisdom have placed them there as safeguards for an emergency. So with the sub-treasury. The banks to-day have such an alarming control over the currency, that by concert of action they can in less than a year reduce the volume of money so much that if the amount left outstanding was equally divided, there would not be enough left to pay the pole tax of the people. There is at present no remedy for this emergency, and no escape for the people. If, however, the sub-treasury was a law, there would be an escape for the people independent of the banks. This is only one of many advantages of the sub-treasury, but this one alone is sufficient to silence all objections.

The Illinois Alliance (Springfield, Ill.)

says:

The man who is overburdened with the idea of his own importance to the Alliance movement should reflect that other great and important men have lived and passed away, and the world still wags on.

The Liberty Bell (Sioux City, Iowa)

says:

Money-loaning institutions, without exception, are our enemies. The business exploiter and gambler, the party leader and chronic officeholder, would all rejoice at our fall, and finally the great mass of the people of all occupations who refuse or neglect to think for themselves but drift along in the current of party politics. The education and conversion of this great class is the only hope of the Alliance. All the others must be met in the open field and fought to a finish. It is idle to waste time parleying with the forces that emanate from the great parties. They must be defeated at the ballot box. They will listen to nothing else.

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Don't you know where there is no competition prices are high?

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Don't you know what it will result in if this combination should be able to get complete control of the market?

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is the best in the market. Ask your merchant for it. Try it, and you will say it is the best axe you ever used.

Remember, when you buy our KELLY PERFECT AXE you are opposing big combinations and helping to keep up competition.

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One copy of the Economist Handbook, which no Alliance man should be without; or, one copy of Dunning's Philosophy of Price, the best authority on the subject; or, one copy of Our Republican Monarchy, by Venier Voldo—this is a sterling book.

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DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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**THE ALLIANCE AND PEOPLE'S PARTY.**

Because the People's party did not win at the recent election the Alliance is going to pieces. This is the logic of the old party organs all over the country. This is done to discourage and dishearten members of the Alliance and win them back to their old party allegiance. To some extent this sort of misconception is having its effect, but as a rule it does no harm.

The Alliance and the People's party are two separate and distinct organizations and will always remain so, despite the efforts of the partisan press to force them together. While the result of the late contest has not been satisfactory to the People's party, and a great share of the Alliance membership, the Alliance as an order has received no injury, but will receive a positive benefit.

The New York World warns the Democracy of the Socialistic features of the Alliance, while "The People," the leading Socialistic paper in the country is abusing the Alliance because it has no Socialistic tendencies.

"PUBLIC OPINION," a weekly made up of other people's opinions, and is supposed to give both sides of all questions, seems to have fallen into the habit of the subsidized press, and in its last issue gave but one side of the Alliance. Plutocracy can not conceal itself even in a paper made up second hand.

At a mass meeting of 20,000 workingmen held at Dammen, Norway, resolutions were passed, demanding that the government should buy the land of the country, distribute it among the laborers and advance them the money necessary to work it.

Mrs. Portia, of Census fame, says he has been offered \$10,000 salary to resign from the position he now holds, and help boom a land company in Tennessee. He has declined the offer, and will remain with the Bureau. This sounds all very nice, but, when it is known that he is now president of the company which has

made the alleged offer, and can do the booming much better and more effective from the Census office, the matter assumes a different aspect. Fat frying seems to be the order all along the line.

organ has no membership in the State, consequently its reported destruction must be an error. In Kansas, under the name of the People's party, the Alliance made a very moderate stand. It simply let the election almost go by default and sent its best workers into other States. The Democrats joined with the Republicans in order to gain a few offices, and voted solidly against the People's ticket. In the election of 1890, at least 30,000 men outside the Alliance but in sympathy with it, or if not in sympathy favored it in preference to the Republican party, voted with the Alliance. This year a large portion of that vote was lost through the fusion of the old parties. This of course lessened the gross vote, but has not disturbed the Alliance. The largest delegation at Indianapolis will be from Kansas, and the per capita dues disclose an increase in membership during the past year. This is not all. When the correct returns are in the Alliance vote in Kansas this year will show a good round per cent greater than that of 1890. If there is any consolation in this state of the country, it is that the press is being manipulated in regard to this question. He will find a sudden revival of war incidents and reminiscences, and a vast number of varied stories founded upon the late war. The patent portions of all weekly papers contain more or less of this kind of literature, which is being furnished as a part of the scheme.

In our reading columns this week you will find the beginning of a series of thrilling sketches describing many of the scenes and incidents, and the deeds of daring, suffering and bravery experienced during the lamented struggle between the States from '61 to '65, in which the boys of both the blue and the gray figured conspicuously. These sketches will be continued, and will no doubt thrill the souls of many of those participants in the memorable struggles of those eventful days, and bring back recollections long buried in the recesses of the mind. No one can add to the glory of the men who fought for Union and freedom, nor can a star be made to glitter more in the crown of glory won on the fields of carnage by those fighting for the "Lost Cause" they believed was right. They endured hardships and suffered as no one living since the sad events can conceive of, and their names will still live in the memory of all true Southerners.

The editors who print these sketches and stories are as a rule not in the scheme, but are simply following out what appears to them to be the fashion of the times. This fashion is started by the daily subsidized press, and has the appearance of the usual matter with which some portions of their issues are filled. Its continuance in their weekly editions creates an idea among the country papers that it is just the proper thing, and as a result reprints are made, and the education

toward a return of the "bloody shirt" is inaugurated. Cautiously and insidiously began, it spreads throughout the entire press and does the work of the schemers and plotters in a most effective manner. It does not stop with the papers, but is being advocated by the politicians of both parties in their speeches and writings. Even the stage is being utilized to this end, and numerous plays are nightly given founded upon incidents of the late war. One, a most disgusting performance entitled "Abraham Lincoln," in which the ghastly tragedy of that unfortunate event is attempted to be portrayed. All this is a part of a deep laid plan to arouse once more the demon of sectionalism, that the politician may continue to ply his nefarious calling.

The political leaders of the present would stop at nothing to perpetuate their reign. They would turn ghouls and tear open the graves of the brave men who went to their death, and exhibit their ghastly wounds for the purpose of stirring up strife and contention among the people that would insure their continuance in power. They would feed their children and others of the rising generation with the doctrine of hate, that sectionalism might continue and their reign of plunder and oppression be made secure. Let the Alliance be warned in time, and rebuke vigorously and emphatically all attempts in this direction, and insist that the doctrine of peace and good will, kindness and toleration shall be taught the people. That the children of to-day shall be taught the blessings of peace, and the rewards which wait upon a united, contented and intelligent people. Let them grow up in the belief that this is one country, one people, and with one object, "the greatest possible good to the entire nation." Then will the politician cease to curse community, the oppressor lose his opportunity, and the demands of the people will become the law of the land.

#### WHO WILL BE SPEAKER.

The struggle for speakership is now going on with increasing vigor. There are numerous candidates for the place, as is usual under similar conditions. Messrs. Mills, Springer and Crisp seem to be the regular candidates, and each is doing what he can for himself. Mills has undoubtedly made a trade with New England on the question of free coinage, while Crisp and Springer have indulged in no such schemes. Mr. Bynum imagines he is in the race also, and is giving his attention to the matter. Mr. McMillan, yearning after a chairmanship of a prominent committee, has also taken the field. His candidacy will harm no one, as his unfitness for the position is a matter of record. Last, but from the blast of trumpets, not least, comes Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, who, wanting

the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, shies his castor into the Speakership arena. Mr. Hatch claims the Alliance vote in the House, but upon what grounds no one has been able to ascertain. Neither he or his State has shown the Alliance any favors, but to the contrary have trained with its bitterest enemies. If rumor is correct, Mr. Hatch has already selected his clerk for the Committee on Agriculture. Such being the case he is not a candidate for speaker to any great extent. A Speaker unpledged to Wall street would be desirable, but under the particular stress of the Democratic party for campaign funds for next year it will no doubt be impossible to select such a man.

#### HISTORICAL FAMINES.

The Russian famine now prevailing has drawn public attention to other terrible disasters of this kind. Famines were formerly much more common than during the last half century, and many notable calamities of this nature are mentioned by historians. Not including the seven years famine in Egypt mentioned in the Old Testament, the first great famine noted in history was in Italy, B. C. 436. Thousands of persons, driven mad by want, threw themselves into the sea and rivers to escape from further suffering. In A. D. 42, there was a great famine in Egypt, and another in Rome and the vicinity in A. D. 262. In 272, famine prevailed over the British Islands, and people ate grass, roots and the bark of trees; thousands died in Scotland from privation in A. D. 306, and over 40,000 persons perished in Britain four years later. In A. D. 450 famine prevailed all over the south of Europe, raging worse in Italy, where parents ate their children, and in 739 England, Scotland and Wales were again ravaged; also in 823, when thousands starved, and in 954, when the crops failed for four successive years. In 1016, an awful famine raged throughout all Europe, and again from 1193 to 1195, when crop failures caused terrible suffering. In England and France the people ate the flesh of dogs and cats, and many cases of cannibalism were recorded. There were famines in England in 1251, 1315, 1336, 1348 and 1565, and general distress prevailed also in both England and France in 1693, 1748, 1786 and 1795. The great Irish famines of 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831 and 1846 were in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, and no doubt in each thousands of persons starved to death. European calamities of this kind, however, dwindle into insignificance when compared with the colossal dimensions of a famine in the crowded countries of Asia. In 1837 over 800,000 human beings starved to death in Northwest India, and in 1860 another famine carried off 500,000. In 1865 1,000,000 people were supposed

to have starved in Bengal and Orissa, and in 1868 the death roll from famine in Rajpootana exceeded 1,500,000. Even as late as 1877, about 500,000 perished in Bombay, Madras and Mysore. The worst calamity of this kind ever recorded took place in the years 1877 and 1878 in China. Complete crop failures took place in all the northern provinces, and the number of those who perished from want of food was estimated at 9,500,000. As the internal communications of a country are improved, the danger of wholesale starvation is much lessened. It is not likely that, save in Russia, Persia and China, there will again be such dreadful loss of life as has been experienced from the failure of the crops.

**THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1892.**

Here is a table which the whole country will soon begin to study with great interest. It shows the make up by States of the electoral college in 1892. The total membership under the new apportionment is increased from 401 to 444. The people do not vote direct for President, but he is elected by the States. The different parties nominate electors, being as many as the senators and representatives in Congress. The elector representing the party having the largest number of votes in the State, meets in what is called the electoral college, and casts the number of votes for President and Vice-President which their State is entitled to. It is customary for these electors to cast a solid vote for the nominees of their party, but there is no law compelling them to do so. If so disposed, each elector might vote for any person, but this is not likely to occur. To be elected President, a man must receive 223 votes, a full majority of the total. If no one receives that number, the election is thrown into the present House of Representatives:

Alabama .....	11	Nebraska .....	4
Arkansas .....	8	Nevada .....	6
California .....	9	New Hampshire .....	1
Colorado .....	4	New Jersey .....	13
Connecticut .....	6	New York .....	33
Delaware .....	3	North Carolina .....	10
Florida .....	4	North Dakota .....	3
Georgia .....	13	Ohio .....	24
Idaho .....	3	Oregon .....	2
Illinois .....	24	Pennsylvania .....	39
Indiana .....	15	Rhode Island .....	8
Iowa .....	13	South Carolina .....	4
Kansas .....	10	South Dakota .....	2
Kentucky .....	13	Tennessee .....	14
Louisiana .....	8	Texas .....	14
Maine .....	6	Vermont .....	5
Maryland .....	8	Virginia .....	11
Massachusetts .....	15	Washington .....	4
Michigan .....	14	West Virginia .....	6
Minnesota .....	9	Wisconsin .....	12
Mississippi .....	9	Wyoming .....	3
Missouri .....	17	Total .....	444

#### DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

The following is taken from the New York World:

The decay of the People's party, otherwise known as the Farmers' Alliance, threatens to be as rapid as its growth. In Kansas both the old parties combined against it in the election of district judges last Tuesday. In Nebraska, though the Democratic ticket was withdrawn in favor of the People's party nominee for supreme court judge, the

Republicans carried the State because of the refusal of Democratic voters to follow their leaders into the Alliance camp. It sounds strange to hear of a fusion between Democrats and Republicans in a State like Kansas to defeat the third party, from whose success Republicans have been the chief sufferers. Neither in Kansas nor Nebraska can the Democrats hope for some years to come to break down Republican supremacy, save by the aid of seceders from the dominant party. But the results of endorsing the independent ticket in Nebraska seem to justify the method pursued in Kansas. In the latter State, the Democrats have gained at least two of the ten district judges; in the former the Republicans are a little stronger than they were before from the demonstration given of their ability to defeat the combined opposition, and the Democratic organization is weaker from its failure to keep the adhesion of its own voters. The growth of Democracy in the West and Northwest can evidently be best promoted by fidelity to Democratic principles. These can have no affinity with the Socialistic paternalism of the Alliance platform, and Democratic voters are plainly disinclined to forswear their political convictions even for the benefit of their party.

From this it would appear that any combination is proper in the judgment of the Democratic leaders that will defeat and destroy the present effort for reform. To join issue with an enemy of thirty years standing, whose methods, integrity and purposes have been denounced upon all occasions, is, under present conditions, pure Democracy. To aid and assist the Republican party to continue in power seems to be at the present time correct Jeffersonian Democracy. The moral degradation of a party that would stoop to such methods is only equaled by its hunger and thirst for office. The spectacle such a course presents to such as consider political action a duty incident to good citizenship ought to be sufficient to drive the honest and well meaning from both parties. It is an example that should convince the most skeptical that the only real difference between the leaders of the old parties is that one is in while the other is out of office.

#### THE MONEY MARKET.

The progress of the New York loan market toward ease has been interrupted by the disturbance at Boston, due to the failure of the Maverick Bank, and the consequent efforts of New England institutions to strengthen themselves. Several large balances with New York banks were called in, and the movement of funds by express to Boston during the week is known to have amounted to about \$4,000,000. This, in spite of the receipt of about \$1,300,000 in gold from Europe, naturally created some disturbance, although the advance of call loan rates on Wednesday last to 15 per cent may be regarded as mainly manipulated. Bankers' balances on that and the succeeding day loaned at 8 and 10 per cent, although the nominal rate was apparently 6 per cent, at which figures renewals were made. The disturbance, in fact, seems to be quieting down, and though under the circumstances a somewhat unfavorable bank statement must be expected to-day, a return to easy conditions is considered probable.

The above, taken from Bradstreet's, shows that the failure of one bank can send the rate of interest to 15 per cent, and also teaches the absolute necessity of more money, and a safer banking system. That the national banking system is rotten to the core is being clearly proven by the numer-

ous failures that are taking place on every hand. The Controller of Currency seems to have no power to ascertain the true condition of the banks, and in consequence the most flagrant frauds are being committed.

#### JERRY SIMPSON IN NEW ORLEANS.

Brother Simpson has recently visited Alabama and Louisiana and received an ovation wherever he spoke. At Montgomery his audience numbered fully 15,000. At New Orleans he was welcomed by a large and enthusiastic meeting. A synopsis of his speech as quoted in the daily Picayune, is given below:

The sockless orator was presented to the audience by Mr. T. A. Curtin, who reminded his hearers that the distinguished gentleman was a Representative in Congress from the Seventh district of the State of Kansas. "He is," he continued, "a representative farmer. The sentiments which he advocates are applauded throughout the length and breadth of this glorious land. His appearance here to-night is an indication that in the South sectional prejudices will no longer be allowed to stand in the way of the general good."

Mr. Simpson took the flattery in good part, and turned to the assembly at its close with a very perceptible wink. "It was," said he, "a pleasant duty for him to address a meeting of the faithful in New Orleans."

He had visited the city once before, many years ago, and the memory of his stay had always lingered with him as a precious souvenir. Since then he had traveled far and wide, welcomed everywhere with sympathy and kindness. His return to the city added another to a long list of pleasant experiences.

This was by way of introduction, the sockless statesman explained, and was intended merely to warm him up to the task before him. The Alliance, he went on to say, has recently done a great deal toward healing up the sores which the days of '61 engendered. In this respect the new party had achieved enough to hand it down to remotest posterity as a beneficial element in national politics. The agriculturists of the West were in sympathy with those of the South. The interests of the two sections were largely in common. He trusted that each day would unite them more and more, until the two were consolidated into one, forever invisible.

The third party movement, he continued, was destined to replace the two hitherto in existence. He himself did not belong to it; in fact, he belonged to no organization upon earth. Those to which he was supposed to belong pertained to him, and the Alliance was one of them. It had been founded to meet new issues which no other could contend with.

In Kansas the farmer had been used by politicians as voting machines, which a word set in motion and another reduced to inaction. He prophesied that the ward bosses would utilize the people of Louisiana for the same noble purposes, unless the Alliance preventive was applied.

He did not wish to talk as a politician or to be understood as doing so. He had had all he wanted of politics in his native State, when the farmer carried a torchlight in a street parade and wore a corn-sack patch in the seat of hair trousers. He came before the populace as one who cherished the welfare of the people at his heart, and wanted to discuss the questions of the day as such a one should.

The financial condition of the republic was just now in a phase of peculiar and bewildering embarrassment. Wealth was plenty, yet the people were poor. Everywhere more wealth is produced than can be expended, yet the laboring classes groan beneath the burdens of taxation.

The statesmen of the future will be the man who can cope with and solve these issues, and the party which would benefit the land must endeavor to accomplish the same ends. He believed that the Alliance filled the latter requirements about as well as it was possible for any to do.

Everyone who has read history knows

that there has always existed a class which obeyed the injunction to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, by letting someone else do the sweating. In the middle ages robber barons built their castles upon impregnable crags, whence they preyed upon the tillers of the soil. These gentry exist to-day, though in a less obvious state. They are now confined to monopolistic corporations or the halls of the legislature. But the methods which they employ, and the results that they achieve are not less effectual and not less nefarious. They had the whole country under control and exacted tribute from every person. The riches of the republic were being rapidly garnered into the coffers of this oppressive class. To eliminate them was necessary for the future prosperity of the country.

Jefferson had said it, and the Alliance said it, that a privileged class was a dangerous class. Progress awakened new issues. Locomotives have replaced the stage coach, and coined money is employed where barter was formerly relied upon as a medium for exchange. The people must have access to all facilities to live the large life of free men. The Alliance means that every child shall begin the race of equal chance from precisely the same point and under precisely the same conditions. It was devoted to the cause of iconoclasm. It would destroy what it could not reform. Where the usages of centuries had consecrated inequality, those usages must be sacrificed.

Of course, everyone could not be rich. He wished they could. It would be so pleasant for the poor. [Laughter and applause.] But there ought not to be any paupers. Under the just and equitable distribution of the public wealth, and the wise administration of the law, there would be none, and there should be none.

The unsoaked diplomat addressed himself to the financial aspects of the situation with great enthusiasm. The tones of his voice, which are at all times melodious, rose frequently to a clear and piercing pitch that had in it a wonderful attraction. With glowing words he pictured the need of the nation for the system of finance advocated by the third party.

"The old idea of barter and trade seems not yet to have passed away," he cried. "The impression prevails that money must have a commodity value. Its standard was once made of silver and gold. Now it is gold. Injustice, it should represent every value—every substantial and immutable value, not one whose costliness was constantly increasing. Money, at best, is a creation of the law. Law calls it into being, and law gives it its purchasing power. The Alliance asked for a currency of paper based upon land, bearing no interest, and this the authorities could easily give. The soil is in sympathy with those of the South. The interests of the two sections were largely in common. He trusted that each day would unite them more and more, until the two were consolidated into one, forever invisible.

The third party movement, he continued, was destined to replace the two hitherto in existence. He himself did not belong to it; in fact, he belonged to no organization upon earth. Those to which he was supposed to belong pertained to him, and the Alliance was one of them. It had been founded to meet new issues which no other could contend with.

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Railways levy taxes upon food products beyond the power of the people to pay. They control the legislatures. They must be crushed. They must be put

under wise restrictions, such as come but from a great and glorious government. The time has come when the power of corporations must be turned from the achievement of individual good to the benefit of the masses. We must control them, or they will eventually control us.

"The Alliance was not working to secure the weal of the learned professions so much as that of the manual ones. The brain labor should be able to protect itself," the Kansan orator continued. "We are for the men who follow the plow, for the men who labor in the entrails of the earth; for the men who trawl in the heat of the foundries or amid the whirr of machineries, and for the women who stand throughout the weary day beside the whirling looms of factories. I am glad to live in an age that has witnessed the rise of such a party. God never meant for the people to exist as they now exist. The Alliance will lift the laborer to a higher plane of intelligence, where he can cultivate other than sordid and animal faculties, and thus work out the design of the All Father."

The sockless Cicero proved himself worthy of the appellation, and the people listened to the closing words of his address with rapt attention. When the last syllables had echoed along the arches and died away into silence, they burst into shouts prompted of enthusiasm for the speaker and stern resolve to hang by the new party to the end. And the Kansan orator smiled to himself a smile that signified very plainly the satisfaction he felt at the speech. Mr. Simpson had delivered, as well as the flattering manner in which it had been received.

**THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN NOT NEW.**

The following instructive article was sent THE ECONOMIST without signature or name of paper from which it was taken. It is so interesting that it is given as sent:

The advocacy of the issue of government loans to farmers at a low rate of interest and of the advance of Federal funds on the deposit of agricultural products in public warehouses has introduced the most debated and the most controversial schemes of the Alliance movement, and is menacing the disruption of political parties in the United States and a revolution in financial routine.

There is no intention of entering now into the bitter warfare. All questions in regard to the feasibility or the efficacy of these projects, or as to the permanent advantage which might result from their practical adoption are wholly excluded. These matters are before the high court of the public for adjudication. Let the procedure go on. It has, however, escaped the attention of both the advocates and the opponents of these measures that the proposals are neither novel nor untried. Land banks have been often urged and occasionally attempted, usually with utter failure. The earliest of the celebrated John Law's financial dreams was a land bank. Some success attended efforts of this kind in Scotland and Norway, and they have been strenuously pressed of late in Germany. The English drainage act is a partial land bank. The French Credit Foncier is essentially a land bank, and has reduced the French agricultural population to the like distress which has occasioned the loud and fervent outcry of the Western agriculturists against the ruinous evils of Eastern mortgages. The Alliance warehouse has also been anticipated, but the anticipation seems to be almost entirely unknown.

Joseph's sweeping device during the years of plenty in Egypt was a government warehouse for the farmers. The issue in the years of famine was the transfer of all the lands from their proprietors to the State; and they have remained substantially government property, through all changes of dominion and race, to the present day. A more recent instance, and more apt for the illustration of contemporary movements, occurred in England in the last decade of last century. In this case the plan was adopted for the relief of the merchants, manufacturers and money lenders, not in favor of the agricultural class. The principle involved was, however, essentially the same. It was employed also in a very disguised form by the issue of clearinghouse certificates in New York in 1890, and on other similar occasions. The British ex-

ample referred to occurred in 1793 at the breaking out of the war of England against the French revolution. The commercial failures of that year amounted to 1,304, most of them in the first months of the year. Of 279 country banks, 71 suspended payment. Lane & Frazer failed for \$15,000,000 in consequence of the banks throwing out their bills on the 19th of February. Another failure for \$



already mentioned. It is understood that if this decision shall be adverse to the United States the arbitrators will determine the amount to be appropriated by Congress in payment of damages. It will be seen that the scope of the questions to be submitted will include every contention heretofore made, either by the United States or Great Britain, and the report of the arbitrators will, therefore, settle for all time a controversy which dates back to 1799, when by an imperial edict the Emperor of Russia first set up a claim to extraordinary jurisdiction in the waters of Behring Sea.

#### Progressive Reform.

SAMUEL SINNETT, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

A friend sent me a couple of copies of your paper which I have read with a great deal of interest. I am glad to learn that quite a number of copies are taken in this county. I consider it the most hopeful sign of the times to see the rapid increase of reform papers; within a week I have received a number of first copies that are ably edited, and are sure to make their mark in the near future. The worst and most insidious influence we have to contend against, is the old party newspaper press; and strange the farmers that are fully aware of its evil and corrupting influence will patronize and pay double the subscription that the reform press asks for papers that are openly and avowed advocates of their most cherished and prominent reforms; but old party bigotry is hard to break away from. The late election has been a damper on many of the ardent friends of reform. What the true returns are it is difficult to get at, as a large number of the election precincts returned only the votes for the two old parties. It seems to have been the policy of the two old parties to ignore the People's party altogether. Well, the old veterans have been through all this before; the Greenbackers have lived long enough to learn that their much abused and ridiculed theory of a government issue of money has become the last, best hope of the average citizen. The average citizen has been deceived as to the true intents and purposes of the People's party, and side issues have been introduced to delude the voters and prevent them from considering the vital issues before them. The three great vital issues presented for their consideration by the People's party were, in a measure, ignored, and prohibition and the tariff were the only ones canvassed. I was told by several that they only voted with their old party this time to prevent the opposite party from triumphing. Why can't the people that are convinced of the treachery of their party leaders follow the example set them by the patriots of 1776, when they threw King George's taxed tea and stamps overboard, and heave over their party prejudices? How any man that is once convinced of the treachery and falsehood of his party can vote and work with them is beyond my comprehension. We live in a progressive age, and the newspaper is the educator of our day. Then how careful the voters should be as to the class of papers he introduces into his family. They will either be organs of progressive liberty, or the old bigoted ideas of a past and corrupt age. It is worse than idle to expect reform from

the old parties; they are wedded to their gods, and the grab for the offices is all they can understand. The late election was nothing but a farce. The old party whisperers were on hand with the plea of only this once to defeat the opposite party. One of the most hopeful signs of the future is in the number of reform papers devoted to the elevation and best interests of the farmers and workingmen. They should never forget that this Republic is the last hope for the friends of liberty throughout the world. Why don't the friends of progress and human liberty unite in one grand corps and secure this grand boon that the best men of all times and climes have so long sought and prayed for. The citizens of this Republic have a grand opportunity of taking the lead in this progressive movement for reform.

*Alleged Excessive Production of Silver.*  
From an address at New Orleans by Wm. P. St. John.

Indisputable records prohibit the assumption of an excessive production of silver in the world. The entire world's coinage of silver during any period of five years, counting our treasury absorption as coinage, has exceeded by average the annual production of silver. For the five years ending with 1889 the average annual coinage of silver has exceeded the average annual production of silver by \$10,700,000. In 1889 the production exceeded the coinage, but in 1890 (for which I have not the figures) our required treasury absorption was enlarged. The world's records thus manifest a recoinage of foreign money by one or more nations, for which a sufficient explanation is India's and China's absorption of Mexican dollars.

Estimates too moderate to be disputed, of the world's annual gross requirement of silver by average of the five years ending 1889 (ending 1890 for India), are as follows—all at our coin value:

Art consumption in Europe and the United States	\$2,500,000
Art and money use of silver in China, Japan, Ceylon, and Africa	17,000,000
Reduced art of nations' annual production by Mexico, Canada, and South America, exceeding	8,000,000
Spain and Austria's full-tender and subsidiary, and the subsidiary coinage of the other Continental States	12,500,000
British India's net absorption, exceeding	35,000,000
United States mint absorption prior to 1890; about	24,500,000
World's average annual requirement of silver prior to our purchase act of 1890	\$17,500,000
Increase of United States requirement \$70,000,000 less \$35,000,000	35,000,000
Total average requirement	\$75,000,000
World's greatest annual production of record	\$5,000,000

Average shortage of annual production of silver for present requirement

\$11,000,000

This present yearly excess of gross requirement over the largest production of silver in the world, seems to be verified by the record of United States imports and exports of silver for 1891. During the nine months to October 1, our exports of silver have exceeded our imports of silver by \$5,526,846. It seems further to be confirmed by the year's decrease of about \$7,000,000 in the supply of silver bullion accumulated in New York. The New York accumulation of silver had been caused by fluctuations in the price occasioned by speculations upon the predicted legislation, and was greatest in amount before the act of 1890 became a law.

It therefore appears that our present mint absorption of silver for the issue of treasury notes thereon is

actually in excess of the sum of silver which the outside world will spare us annually. It follows: 1. That the outside world's present absorption need only be maintained in order to advance the price of silver irregularly (speculation regarding the rise) to the figure within which our treasury demand is limited by law, viz., \$1 for 37 1/4 grains—about \$1.29 per ounce of 480 grains. 2. That any material increase in the outside world's requirement of silver will necessitate a material increase in the world's present production of silver, or the United States will not long be able to obtain the amount of silver annually which, at \$1 or less for 37 1/4 grains, our existing law requires.

Any enactment which would tend to fix a minimum market price for silver, would enlarge India's absorption of silver. We, therefore, infer that our enactment of "free coinage" for any amount of silver, at our maintained fixed price, might afford us a smaller annual increase of silver in our currency than the United States is now obtaining under the existing law. Should such be the actual result of our adopting "free-coining," and to an extent which shall reduce our annual output of money, Congress can subsequently, if advisable, authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue our proposed United States notes to a moderate percentage in excess of the coin-value of the gold and silver deposited. Such additional notes would be expended for government account and profit, of course, and need only moderately reduce the 100 per cent metallic reserve which our proposition now provides. Any such necessity, if actual, will make the additional issue safe.

It thus appears that, if adopted as presented, our proposition offers the following as its likely achievements:

It would tend to unify the currency by providing a single automatic issue, in lieu of any capricious issue, of circulating notes. These notes would be redeemable in coin, our coin reserve provided for them being at face amount of the notes. The bi-metallic single-standard dollar of the United States would, for the present, be coined of either 37 1/4 grains of pure silver, or 23.22 grains of pure gold, each properly alloyed.

The bi-metallic single-standard dollar of the United States would, for the present, be coined of either 37 1/4 grains of pure silver, or 23.22 grains of pure gold, each properly alloyed. The silver dollar would be reduced and replaced by a dollar coin containing 360 grains of pure silver whenever important nations of Continental Europe reopen their mints to silver. And the supplies of gold and silver available will always determine our volume of money.

*"Look Yonder."*

Pacific Union Alliance, San Francisco, Cal.

Considered as a means of diverting public opinion, there can be no mere powerful factor than that of "pride of country." In the presence of this passion, once aroused, the most vital interests of a country are flung to the winds when it is given out that an external enemy has designs upon its homogeneity, or has in any way fallen below the common standard of such international courtesy as is due from one nation to another. The internal affairs of a country may be on the verge of dissolution, ruin and collapse, at the hands of traitors in its own household, but in the anticipation of a foreign foe all is forgotten or condoned by the men who, from a material point of view, are to lose all and win nothing. Considered in the

larger sense—the possibilities of the instinct—patriotism is a virtue to be extolled. In line with the evolution of the race, it shall yet ignore geographical limits and break through the confining barriers of national boundaries and political prejudices. Claiming the entire earth as a field for its operation, it shall lose the name "patriotism" in that of "cosmopolitanism," and "love of country" in that of "love of humanity." In the meantime, however, it shall not be exempt from its position. Mercenary mountebanks and political pirates, to further their own ends at the expense of the individual and the country of which he is a citizen, will manipulate this passion, which is but an extension of the instinct of self-preservation. To guard the interests of a class, whose wealth makes them independent of the weal of the majority, the very virtues of a people will be transformed into vices, and turned into weapons to rob them of their homes and liberty. This has been the history of the past, and should form the lesson of the future if not of the present. There can be nothing easier than the inflaming of the burning passion of patriotism. It needs but to blow hard enough such stock cant as "should demand a retraction," "foreign invasion," "the dignity of our government," "insult to our flag," etc. History is full of such wicked wiles. No sooner are the people of a country aroused to the danger of some misfortune at home, than, metaphorically speaking, the agents of the class which benefits by such evil, raise the cry of "Fire! Fire! Look yonder!" This is why Dr. Johnson fearlessly said that, "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," and why we say that the Chilean "war scare" is a forgery and a fraud, gotten up expressly to divert the minds of the people from the consideration of greater evils, and more insidious dangers at home.

Railway Employees vs. the Farmers.  
Railroad Telegraph Journal, Nov. 1.

Just now it is the policy of certain organs supporting corporation interests to distort and misrepresent facts to the end that the railway employees may combine in opposing the political issues agitated and upheld by the farmers. So clearly is this wool pulling manipulated that in certain parts of the country railroad men have already been induced to organize themselves into clubs for the avowed purpose of fighting the farmers' interests. The main argument used is, that the prosperity of railroad corporations is threatened by the reform proposed by the Alliance, and that the wages of employees are influenced by the receipts of the employer. This letter is obviously untrue, and the fact that the idea is advanced by organs which are pledged to the support of corporation principles should be sufficient warning to the railroad employees. Wages are adjusted by the ratio of supply and demand of skilled labor and not by the profits of the employer. To make this fact perfectly plain, it is only necessary for the reader to call to mind the most prosperous business firms with which he is familiar, and compare the rates of wages paid with those of other less prosperous firms. He will find that in the same city the millionaire merchant pays the same wages as the trembler upon the verge of bankruptcy. So it is in railroad matters, the prosperous road pays no

more than the road which is running upon an unprofitable basis. It is, of course, to the interest of a corporation to hire its help as cheaply as possible, but the laboring man of to-day is in a position to say to any employer, "This is the standard rate of pay and I will work for no less." The farmer has no interest in lowering the wages of the working man; in fact, it is for his best interest to raise them. The farmer is, to an extent, the producer of the common necessities which the laboring man consumes. The wages of the workingman means more profits to the farmer, and better facilities for the farmer means cheaper products to sell to the laborer. The harder it is for the farmer to pay his debts the more profit he wishes to make from his farm products. That some of these farm products must pass through the hands of a manufacturer makes more remote, but does not alter, the mutual relations of the farmer and the laborer. The railroad men should not be deceived into the belief that in helping a railroad corporation he is helping himself. He stands in just the same position toward political principles as the man who handles the trowel. He is a wage-earner just as they are, and will find that his dollar purchases no more than theirs, though the dollar of his corporation is inflated to purchase twice as much. Let the railroad man unite heartily with the farmer in demanding such laws as will give his labor the greatest purchasing power.

*Our Pork in France.*

Brother Markentell, secretary of High Hill Union, Louisiana, writes to THE ECONOMIST urging every one to do his duty, that all sub-unions should not be deceived into the belief that in helping a railroad corporation he is helping himself. He stands in just the same position toward political principles as the man who handles the trowel. He is a wage-earner just as they are, and will find that his dollar purchases no more than theirs, though the dollar of his corporation is inflated to purchase twice as much. Let the railroad man unite heartily with the farmer in demanding such laws as will give his labor the greatest purchasing power.

*FROM THE PEOPLE.*

Our exports of lard to France are large, and the tendency is to increase its importation. In 1887 our shipments were valued at \$2,668,288; in 1888, \$2,210,091; 1889, \$2,528,749, and in 1890 at \$3,074,728.

The following were our exports of pork for four years:

Bacon.	Hams.	Pickled pork.
1887.....\$3,582	\$3,344	\$7,468
1888.....960	2,780	5,700
1889.....3,071	1,981	2,215
1890.....4,229	7,096	13,122

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AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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**THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
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The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our 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 cause, 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.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macune and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

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## N. R. P. A.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS are being operated in Austria with beneficial results. Beginning in 1882 they have continually grown in favor among the people, and are now considered one of the best institutions of that government.

THERE is no longer any doubt as to the course of the Democratic party in regard to the free coinage. If Mr. Mills is selected Speaker it will be upon the express understanding that he will throttle every movement in that direction. Whether he is selected or not the leaders of that party will oppose every bill looking to free coinage. Gov. Campbell was defeated because of the free coinage plank in his platform, and even his treachery to it served him no purpose. Wall street has control of Democracy now, and the party must do its bidding or do without money in the coming campaign. Let the rank and file consider this matter and decide as to what course they will pursue.

THE ALLIANCE land-loan scheme is not of recent origin. It has been practiced before and is now being agitated in England. What England is doing to enable Irish tenant farmers to purchase their holdings by lending them the necessary funds from the national treasury, at a low rate of interest, on the security of the land, was done by Prussia as long ago as 1850, with excellent results. The State established numerous land banks, which advanced to the peasants the sums necessary for the purchase of the old landlord rights which were in each case commuted for a definite sum. The advance thus made constituted

a first charge on the land, and was represented by debenture bonds for small amounts. The owner of the land had the right to pay to their credit, at whatever time and in whatever sums he was able, installments towards their redemption, but was bound to redeem them all fully inside of fifty years. Within a generation similar reforms have been carried out in other German States, and by their means large estates in extensive sections of the country have been transferred from reckless nobles who wrung from them the means of profligate extravagance by oppressing the wretched tenantry to thrifty peasant proprietors who draw from their small holdings the means of virtuous comfort by the cheerful labor of their own hands. Between national loans of this kind and those sought by Senator Stanford's land-loan scheme is the radical difference that in the former case the total loan was moderate in amount and made for the purchase of land which remained as security for the advance; while in the latter the money to be lent would be almost illimitable in amount and could be used for any purpose for which the borrowers might choose to employ it.

IT is now claimed that \$5,000,000 will be asked as a loan to the World's Fair commission. What a splendid opportunity it will afford for a discussion of the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan.

TESTIMONY of Henry Wilson "It is a contest between the brokers, jobbers and money changers on the one side, and the people of the United States on the other. I venture to express the opinion that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the loyal people of the United States are for this legal-tender clause."—Wilson's speech in the Senate, February 13, 1862.

AS THE CORRECT RETURNS from Kansas come in the claim that the Alliance has been wrecked in that State becomes more absurd. When the legal count is made it will show a net gain over the Alliance vote of last year. It has become the universal custom of late years to give out false returns through the daily press immediately after each election. To such an extent has this been practiced that the people have learned to wait for later figures to get the truth. Such is the case now. All these false rumors have fallen flat and the people are waiting for the facts. That the Alliance is stronger, more united and more determined than ever, the coming national meeting will disclose. This condition is highly satisfactory to the membership, if not to the opposition.

THE BRETHREN in Kentucky are having things about their own way. They are increasing in number rapidly, and promise to become one of the most important members of

the national organization. Without making much noise the Order is doing a great work. At the recent elections it demonstrated its power in a manner that was highly pleasing to all. It has met with some serious internal difficulties during the past year, but has had the courage to deal justly and vigorously, and the result has been a benefit to the Order. Taken as a whole, the Alliance in Kentucky is doing well. It is pursuing a conservative, intelligent course, and will, no doubt, increase in importance. The best wishes of the whole Order will follow the Alliance of this State.

THE ECONOMIST will print all the proceedings, reports, messages and other matters of interest connected with the national meeting. It will consume the greater portion of the next two issues, but will be of great interest and importance to the Order.

THE FOLLOWING is doubtless a fair approximate of the expense attached to the office of President:

President's salary.....	\$50,000
Private secretary.....	3,250
Assistant private secretary.....	1,250
Stenographer.....	1,800
Five messengers, each \$1,200.....	6,000
Two doorkeepers, each \$1,200.....	2,400
Two ushers.....	2,600
Night usher.....	1,200
Watchman.....	900
Incidental expenses.....	8,000
Repairs, etc.....	12,500
Fuel.....	2,500
Greenhouse.....	4,000
Gas, matches and stable.....	15,000
Total.....	\$114,400

\*

THE REPORT given below of the Indiana State meeting is taken from the NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

South Dakota Farmers Alliance unanimously declares unswerving allegiance to the St. Louis and Ocala platforms.

WARDALL.

MR. MILLS, the most prominent candidate for the Speakership, has come out in a card denying that he has sold out to New England. This denial will fall flat, and is conclusive evidence of a bargain in that line. Mr. Mills will receive the vote of New York and New England for Speaker, and no man can receive it unless he is pledged against free coinage. There is no cutting loose from this position, and the more strenuously Mr. Mills denies the charge, the more certain will its truth be confirmed.

THE ALLIANCE in Louisiana is doing as well as it can under the circumstances. Its growth has been obstructed somewhat by unavoidable circumstances yet the brethren are in earnest, and are determined to place the Order on vantage ground in the near future. It is a difficult State to organize and those who have stood in the front have had a hard struggle. Within the past year a State organ, The Vidette, has been started, and a most excellent paper it is, which will doubtless aid materially in the prosecution of the work of reform. The Alliance in this State are fighting the lottery swindle, and as a result are meeting with all the opposition that a great moneyed corporation can bring to bear. It is expected that the Order will succeed, which will place it on the high road of permanent prosperity.

AS WAS EXPECTED in Kansas City reporters who claimed to have interviewed Frank McGrath in this city, one week ago last Sunday, came forward in answer to McGrath's denial of having been so interviewed or so expressed himself as represented in the so-called interviews, with affidavits attesting the truth of their statements. The oaths of men who wilfully and maliciously lie are worth nothing. The old common law maxim well applies to these fellows—*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*—false in one thing, false in everything. Having jointly and in collusion fixed up these so-called interviews and published them, it is very natural that these reporters should support their statements with affidavits. We believed their so-called interviews were lies when we read them, and we believe the reporters swore to lies to sustain

of the Treasury were the principle factors of the meeting. A few bankers took a hand in the matter, but the whole thing was cut and dried to furnish some buncombe for the coming Congress. Of course the people were lost sight of, as is usual on such occasions, and the sacredness of money was the all-absorbing theme. "The mills of the God grind slow," it is said, "but grind exceeding fine." It is hoped that a grist of bankers will ere long be worked up.

THE FOLLOWING is doubtless a fair approximate of the expense attached to the office of President:

them, if their statements were sworn to at all. In their statements published in the Capital last Sunday morning, each of these reporters declares that he had no knowledge that the other had interviewed McGrath. Now take these interviews as they appeared in the Kansas City Times and Journal and compare them and observe the similarity in them, and any person of newspaper experience or acquainted with the work of writing, will readily perceive that one is so nearly a copy of the other as to show collusion between the writers—the differences in them being purposely made for obvious reasons.

CAPT. W. M. MEREDITH, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the operations of the bureau during the fiscal year 1891, says:

The result of the year's operations is the largest delivery of securities, stamps and miscellaneous work of any year during a period of fourteen years. There were completed and delivered during the year 11,233,999 sheets of United States notes, treasury notes, gold and silver certificates, bonds and national bank notes, having a face value of \$308,965,930; 33,500,096 sheets of internal revenue and customs stamps containing 927,934,984 stamps, and 1,655,686 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., besides a large amount of miscellaneous work for the various departments of the government. During the spring of 1891 the demand for small notes, under the act of July 14, 1890, and the act of August 4, 1886, was so great that, taken in connection with the steadily increasing demand for internal-revenue stamps, it became necessary to extend the facilities of the bureau. This was done by adopting a method of printing internal-revenue stamps from steel plates engraved in relief. By this method the bureau was enabled to do the printing more rapidly and to secure the prompt filling of orders without the necessity of working overtime. The change will result in an annual saving of \$15,941. The expenditures of 1891, as compared with those of 1890 show an increase of 25 per cent, while the increase in the amount of work delivered is 27 per cent. There was added to the plant of the bureau during the year new machinery to the value of \$12,257.

Chief Meredith recommends the erection of an outbuilding for the accommodation of the bureau's ink mills, laundry, carpenter shop, stable, and for storage. He makes no reference to the recent labor troubles in the bureau.

\*

REV. JOHN TOVELL, of London, an able English writer, in speaking of the American colonial system of finances and especially their method of loaning money on land, says:

This was the monetary system under which the American colonists prospered to such an extent that Burke said of them, "Nothing in the history of the world is like their progress." It was a wise and beneficial system, and its effects were most conducive to the happiness of the people. Take the case of a family, industrious and enterprising, driven by persecution or misfortune to seek a refuge in the wilds of the new world. With their scanty means they purchase a tract of land. Many years of hard labor, privation, and anxiety would have been necessary to bring that family into a state of decent competency, had they been required to purchase gold and silver by labor and by the produce of labor, before they could effect the improvements of their property. But half the value of his land was advanced to the head of the family in "notes" which circulated as money. With these notes he could hire labor and purchase implements of husbandry, and cattle; and thus, where, without the notes one acre could be cleared, cultivated, and stocked in a year, ten would, by the assistance of the paper money advanced, be reclaimed from the forest and rendered productive. The convention was not for the special benefit of any particular organization or association, but for all evangelical Christians engaged in or interested in various forms of Christian work. Thus hope entered the dwelling of the poor emigrant. Ten years found him with the whole of his debt to the government discharged, the proprietor of a

happy home. And the kind hand of a paternal government was stretched out to advance to him again one-half the increased value of his land; and thus enabled him to clear more of the forest, and to settle his children in new homes. Such was the system by which "a set of miserable outcasts" were converted, in a short space of time, into a happy, contented, and prosperous colonists. \* \* \* In an evil hour the British government took away from America its "representative money," commanded that no more that they should cease to be legal tender, and collected the taxes in hard silver. This was in 1773. Now mark the consequences. This contraction of the circulating medium paralyzed all the industrial energies of the people. Ruin seized upon these once flourishing colonies; the most severe distress was brought home to every interest and every family; discontent was urged on to desperation; till, at last, "human nature, as Dr. Johnson phrases it, "arose and asserted its rights." In 1775 the Congress first met in Philadelphia, in 1776 America became an independent State.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country, and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence. It is too great to be the work of man's power, and too particular to be the device of his mind. To God, the Beneficent, and the All-Wise, who makes the labors of men to be fruitful, redeems their losses by his Grace, and the measure of whose giving is as much beyond the thoughts of man as it is beyond his deserts, the praise and gratitude of the people of this favored nation are justly due.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November, present, to be a day of joyful thanksgiving to God for bounties of his Providence, for the peace in which we are permitted to enjoy them, and for the preservation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which He gave our fathers the wisdom to devise and establish, and us the courage to preserve. Among the appropriate observance of the day are rest from toil, worship in the public congregation, the renewal of family ties about our American firesides, and thoughtful helpfulness toward those who suffer lack of the body or of the spirit.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1891, and of the independence of the United States the 116th.

BENJ. HARRISON,

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

NOTES.

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIANS AT WORK.

The sixth convention of Christian Workers of North America met in the First Congregational Church in Washington, D. C., on November 5, and closed the evening of the 11th. Six hundred delegates outside the city of Washington were in attendance. The work of this assembly was much after the nature of the late Ecumenical conference held in Washington. The bodies differed in that the Ecumenical conference was international in its scope and membership, while this convention was confined to the United States and Canada, was not denominational and no restrictions were placed in the matter of lay or ministerial delegates.

The convention was not for the special benefit of any particular organization or association, but for all evangelical Christians engaged in or interested in various forms of Christian work. The convention was not for the special benefit of any particular organization or association, but for all evangelical Christians engaged in or interested in various forms of Christian work. Thus hope entered the dwelling of the poor emigrant. Ten years found him with the whole of his debt to the government discharged, the proprietor of a

large opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other, comparing methods and plans of work, and the suggestion and adoption of the best way of forwarding evangelization. The sessions were largely attended, great freedom and frankness prevailed in the discussions and results gained by experience were stated.

It is estimated by Senator Barnaoff that 32,000,000 peasants in Russia are now destitute and must be supported for the next ten months.

ADMIRAL JORGE MONTE, of the Congressional fleet, has been nominated by the Liberal electors for President of Chile for the ensuing five years. The nomination is equivalent to an election. The inauguration ceremonies will be held in Santiago de Chile on December 26. Senor Claudio Vicuna, who, before the close of the late war in Chile was elected Balmaceda's successor, is now, owing to the victory of the Congressional party, a refugee. He has just left Washington, D. C., for Europe, where his stay will doubtless depend upon the condition of affairs in his own country.

## TRouble IN TENNESSEE

Much excitement has prevailed in the mining regions of Tennessee for some months. Free miners rebelled against the employment of convicts by the coal companies. Free labor coming in close competition with convict labor lowered the wages of the free miners. They had asked for relief in vain, and on the last of October open hostilities began. Three thousand miners set hundreds of convicts free, gave them citizen's clothes, and bid them flee to the mountains. The miners threatened this desperate expedient last summer, but the governor promised to convene the legislature and submit to the master of many other diseases. These fine researches are of high scientific value; of great interest, especially to scientific medical men, and of immense importance to mankind. Beyond question there are possibilities in sight along this scientific vista the value of which at present can not be estimated.

THE NUTRITION OF LEGUMES

A letter of inquiry before us desires an opinion on the subject of assimilation of free nitrogen of the air by plants, whether other plants besides clover and the pea family are known to assimilate free nitrogen, and how the assimilation is effected. First, we think the free nitrogen of the air is not assimilated by any plant. It is proven that the legumes, and it is possible or probable that other plants do assimilate nitrogen in excess of what is supplied by the soil, and this excess must needs come ultimately from the atmosphere, but that is a very different thing from saying that any free nitrogen is assimilated by any plant. It appears to be true that this assimilation is in some way associated with the growth of certain nodules on tree roots. It is also true that certain microbes found in connection with these nodules may be concerned in the process, but how in either case certainly is not at present known.

That the nitrogen is assimilated as nitric acid the writer believes to be true; how this nitric acid is formed he does not know. Very likely by the microbes; very likely both the root nodules and the nitric acid may result from working of these microbes. Possibly some insect may first wound tree roots and then the microbes attack the wound producing both the nodules and the nitric acid. Not impossibly, the activity

APPLIED SCIENCE.

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.  
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEV,  
Woodstock, Md.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT

This report exhibits satisfactory progress in the organization of the new department and in the scientific character of the work done by and under the supervision of the department. It is apparent that this department is rapidly assuming that degree of importance which it could never have attained under a commissioner; and thereby is brought to nought the wisdom of the opponents of the change, who endeavored to overwhelm its advocates with ridicule and contempt. With regard to the scientific work of the department we have said some of it is of the highest order. It is sufficient to say that the discovery of Dr. Koch, which created more enthusiasm and attracted more attention than anything in science for many years, was but a special application of a general truth worked up by the Bureau of Animal Industries under direction of our esteemed friend, Dr. D. E. Salmon; the truth, viz., that inoculations by the chemical products of some disease-producing bacteria are protective against the disease when the bacteria themselves invade the organism. In the present report distinct progress in that line of investigation is detailed which renews the hope of this writer that Dr. Koch or some other person may finally succeed in perfecting a cure for consumption and the principle will finally extend to the mastery of many other diseases. These fine researches are of high scientific value; of great interest, especially to scientific medical men, and of immense importance to mankind. Beyond question there are possibilities in sight along this scientific vista the value of which at present can not be estimated.

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of the plant rootlets themselves may determine the combination of free nitrogen condensed in the pores of the soil, which combined nitrogen would then be subject to absorption and assimilation by the plant as in all other cases. But why should the legumes possess this power and not by other plants? No reason is apparent, and it may at last be found that it is a matter of degree as between different plants. Why had a goat rather have a sour dock leaf or a thistle than a bunch of clover? Who can tell? Why are legumes more voracious feeders than cereals? Who can tell? In our agricultural practice we shall err if we do not take advantage of the known facts in the case. The how and why we may for the present leave as matters of speculative science yet to be fully demonstrated. Let practical farmers utilize the facts, and let the experiment-station people dig after reasons.

#### HOW BEST TO UTILIZE COTTON SEED.

Here we have another inquiry. These letters from the people are very interesting. Sometimes they put hard questions, giving no data upon which to base a reply. No matter, these letters show that our practical farmers are reading and think; their disregard of book knowledge is disappearing. The greatest of teachers is he who leads men to think, so that they may learn to act with precision, and so crown their labors with success. How best to utilize cotton seed is a question not to be answered apart from the surroundings of the utilizer, so to speak. Theoretically the best way is to get out the oil and sell it, which takes nothing from the land producing the crop; and then feed the meal to animals kept on the land, taking care to save and utilize the manure with judicious economy. At the South feed ensilage, Japan clover, Bermuda grass and other hay, cowpeas, etc., with the meal, chaffing and steaming, if there is an engine on the plantation. If the practice could become general to deliver the seed of the cotton crop to the oil factory or its agency and take back to the plantation the equivalent in meal to be fed out on the land, that would be a practice not easy to criticize adversely.

Whether in any given case that would be the best possible practice would depend on the particular arrangements at both ends of the line. Certainly cotton seed or meal applied directly to the soil is good manure. Sometimes the seed and hulls fed to animals does well, but we believe the best practice in a majority of cases would be to sell the oil and feed out the residue on the plantation. This practice in connection with a fallow crop, and we think the cowpea the best fallow plant at the South, would form the basis for a scientific use of phosphates and other commercial manures, and there would come to be less land in cotton, but a larger crop.

#### Secretary Rusk's Report.

Secretary Rusk has presented to the President his third report as Secretary of Agriculture. It opens with a general expression of congratulation upon the encouraging outlook for agriculture, pointing out that many of the indications of improvement referred to in his report for last year have already been accomplished. He supports his statement by a number of tables showing wholesale prices of agricultural products at representative

points on the first trading days of the months of August, September and October respectively for each of the years 1889, 1890 and 1891. Calling attention to the specially noticeable feature regarding the crop values of the present year, namely, that they are so well sustained in the presence of abundant yields, he makes an estimate of the probable increase in the value of agricultural products for 1891 by comparison with 1890, which he places at not less than \$700,000,000.

Reviewing our exports and imports of agricultural products, he states that, during the first three months of the fiscal year, our exports in cereals alone have aggregated in value over \$76,000,000, adding that the indications now are that the sales abroad of the surplus from our farms, during the present year, largely exceed those of any previous year. He notes the increase by some \$28,000,000 in the imports of agricultural products during the first ten months under the present law, by comparison with the same period during the last year of the old law, but emphasizes the fact that the increase is confined largely to articles not competing with home products, such as sugar, tea, coffee, etc. At the same time he states that the change in rates has checked the importation of products which may be produced at home. He notes a decrease in tobacco from \$17,000,000 to \$6,000,000; a falling off in foreign barley of nearly three and a half millions; in eggs, one and a quarter million; in horses a falling off of nearly a million and a half, and a gradual decline in the imports of all livestock.

Referring to the import of hides, admitted free of duty, he states that this causes a great depreciation in prices realized for hides of home production, and earnestly recommends that the duty provided for in section 3 of "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, be imposed in all cases where the countries from which such hides are shipped have not granted equal concessions in regard to the admission of the agricultural products of the United States.

He speaks at some length of the withdrawal by the governments of Germany, Denmark and Italy of the prohibition against American pork. He reviews the subject of meat inspection, stating that it was not only demanded in order to keep our foreign markets and develop them, but that there was a very general demand for some such inspection by the people of our own country, in many States of which indeed laws had been passed providing for a local inspection, which had, however, been generally condemned as an interference with interstate commerce. He urges a system of inspection for all articles of food which are the subject of interstate or foreign trade. Comparing the insignificance of the cost of inspection by comparison with the advantages gained in opening our markets abroad, he cites the fact that whereas our trade in pork products, exclusive of lard, had increased from \$12,500,000 in 1871 to \$69,000,000 in 1881, it had fallen off as the result of prohibitory legislation, to a trifle over \$50,000,000 in 1891. He declares it to be a reasonable inference from a careful review of this trade during these two decades, that the losses to our pork raisers during the

past ten years owing to the prohibition, which an efficient meat inspection can alone remove, aggregate over \$260,000,000.

He offers considerable evidence as to the efforts of this government to meet all reasonable demands from foreign countries with a view to preventing the transmission through our cattle exports of communicable animal diseases to foreign cattle, citing especially the excellent control of all such diseases within our own country, the rigorous inspection of all animals coming into the United States, the inspection of all animals exported, and even of cattle-carrying vessels, in order to secure the well-being and humane treatment of all cattle on ship board. He points out the fact that for more than a year there has been no well-authenticated case of the transmission to foreign countries of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle, and that in the only alleged cases complained of by the British authorities the diagnoses of the American inspectors on the other side who denied that these were cases of genuine pleuro-pneumonia have been triumphantly vindicated, not only by the life history of the cattle traced by means of our inspection system to the farms from which they were purchased in this country, but by the expert opinions of the highest British authorities obtainable. He concludes that the condition of the United States trade and the vigilant supervision of our government justify the strongest presentation to the British government of the grievance which our cattle-raisers suffer unjustly by reason of its arbitrary regulations enforced against American cattle, coupled with an urgent demand for their removal, adding that they have been clearly shown to be useless, and that their maintenance can only be regarded as an evidence of unfriendliness. He concludes that "justice as well as proper self-respect demand such a course," and adds that he shall, in the absence of the removal of such unfriendly restrictions, feel it his duty to suggest the rigid enforcement of the law now in existence prohibiting import into the United States of all live animals, but at present suspended as a matter of friendship to foreign governments. He says we have far more justification for the exclusion from the United States of all animals coming from Great Britain and its dependencies than they have for the interposition of any obstacles to cattle exports from the United States, and he appeals to the report of the Veterinarian of the British Privy Council in support of his statement.

In regard to markets abroad for American farm products, he states that the wise enlargement of the channels of foreign trade as the result of reciprocal concessions hold out great hopes to American agriculture, and regrets that his facilities, based on appropriations estimated for when comparatively little opportunity for the furtherance of such plans existed, have restricted his efforts to furnish the country with all necessary information in regard to the agricultural resources of other countries and the probable character of the demand which it may be in our power to supply. He regards it as especially desirable to propagate by all legitimate means a knowledge among the people of foreign countries of our own resources and our own facilities for supplying their wants, and says that

in marketing American products abroad we have to combat not only legitimate competition, but the antagonism of clashing interests which seek to create prejudice in the minds of consumers of American food products. The remedy, he suggests, is to address ourselves directly to the consumers in foreign countries, and to convince them of the availability for their use of what we have to sell. He quotes, as an instance of this, the work done in Great Britain during the past year by the special agent of the department, charged with introducing Indian corn and its products to the attention of Europeans as an economic and nutritious substitute for other cereal foods, and highly commends the work already done in this direction.

The Secretary devotes a paragraph to the middleman, and the extent to which he is enabled by various conditions, especially prevalent in America, to absorb a large proportion of the prices paid by the consumers for farm products, thus unduly limiting the profits of the farmer. Admitting the difficulty of remedying this evil, he points out that a partial remedy, to provide which is the duty of his department, is to keep the farmer fully informed in regard to the market values of his wares. This will at least save him from the penalty of ignorance and the unscrupulous greed of traders, and he concludes by stating that it is his earnest desire and intention to extend the work in this direction until every farmer in the country may know, before he markets his goods, just what their value is in the nearest market.

He congratulates the country upon the success attending the practical application at the Department experiment station in Kansas of the alcohol process perfected in the laboratory of the Department last year for the extraction of sugar from sorghum. The practical tests have realized all the anticipations formed in the laboratory experiments, and the cost of the process is found to be so trifling as to be practically insignificant. "There seems to be no reason," he says, "why we should not therefore look forward with confidence to the day when the \$100,000,000 paid by Americans to foreign producers for sugars should be turned into the pockets of our own people."

He devotes considerable space to a review of the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Pleuro-pneumonia he regards as quite under control, and limited in territory to two or three countries on Long Island and in New Jersey, over which a thorough quarantine is exercised. Inspection by American veterinarians of cattle landed in Great Britain has been continued, as well as the inspection of such animals before shipment. Since the beginning of this work there have been inspected, altogether, up to October 1, 1891, 326,519 head of animals. A very slight decrease in the number of cattle exported is noted, which is attributed to the increase in price, cattle bringing in June, 1891, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head more than in June, 1890. The inspection of imported animals has been rigidly maintained. The result of the inspection of vessels carrying export cattle has been to materially reduce the losses resulting from lack of ventilation, overcrowding, and weak fittings; the total number of vessels examined since July 1,

1891, have been 215. The supervision by the bureau of the movement of Southern cattle has involved the separation, and keeping distinct in transportation, over 40,000 cars containing over a million head of cattle. While the results of this work have been highly beneficial, he asks for further powers to enable him to compel a strict compliance with his regulations in the movement of all Southern cattle.

Of the work of meat inspection he says up to the 1st day of October there has been a total of 1,016,614 animals inspected, both before and after slaughter; there were 63,672 carcasses of hogs examined microscopically, and the total number of animals condemned and sent to the fertilizing tanks was but 1,976. The cost of work has been within the anticipated limit and is being considerably reduced as the work proceeds. He says, "I am of the opinion that the inspection of animals, and their marking for identification, may be accomplished for a sum not exceeding 3 cents per head, and that the cost of microscopical inspection of hogs will not exceed 5 cents per animal.

He proceeds to make some suggestions as to the best means of maintaining the usefulness of the Department, and still further developing its opportunities. He urges that whatever is done in this direction should be done upon some well-conceived plan, based upon a proper understanding of the functions of the Department, which he briefly summarizes as the collection and distribution of all information of practical value to the farmer in the culture of the soil, and the control of all matters relating to agriculture, coming under the head of interstate or foreign trade.

He points out that to fully carry out his views will unquestionably involve liberal expenditure, but he concludes that within twenty years the efforts of this Department on such lines as he laid down, will have increased the value of our annual agricultural products from between three and four thousand million dollars to at least twice that enormous sum. "In the face of such stupendous figures," he adds, "which it needs no prophetic vision to clearly see, I submit that the largest sum necessary for the efficient carrying on of the work I have indicated will be comparatively insignificant."

Another Term of the Screw.  
Cotton Plant, Orangeburg, S. C.

We have it upon unimpeachable authority that a secret circular has been sent out from the northern and western banks to all country banks, notifying the latter that if they let out any money to Alliance men at all, they must make up their minds to do without help from said northern banks. Here you have it, farmers; because you have dared to rebel against the systematic robbery perpetrated upon you in the past, the screws are to be tightened upon you. Does this explain the refusal of some banks to carry their agreement to advance on cotton into effect? They have a right to boycott the Alliance, of course, if they choose to do so; but they must not be surprised if the Alliance takes a hand in that matter itself. Certainly it is but human to strike back when one is attacked; and there is a sight of human nature in men, espe-

cially Alliance men. We confidently expect our Order to resist this aggression. By the way, what do our high-jinks newspapers think of this secret circular business? They are outraged by the bare idea of the farmers holding secret meetings, and devising means for the advancement of their interests. They have not heard of this secret effort to coerce the farmers into a surrender of their political remedies for their ills, we suppose; or else it is all right in the rich man, a crime in the poor man. We have it also upon equally good authority that a certain capitalist who lives within a thousand miles of the cotton plant office, and who holds mortgages upon a host of homes in three counties, has openly declared his purpose to force every Alliance man who owes him to come to time. This means, in a year like this one, distress to at least one third of the farmer homes of the two counties covered by this man's operations. This may be in the strict line of legal rights; but this man and his ilk would do well to consider the adoption of such measures—especially when the wealth now used to grind and oppress the farmer has been amassed, as many believe, by extortion from the farmers. It would be well for these men to hesitate before goading further the distressed farmer already at bay. A stay-law is a bad law generally; but those who use the law to oppress must not be surprised if the oppressed in their desperation demand extravagant redress from the law. And yet there are farmers who do not believe, or profess not to see any need for organization among the farmers for their protection. Is it possible the farmers are going to stand idle while the homes of their brethren are going under the hammer at the nod of pride-swollen plutocrats?

#### Business Men Slaves.

Alliance Tribune (Topeka, Kan.)

A prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati said to us: "I know more than half of the men in my factory will vote for the People's ticket. But don't mention my name. I am at the mercy of the banks. The mere mention of my name as thinking along these lines would cut off my discounts considerably. If I was in a position where I didn't have to go to the banks for discount, I could speak out, but that binds me." About nine out of ten business men in Cincinnati wear the collar of the money power. It is placed around their necks by the agents of Wall street and of Lombard and Threadneedle streets, London. They are beginning to see the folly of voting for the old parties whose legislation makes slaves of them and the people. Is America ever going to be independent again? Vote for the People's party straight.—Golden Rule.

There is more truth in the above than many of our business men will care to admit. An instance known to the writer, in a city in Missouri, is in line with the case mentioned above. A grocery merchant who had been in business for a number of years, and had prospered fairly well, found his sales gradually failing of and his collections more difficult to make. He had among his customers some of the best farmers—men who could get credit anywhere in the county, and men of unquestionable integrity. When a number of these customers frankly informed him they were unable to pay their bills of \$25, \$40 and \$50 because they could not get what was due them, it set this grocery man to thinking. He knew these men were honest; that they had always paid their bills before, and he would no more have doubted their integrity than he would his own exist-

ence. This merchant commenced reading and thinking and it only took a short time to solve the question and read himself out of the Republican party. So thoroughly was he convinced that all of our financial woes came from a wrong monetary system that he commenced to preach the doctrine to his neighbors and he soon became an earnest advocate of financial reform. With by the news of his conversion and development as a "crank" reached the ears of his wholesale merchant with whom he had dealt a number of years and had paid many thousands of dollars. The wholesale merchant at once called upon our grocery merchant, and at first mildly protested against what he called his crankiness, but finding his retail customer really in dead earnest, finally informed him that unless he gave up his "fanatical ideas" their business relations must cease, and that he would then and there insist upon an immediate settlement of the account due the wholesale house, which was not then even due according to terms of purchase. The grocery merchant was on his metal in a moment, resented the indignity by telling the wholesale merchant he could go to—well, a climate warmer than Missouri, and defied him to do his worst. We have this from the wholesale man, and do not doubt it. The groceryman is still in business and is doing well in spite of the effort to gag or crush him.

#### A Wide (?) Difference.

Industrial Union, Creston, Iowa.

The editor of the Corydon Herald, the best country paper in Southern Iowa, says:

Between the Democrat and Republican party there exists no national question upon which there is such a wide difference of opinion as upon the question of the tariff. The difference is so wide that it is impossible for both to be right upon the principles they severally advocate.

Just listen to the man! "No question upon which there is such a wide difference as upon the tariff question." A difference of 5 per cent on details and not a particle of difference in principle. If our well-meaning brother will turn to the national platforms of 1888 he will find that one party is pledged to "correct the irregularities of the tariff" while the other pledges itself to reform the "abuses of the present tariff." The Republican party said:

We demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the revenues for the government, such duty shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have their just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

The Democratic party said:

Knowing full well that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demand, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any Democratic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardless of the labor and capital thus involved. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than are ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

Brother Herald, where is the "wide" difference of principle you boast of? Both are for protection of labor and industry, both are opposed to free trade where is the difference? There isn't any. No man on earth can show any difference in the two platforms as to principles. No political speaker, either Democrat or Republican, ever attempts to discuss the principles involved, but they invariably confine their argument to details. In the cities they tell the working man how the tariff makes wages higher while the tariff on farm

products stimulates competition and makes living cheaper; when they get to the country towns they tell the farmer that the tariff on farm products shuts out foreign cereals and gives him a home market, while the tariff on manufactured goods makes them cheaper. The above is the argument of our Republican brethren and the answer of the Democrat in the city is, that the tariff on farm products enhance the price so that the increased wages under protection is taken up by the increased living. In the country, he says, the farmer sells on a free-trade market and buys his goods in a protected market; therefore all tariff is added to the price of the goods. The only difference between "prosperity" and "calamity" according to these political doctors, is the difference between 47 and 42 per cent. The principle involved in the tariff is this and nothing more. "In order that American labor may receive 47 per cent more wages, American labor pays a tax of 47 cents." In other words he is compelled to tax himself to protect himself. The whole theory of protection is built upon expediency. The principle is, foreign to every law of economy, but so far the Democratic and Republican parties controlled by the recipients of the unjust law have kept the people divided over minor details while the plundering went on unchecked. If the Herald can break away from the Democratic bosses long enough to take a calm survey of the situation, it will see that principle has never entered into the great battles of the dominant parties. That upon national questions such as the tariff, money, land, bank, immigration and even the negro question, there is no difference except in the matter of details. That the plan for years has been to array labor against labor, upon the most trivial matters while concentrated capital appropriated the lion's share of the profits of productive industry.

#### Government Ownership of Railways.

The State, St. Paul, Minn.

Senator Carlisle is reported to have paralyzed a company of reformers who called upon him by propounding the following question: "You say," said the Senator, "that the government should own the railways. Have you any idea what that would cost?" It might have been a sufficient answer to the learned Senator to have asserted that no matter what the ownership of these lines of traffic might cost the people in the event of their transfer to the government, the people already are paying yearly not only interest upon the original cost of the roads with all the water which their manipulators have succeeded in absorbing, but, in addition thereto, the amount of from thirty to forty millions annually which is credited to a fund which they call "surplus."

John P. Meany, editor of Poore's Manual of Railroads, in the Independent for August 28, 1890, gives the earnings and disbursements of railways in the United States as follows:

#### NEW ENGLAND GROUP.

The gross earnings from all sources were \$73,172,227, of which there was available, after paying expenses of operation, etc., the sum of \$28,194,977 to meet the fixed charges of the roads and to provide dividends. For these purposes there was expended the following sums: For rentals, tolls, etc., \$6,925,139; for interest on bonds, \$8,044,090; for interest on other forms of indebtedness, \$555,545;

for dividends on stocks, \$10,308,195, and for miscellaneous payments, \$118,469, making a total of \$26,51,428, and leaving a surplus of \$1,943,549.

#### THE MIDDLE GROUP.

In this group the total available revenue was \$129,975,072; rentals, tolls, etc., \$17,269,584; interest on bonds, \$56,926,155; other interest, \$2,575,389; dividends on stock, \$27,712,622; miscellaneous, \$8,906,317, leaving a surplus of \$16,645,005.

#### CENTRAL NORTHERN GROUP.

In this group the gross earnings were \$206,335,473, from which, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, there remained the sum of \$109,368,746. The charges against this available revenue amounted to \$103,890,642, leaving a surplus of \$5,478,104.

For want of space we only give the total available revenue and total disbursements of the remaining groups, together with the surplus or deficit of each:

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC GROUP.

Revenues (total), \$17,114,333; disbursements (total), \$17,018,828; surplus, \$95,505.

#### GULF AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GROUP.

Revenues (total), \$17,918,623; disbursements, \$16,668,600; surplus, \$1,250,023.

#### SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

Revenues (total), \$39,015,497; disbursements, \$40,036,658; deficit, \$1,021,167.

#### NORTHWESTERN GROUP.

Revenues (total), \$37,450,837; disbursements, \$34,427,528; surplus, \$3,023,309.

#### PACIFIC GROUP.

Revenues (total), \$27,892,008; disbursements, \$24,779,816; surplus, \$3,112,192.

Showing that in the United States, in the year 1889, the total receipts of the railways of the whole country were \$406,929,487, while their total expenditure for all purposes was only \$376,402,967, leaving a surplus of \$30,516,520. It also shows that, divided into groups, the only group in the whole country which showed a deficit was the southwestern group, comprising the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and the Territories of Wyoming and Montana. To show that this was not an exceptionally good year for railroads, we give the surplus for the years 1888, 1887, and 1886, which were respectively \$14,708,010, \$59,64,433, and \$19,382,949. Will Senator Carlisle, or any other sensible man, contend that, with government ownership, a business which, under the most extravagant management, and during a period when its treasury was depleted by strikes, rate wars, and all the adverse circumstances to which it has been subjected during the past four years, i.e., from 1886 to 1889 has not only earned all expenses of operation, paying interest on bonds, rentals, tolls, etc., other interest not enumerated, dividends on stock and miscellaneous expenses, and also succeeded in laying by during that time the nice little nest egg represented by the sum of \$123,691,912, would prove an expensive luxury to the people who have paid these vast sums in order to keep the transportation lines of the country in running order? Have we any idea what it would cost, Senator? Well, I should think that we ought to know something about it by this time.

#### Population of Missouri.

Census Report.

The population of the State in 1880 was 2,168,380. Under the present census the population returned was 2,679,184, an increase of 510,804, or 23.56 per cent. Of the one hundred and fifteen counties in the State only ten show decreases, most of which are very small. It has been

necessary to change the totals previously announced for the following counties: Butler, Carter, Oregon, Reynolds, Ripley, Shannon, and Wayne. These changes do not affect the State total. In the previous announcement certain population returns were included as part of the population of Carter county which properly belonged to several adjoining counties.

#### Foster's Weather Forecasts.

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ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 13.—We have passed the beauties of another "Indian summer," and we have passed the season of the West India hurricanes. The latter cause the former, and while we have been enjoying the beautiful days, now past, the West Indies, the Bermudas, our Atlantic coast, and the paths of the great steamers between Europe and America have been overwhelmed by what the hydrographic office of the Navy Department declares to have been the greatest and most disastrous storms ever recorded for October. While they have suffered we have seen our May, but the tables have turned and the time for our battles with the elements draws uncomfortably near.

Forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from 11th to 15th were given in my last letter, and the next will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 17th, cross the central valleys from 18th to 20th, and reach the Atlantic coast about the 21st. November has no light storms on its roll of weather disturbances this year, and this one will affect the whole continent; its center running further south than the average for the past month. Winter weather will follow it with snows in many places, but not excessive.

This storm will be of about even force in its entire journey across the continent, and will not run to sudden extremes, but will be a general widespread disturbance, with marked features, but not so severe as the storm to follow it. I use the word "storm" to denote a weather disturbance, and not to mean a destructive storm. When I expect a tornado, blizzard, or hurricane, I will say so in terms that can not be misconstrued.

The best days for out-door work will be about the 14th and 20th west of Denver, 15th and 22d in the great central valleys, and 17th and 23d in the Eastern States.

#### The Caucasian (Clinton, N. C.) says:

Three-tenths of the men who are fighting the sub-treasury plan do so by attempting to ridicule some proposed detail for putting the plan into operation. Before you discuss the points of detail, first ask him how he stands on the principle on which the plan is based. Ask him if he favors a larger and pliable volume of money. A currency based on labor and the products of labor, as well as on other securities, and money at a low rate of interest, a rate not higher than the average profits of wealth producers. You will find in nearly every case, in fact in every case, that man will in the bottom of his heart be opposed to the above principles. Then make him discuss the principles, for why discuss the character of a plan with a man who is opposed to the principles of the plan? Why does he dodge the principles of the plan? Because it is easier to reduce details than to answer just principles. Whenever you find an intelligent, honest and fair-minded man opposed to the sub-treasury plan, he has not read and carefully studied the principles of the plan, but was suffering from the biased view of newspapers or others who had a purpose in misrepresenting the plan, or else was as ignorant of it as he himself.

The Home Sentinel (Wingo, Ky.) says:

If you never studied the science of government, how do you know which political party is advocating principles of good government. We venture the opinion that if one will inquire what are you reading, the answer will be, the county paper of my political belief. The readers generally accept its teachings without stopping to inquire what the editor knows about government, or what

#### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Honest Dollar (Clarke, S. D.) says:

The people are awake and will watch the movement of the two old party bosses in this winter's Congress and will study every move with a determination to learn what they do for the people, which will be a telling feature in the success of the People's party. No doubt the same tactics will be followed by the combines to delude the people, but thanks for the educational progress that has placed the people above the point when they can be fooled by pleasing words and sophistry. No, the people are studying the great economic questions and have got beyond bending the knee to plutocracy, and now they demand their rights, which they will have, and nothing less.

The Alliance Unit (Stanbury, Mo.) says:

No period in the history of the country has witnessed such an upheaval of public sentiment as the great movement of the Farmers' Alliance. For many years the Pro-tions of Husbandry have educated a large class of the producers in the essential principles of political economy, but for some cause, that is not necessary to mention, it failed to stir up the foundations of the structure of political organizations, as is seen at the present.

Whether this movement shall continue to mould public sentiment and control the policy of government, is for it to determine. The element of strength up to the present has been the justice of its demands, and so long as we shall continue on the line of "equal rights to all, special favors to none," it will continue to grow and spread its broad principles from center to circumference of this mighty country. But will it continue in this line? Will the conservative element be able to control its movements and demands or will it be side-tracked by its enemies, by being induced to leave the successful and tried ways, and sacrifice the vantage ground of just and equitable position on all the issues of the day? We judge the future by the past; knowing that history is apt to repeat itself, and that nothing but eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We believe in our country and our countrymen. We believe that a large majority of the members of our Order have the good of the masses at heart, and will continue to so shape its sentiments as to continue to receive the commendation of all lovers of justice.

The Union Era (Aspen, Colo.) says:

So far the old parties have failed to give any reason why a laboring man should vote their tickets. There are a multitude of reasons why he should not do so. Among others, the fact that the leaders and managers are composed of monopolists who have got immensely rich by buying special privileges from corrupt Congresses, legislatures, and municipal councils, and of politicians who have become immensely wealthy by selling special privileges to the monopolists. A daisy lot, they are, to be expected to legislate in the interest of labor.

The Pioneer Exponent (Camanche, Tex.) says:

The honest objections to the sub-treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance is to

he excess about it. Such editors generally pipe what the city editors publish, and the city papers pipe what the income class dictates, and the income class dictates what the interests are, regardless of the voters' interests, and this is the reason why the many are duped into voting for policies advocated by their local papers.

The Arkansas Economist (Searcy, Ark.) says:

Let our watchword be America for the Americans and those who are willing to become such. Let us set to it that the American eagle screams from the top of the flag-staff instead of the British lion roaring at the bottom. Then we can have prosperity and honor, then we can have happy homes and firesides; then we, indeed, can say with truth that every man can set under his vine and fig tree. Better that no man should have more than 40 acres of land than that one should have a million. Better for the country if every man had to make his living on the farm than that one could be supported by tenants. Better that every man should be equal than that one should be able to grind his fellows.

The Weekly Arbor State (Beatrice, Neb.) says:

The argument that even the poorest man might become wealthy by saving from his scanty income may hold good if to be "wealthy means to possess, say \$10,000 or \$20,000." But large fortunes can not be and never have been accumulated from the savings of any one man's labor who did not employ other men or acquired land or other property bearing interest or returning rent. Large fortunes have invariably been created by the labor of men other than him who came into their possession. It is this fundamental wrong which the labor movement is striving to correct.

The Alliance Advocate (Louisville, Tenn.) says:

The Alliance leaders should learn from the results of Tuesday's election that the two old parties are in refusing to recognize the demands of the farmers as long as the old leaders control them. The Alliance has no war with either the Republican or Democratic parties as organizations, but our fight is and must be against the men and methods that control them. The Alliance can expect no recognition of the justice of their demands by the present leaders of either of the old parties; though the rank and file of both are with us, and hence the attacks of these old subsidized fossils must be met and they must be shown up in their true colors. We have nothing to hope

for from the present leaders.

In the United States, Europe, Canada and Australia we find 200,000,000 people depending upon agriculture for support. In this pursuit there is invested the enormous sum of \$40,000,000,000. The table below will give some idea of the magnitude of the farming interests of our country:

Farm products of the United States. \$5,156,624,141  
Value of farms, land, etc. 12,500,000,000  
Value of agricultural interests 12,500,000,000  
Total taxable wealth 49,400,000,000  
Real estate of cities and towns 14,000,000,000  
Railroads of the United States 7,000,000,000  
Manufactures 9,000,000,000

The lesson taught by these figures should be carefully studied by every man who would gain a true idea of the gravity of the reform problems now up for solution, especially that embraced in the money question. When we reflect that the true function of money is to represent the value of property in exchange, we discover the importance of this question to the American people. It is found that all the precious metals, as they are called, in the country do not amount to one-third of the annual hay crop alone. It can not be questioned that with this immense value of products to be exchanged, a speedy and immense increase of circulating medium should at once be furnished the people.

The Pioneer Exponent (Camanche, Tex.) says:

The honest objections to the sub-treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance is to

matters of detail and not to matters of principle. All money, public or private, must represent products of labor or land. Any money which represents either, which is used solely for the transfer from one ownership to another, is based upon voting for policies advocated by their local papers.

The Royal Blue line of the Baltimore and Ohio, compassing the distance between the nation's capital and the chief city of "My Maryland" at a rate of speed frequently marking sixty miles an hour, Baltimore in its beauty is seen but for a moment, for Philadelphia is yet to be reached, and then New York. It is not late when the great commercial metropolis of the land is our final stopping place, and the smoking, throbbing, jolting engine rests at our journey's end."

speed "on to Washington," have their historic associations with that internecine strife that pitted the blue against the gray.

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for from candidates nominated under the present regime by either of the old parties, but if the present effort is made we can control the nominating conventions in our legislative and congressional districts in the future and secure the nomination of men in sympathy with the interests of the people; instead of walking up to the polls, as has been the custom of late years, and as we in this district are expected to do on the 1st of this month, take our choice between representatives put forward by the very men who are grinding the toilers of this district to the deepest degradation, neither of whom dares take issue with the people as against the national banks, and the election of either represents no relief from the burdens of the user. But for this condition we have only one relief, and that is, that during the next few months we close up and strengthen our ranks, preparing for the struggle that must end in the farmers securing just recognition from the politicians.

The Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, Ohio) says:

The tallow candle furnished the light for our granddads. Electricity is now required to light the nights. A single gold standard of values and our present banking system is as far behind the times as the old tallow candles would be to our present electric-lighting system of to-day. The ancient goldites that suppose their money theories will meet the requirements of the changed conditions that exist to-day will wake up some fine morning and find they are back-number relics without a following.

The Labor Review (Gladbrook, Iowa) says:

The cry for free coinage of silver seems to be increasing. If the people suppose that free coinage will settle the money question they will find that they are very much mistaken. This question will never be settled until it is settled right. There is not sufficient silver in the country to transact business with, and even if there was it is a cumbersome kind of money fit only for the barbarous ages. It will answer for the fractional parts of a dollar, but even for that purpose aluminum is much lighter, cheaper, and in every respect better. The idea of coining silver for the use of the people, and then hiding it away in vaults where they can never get any of it, is too absurd for any people calling themselves intelligent. The greenbacks are the best money ever made by man, and they can be greatly improved upon by making them receivable by government for all dues, and a legal tender for all other transaction, instead of a promise to pay another kind of dollar on demand. There is no sense in continually swapping dollars.

The New Nation (Boston, Mass.) says.

During the autumn maneuvers of the Massachusetts militia regiments the street-firing drill for clearing streets of rioters has been a prominent feature. The fact is suggestive of the extent to which the military armament of this nominally republican country has been diverted from its original purpose of defense against foreign foes, and become a tool for castigating, repressing and slaughtering our own people. The forts upon our frontiers are crumbling, but loop-holed arsenals, with platforms for cannon, are going up in the sections of our cities where the poor chiefly congregate. Our militia, originally organized to defend the state against foreign foes, and to form the nucleus of a national army in case of war, finds now its chief function in guaranteeing rich against poor, and in overawing, and, if need be, in shooting down workingmen and their sympathizers on occasions of industrial disturbance. Who is there so blind that he fail to see the profound revolution in the social and industrial conditions of this country, which is indicated in so great a change in the functions of our civic soldiery?

The Free Press (Winfield, Kan.) says:

One of the most prominent and beneficial features of the sub-treasury plan is that it would furnish a more diversified and generally distributed basis for money. And then it would cause a more equitable distribution of money over the country, and in such parts of the country where the business exists, instead of having the money drifting into business centers as at present. The government can't give money away. If it buys railroads, would give the money to the capitalists, building new ones is useless, as we have plenty

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Boys' solid calf shoes	1.57
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[Mention this paper when writing.]

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a special purpose, made by the parties most interested. It is an iniquity without a parallel that cotton, the most important of all articles of export in this country, should be discriminated against by a high tariff, and nothing could indicate more plainly the decadence of sectionalism than the fact that the Northern farmer joins hands with his Southern brother to demand justice for him. But there is another significance in the adoption of this report of the cotton committee. A political situation of great importance is developed. Low-tariff leaders, Mills, Crisp, Morgan, Culberson, Carlisle and others, must now go on record on this demand. To refuse to endorse it is equivalent to admitting that, despite all their low-tariff talk, they only want low enough tariff to enable them to elect a president with New England manufacturers' votes, and that they dare not offend the machine. This is a cause that must enlist the sympathy of every cotton producer and every cotton consumer in America.

Other important action was, the legislative council as conducted last year was abolished; a legislative committee of five, with the President ex-officio chairman, was elected. This committee is now composed of the following members: L. L. Polk, C. W. Macune, L. P. Featherstone, Mann Page, W. F. Guyne. A council of State presidents was provided for by asking the State's to provide for the expenses of such body. The Reform Press Bureau applied for indorsement. This was refused by thanking Mr. Ayer for past efforts, and providing that the reform press matter in the future be sent out by THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. A strong staff has already been employed for that purpose, and all reform papers will be supplied with samples and prices by January 1. The lecture system was further perfected and indorsed. The good work of Brother J. F. Tillman received special indorsement, and all subordinate secretaries were requested to send once each year, on the 1st of July, a report of their membership to the National Executive Board. Blanks will be sent out for this report, and it will be compiled so as to be a check upon the national and State secretaries.

Take it all in all this has been one of the most important meetings ever held by any body. Thirty-four States were represented, and all was peace and harmony, no discord, no jar, no contention. The office sought the man and all officers were elected without effort on their part. The harmony of sentiment was truly remarkable; nearly all the action had was practically unanimous. Sometimes an animated discussion would attend some measure, but it was always as to method with an understood agreement upon the principle involved. A careful survey of the entire proceedings will show that not a single mistake has been made, and it will take months and years to fully realize the wisdom of the measures enacted. The partisan press seems to be most exercised over the attitude of the body toward a third or new party. There was no such thing mentioned in the body, nor was the subject discussed in any shape. There is such unity of sentiment upon this subject that it crops out in every look and act, and it needs no expression. The same is true of membership throughout the length and breadth of the land, their letters to the ECONOMIST may give no expression upon that question but they breathe a universal sentiment that it is folly to misunderstand or to misinterpret; it is universal; it is identically the same from every section. When it breaks out it will sweep this country like a cyclone. What is it? It is the feeling that the demands are more important than party affiliation, and that therefore they will discountenance and discourage those misguided friends who are agitating the demands for the sake of a new party, as that tends to confuse the fight and injures the educational work in behalf of the demands, but whenever it may become necessary they will advocate a new party, or adopt any other laudable means to secure the demands.

#### ANNUAL ADDRESS OF L. L. POLK, President of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., November 18, 1891.

To the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

Assembled here as the accredited representatives of the farmers of almost every State and Territory in the Union, you can not be unmindful of the weighty responsibility which attaches to your position.

Entrusted with the high duty of legislating for a great organization whose success or failure may depend on your action, I feel assured that you will address yourselves to the task with that deliberation and patriotic purpose demanded by the situation, and the stupendous interests that have been committed to your charge.

Upon no body of men, perhaps, in our history, since the meeting of the Continental Congress has greater or graver responsibility devolved, than upon this assembly. Theirs was the high and exalted duty of establishing a republican form of government; yours, the no less grand and patriotic duty of preserving it. Their demands for equal rights before the law were no more the just protest of a liberty loving people against the exactions and usurpations of monarchial tyranny, than are yours which were declared at St. Louis and reiterated at Ocala against those inequalities and discriminations which threaten to undermine the liberties of the people and to destroy the great agricultural interests of the country.

But you are to be congratulated that, like our continental fathers, while confronted with formidable forces and difficulties, you have the invincible power of right, of justice, of equity and of truth to inspire and sustain you. Moreover, you have a unanimity and solidity of sentiment among the great conservative masses of the country as a mighty reserve power, and which, if directed aright, must ultimately and inevitably achieve for our cause a glorious success.

Wonderful as has been our growth and development as an organization in numbers, no phase of our progress has been so marvelous and gratifying as in the education of the masses in the true principles of political economy. The gray-haired sire, whose sinews and muscles have been toughened and hardened through a life of toil and labor in the production of wealth, has been forced, by unjust and oppressive legislation, to address himself to the no less important problem of securing a just and equitable distribution of that wealth. Diligent, honest and earnest research and investigation as to the causes which have brought the American farmer to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin has forced upon him the alarming conviction that many of the most sacred and important functions of the government have been usurped and appropriated for the benefit of the favored few, to the detriment and ruin of the neglected millions.

#### THE SITUATION.

The gravity of the situation, the great unrest which is agitating the public mind and the magnitude of the interests involved, demand the most candid and deliberate investigation and consideration. What are the alleged grievances of the American farmer? Are they real or merely theoretical?

Let the record answer.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860, farm values increased 101 per cent. From 1870 to 1880, farm values increased only 9 per cent. But notwithstanding this alarming decline in this great industry, the aggregate wealth of the country, from

1870 to 1880, increased 45 per cent and the agricultural population increased over 29 per cent. From 1850 to 1860 agriculture led manufacturing 10 per cent in increased value of products. From 1870 to 1880 manufacturing led agriculture 27 per cent, showing a difference of 37 per cent in favor of manufacturing.

The ten staple crops of the country, wheat, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, oats, potatoes, cotton and tobacco, for the year 1884, brought less than 2 per cent more than the same crops in 1866. Our cereal crops of 1867 from less than half the acreage and half the amount brought the farmers \$79,711,000 more than the same crops of 1887, notwithstanding that during this period the acreage and number of farm hands had doubled, and agricultural machinery and implements had been vastly improved. The farmer is alarmed to find that within the last decade agricultural lands generally have decreased from 20 to 40 per cent in value.

Owning less than 22 per cent of the wealth of the country, the farmers pay over 80 per cent of the taxes levied and collected. Two-thirds of the wealth of the country is not assessed one farthing for purposes of taxation, and yet the government has the power to force every tax-payer in the land to offer his life in defense of that untaxed wealth. With all his facilities for transportation, which are equal to the demands of the productive power of the country, and his accessibility to markets, he is forced to sell his products at prices barely covering the cost of production.

Despite the theory that diversification of crops and home markets would conduce to his prosperity, he sees thousands of New England farms, within easy reach of great aggregations of consumers, absolutely abandoned to the briar and brush.

In the great agricultural State of Iowa the mortgaged indebtedness on farms alone is \$104 per capita; in Kansas, \$165 per capita; in Illinois, \$100 per capita; and from Maine to the Rocky mountains, and from the lakes to the gulf, the farmers are overburdened with debt. He derives little comfort, and it is not flattering to his philanthropy and patriotism to rest his hope for relief in better prices for the products of his labor, to the precarious or occasional misfortunes of his fellows in other and less favored lands.

He fails to understand why a United States bond, bought for less than 60 cents on the dollar, bearing 4 per cent interest, should command a premium of 26 cents on the dollar, while a note secured by a mortgage on the average farm at half its value, bearing 8 per cent interest, and due at the same time, could not be sold at its face value. He is confounded and amazed to find that we have paid on our public debt since 1866, in principal, premiums and interest, almost double its original sum, and that it would now require more of the products of his labor to cancel the remainder than it would, to have paid the original debt. As producer and consumer, he stands the helpless victim of an iniquitous system of taxation, which, while it enhances the cost of all the products of his labor, forces him to pay an unjust and onerous tribute to a favored class.

These gross inequalities and ruinous discriminations have aroused him to comprehend the startling truth, that agriculture, "the art of all arts, the science of all sciences and the life of all life," the true basis of all wealth and of substantial progress, is rapidly declining and is threatened with paralysis and death, and that, too, in a period of the most wonderful development and growth in our country's history. Profoundly impressed that his generous confidence has been basely betrayed, his interests neglected and his reasonable appeals for justice ig-

nored, he has resolved, in a spirit of manly determination, guided by patriotic motive and exalted purpose, to rescue this great interest from impending ruin and restore that equilibrium between the great industries of the country which is absolutely essential to its well being and prosperity.

He has resolved to present his case before the supreme tribunal of public opinion and ask for its decision through the ballot-box. Appealing with confidence to that lofty sense of justice and exalted patriotism which, in all times of peril, have proved to be the crowning glory of American character, his pleadings shall not be in vain. A readjustment of these conditions so as to best subserve a uniform, healthful and harmonious growth of all the elements of our civilization, is the sublime office of christian statesmanship—the supreme duty of the hour.

That existing conditions are not to be ascribed to indolence or thriftless improvidence on the part of our farmers, we point to their broad and well-tilled fields and the abundant harvests which crown their toil, and which, with an exception of two years, have furnished annually since 1850, over 70 per cent of all our domestic exports. Is it due to overproduction? The broad world is our market and its teeming millions our ready customers, and all over our own fruitful and God-favored land gaunt hunger, poverty and distress stalk in unconcealed and appalling horror.

These are the conditions and this the situation which confront us as a people, and they must be met.

#### OUR DEMANDS.

Patiently, submissively, and uncomplainingly the farmers of the country toiled and struggled against the aggressive approach of invading poverty, and hoped in vain for aid and succor at the hands of those to whom they had confidingly entrusted the guardianship of their interests. Addressing themselves anxiously and earnestly to the causes of the anomalous condition of affairs and aided by the light of history, they reached the solemn and deliberate conviction, that these oppressive conditions and environments are due to unjust and discriminating national legislation. Upon and in accordance with this conviction, they formulated their demands at St. Louis in 1889, and laid them before Congress. These demands were reiterated and reaffirmed by us at Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and while that body was yet in session. They were discussed by the people with an interest and earnestness seldom given to any subject in all our history.

They were advocated and indorsed by our Order with a unanimity unparalleled in popular agitation. This was one of the grand purposes of the measure presented to Congress. It would have supplanted our iniquitously unjust and oppressive national bank system by securing to the people an adequate amount of money direct from the government at a low rate of interest, to have met the legitimate demands of the country. But in justification of the silent contempt which characterized the reception of this measure, and with the artfulness, sophistry, and adroitness of skilled demagogery—assaults—vehement and persistent assaults on its minutest details, have been substituted for manly argument as to its underlying principles. But the discussion and investigation of our demands has added constantly to their favor and strength, until to-day they stand as the unqualified expression of the sentiment of our Order in thirty-four States of the Union.

More and more are the great masses of the people learning to comprehend the duties, functions, and powers of the government as their general agent. What right has that general agent to issue the people's money to corporations at a cost of 1 per cent, and license those corporations to loan it to the people at a cost of 8 to 24 per cent? We believe that John C. Calhoun—that the people should not be required to pay interest on government credit while said credit could be extended to them without interest. We believe with Thomas

Jefferson—that "the power to issue money should be taken from the banks and restored to the people and to Congress, to which it rightfully belongs." We believe not only with James G. Blaine, that "the one defective element in the national bank system is that it requires the permanence of national debt as the basis of its existence," but that any such system is inherently false and wrong and can not be justified on any principle of justice or equity.

Touching our present system, we entirely agree with the late Secretary Windom, in his last utterances on the subject when he said that financial "disasters have always come when unusual activity in business has caused an abnormal demand for money, as in autumn, for moving our immense crops." "There will always be," said he, "great danger at those times under any cast-iron system of currency such as we now have." We believe the strong language of the Monetary Commission, appointed by Congress in 1876, is fully sustained by the experience and all the financial history of the past. [Page 10 of the Report.] "An increasing value of money and falling prices have been and are more fruitful of human misery than war, pestilence, or famine." [Page 25 of the Report.] "A shrinking volume of money and falling prices always have had and always must have a tendency to concentrate wealth, to enrich the few and to impoverish and degrade the many. This tendency is subtle and pernicious throughout the world today."

We believe that Abraham Lincoln could have uttered no truer prophecy had his hand and pen been guided by inspiration, when he wrote: "The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed."

The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States. What are the essential elements or factors of commerce? Money, transportation and the transmission of intelligence. Does Congress regulate these? Does Congress regulate money—the value and volume of money? Organized capital demanded that Congress should degrade and destroy our legal-tender currency and establish in lieu thereof national banks of issue, which should be based alone on interest-bearing government bonds. Congress obeyed. Organized capital bought the bonds at about half their face value, and thus monopolized the basis of our banking system. Organized capital demanded that Congress should tax State banks out of existence. Congress obeyed. Thus capital monopolized the control of the volume of currency. Organized capital demanded that Congress should outlaw land as security for loans from these banks. Congress obeyed. Thus the securities upon which these banks must be operated were limited, chiefly to stocks, bonds and personal notes, whose values were to be manipulated, regulated and dictated by organized capital through its stock exchange in Wall street. Thus the power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution to regulate money, its value and volume, was virtually surrendered and transferred to capitalistic combination.

But the Constitution further confers upon Congress the exclusive right to make money. Does not this reservation of the exclusive right to make money carry with it the unavoidable obligation to furnish it in sufficient amounts to supply the requirements of the legitimate demands of the country? What has been the effect of conferring upon capital these extraordinary privileges and powers? Just what it has been in all the ages and in all coun-

tries where such a power has been given. The history of the world is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the United States is a history of the abuse of power. The history of organized capital is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the people is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the Constitution is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the Declaration of Independence is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the Bill of Rights is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the Civil War is a history of the abuse of power. The history of Reconstruction is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the Gilded Age is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the trusts is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the railroads is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the banks is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the money power is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the politicians is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the judges is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the military is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the police is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the law is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the constitution is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the people is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the country is a history of the abuse of power. The history of the world is a history of the abuse of power.

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

tries of the past—the fearful augmentation of centralized money power, to the impoverishment and robbery of honest industry.

At the close of the war, with a population approximating 37,000,000, we had about \$2,000,000,000 in money. There was no undue or injurious inflation. Labor in all departments of industry enjoyed remunerative prices for its products, and prosperity, peace, contentment and plenty abounded throughout the land. Every artery of business, of trade and of enterprise thrilled with the healthful and invigorating flow of an ample supply of money. To-day, with a population of 63,000,000 and a corresponding growth in all departments of industry and enterprise, the volume of currency has been reduced to about \$600,000,000, with the uniform and inevitable result which has always and everywhere followed an undue contraction—high-priced money and low-priced products, entailing distress, poverty, suffering and ruin.

In 1880 we had 2,090 national banks, with a circulation of \$317,000,000, and yet their loans and discounts amounted to \$1,041,000,000—or an amount in excess of their circulation of \$723,700,000—or 88 per cent. In 1890 we had 3,567 national banks, with a circulation of \$125,176,000, and yet their loans and discounts amounted to \$1,970,000,000, or an amount in excess of their circulation of \$1,844,000,000—or 157 per cent. On what principle of equity or safety can individual or corporate credit be thus substituted for money?

We demand governmental control of transportation; we demand the retention of our public domain for the use of our own people; we demand the prohibition of gambling in futures of agricultural and mechanical products; we demand the free coinage of silver; we demand that no class or interest shall be taxed to build up any other class or interest; we demand the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; we demand a graduated tax on incomes; but more important than all these, broader and deeper than all these, and first of all these, is the transcendently paramount demand that our national bank system be abolished, and that the people's money shall be issued to the people, direct by the government, at a low rate of interest, and in sufficient volume to meet the requirements of our growing population and trade.

The supreme issue before the American people is and must be financial reform. Those powers and functions designed by the framers of our constitution for the benefit of the people, and which have been stealthily usurped and appropriated by corporate and monopolistic combinations, must be restored to the people, to whom they rightfully belong. This can be done only through persistent effort, unwavering fidelity to principle, and harmonious united action.

Evidence is not wanting to warrant the conclusion that it is the deliberate purpose of the two great parties of the country to avoid, evade, and ignore this great issue in their platforms and campaigns. That is their deliberate purpose to divert the minds of the people from it, by giving undue and magnified prominence to those questions of secondary importance, which have in this regard served the purposes of the money power so well and so faithfully for the past quarter of a century. With their solemn and repeated pledges on the subject to the voters of the country and before the world was reform in our financial system made an issue by either of them in a single State or a single Congressional district in their campaigns of 1890 or 1891? They fear to discuss it before the people. They dare not dis-

close it before the people. Is not the recent declaration of a partisan Senator from a great and powerful State, that the two parties were and had been in thorough accord on this question, abundantly sustained by the history of our financial legislation for the past quarter of a century? At the dictation of the money power the government ceased to coin silver on the 1st of July last. Emboldened by what it conceives and claims as a victory in the recent State elections, it declared its purpose within forty-eight hours after the polls closed, to demand of Congress that the purchase of silver should cease, and that the question of its remonetization should be submitted to an international commission. Shall this great government and this great people be subjected to the humiliating farce of submitting this question to those powers at whose behest the great and iniquitous outrage of its demonetization was accomplished? Will Congress aggravate and augment this great crime by obeying the dictates of Wall street? Shall the intrigue of foreign capital be invoked to aid in fastening upon this country a policy, the legitimate fruits of which will be the production of millionaires and paupers? Will the two political parties stultify themselves by discarding and repudiating their repeated pledges on this subject? Will they bow before the mandates of money and corporate power and force upon the country such a policy as will produce a fierce and bitter antagonism between capital and productive labor?

Great national exigencies or emergencies are crucial tests of the spirit, the manhood, the courage, the wisdom, and the patriotism of a people. Liberty was never won or preserved, through slavish dependence or cringing doubt.

Now, as never before in our history, do the demands of the hour call loudly for men—men of integrity; men of unwavering devotion to principle; men of loftiest cast of moral heroism; men who will fearlessly condemn the wrong and manfully defend the right; men whose conception of duty lifts them to a plane of noble purpose and resolve far above all considerations of a mere partisan character; men who believe that he who best serves his time and generation best serves himself; men, the horizon of whose patriotism and unselfish love of country embraces every square mile and every home in this broad land; men, who, as citizens of this great republic and as christians and patriots, will possess the manly courage to illustrate and declare at the ballot box their devotion to the heaven-inspired principle: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Our patriotism, our loyal veneration for the immortal principles of our fathers—our love of liberty—our appreciation of self government, and all the higher and nobler qualities which distinguish true citizenship and adorn exalted action, are to be tested as never before.

Arrogant party dictation will boldly aspire to usurp the throne of enlightened public conscience, and will demand fealty to men before measures—to party, before country. The differences, dissensions, errors, wrongs and bitterness of the past will be forgiven and forgotten to defeat the people—or revived and perpetuated to divide the people. Insidious and inflammatory appeals to all the baser passions will be substituted for calm deliberation and reason. Centralized capital, allied to corporate power, will sit enthroned in high places and will assume to control conventions, to prescribe the policy of parties, to subsidize the press and to dictate legislation, State and national. Subterfuge, strategy, deception, fraud, intimidation and bribery will be invoked to thwart the will of the people and to suppress their just demand for financial

relief. The two great political parties which have grappled in terrible conflict for twenty-five years have sounded a truce and will doubtless mutually agree, that as in the past, the great question of "financial reform" shall continue to be regarded as "neutral ground" between them.

In this crisis, what is our duty as an organization? Every consideration of justice, of manhood, of consistency and of honor, requires that all true members of the Order shall stand firmly and uncompromisingly by our principles, and especially should the vitally important and righteous demand for reform in our financial system be forced to the front as the great and paramount issue before the American people.

Let us firmly demand of all aspirants for our suffrages and of all parties, an unequivocal definition of their position on the great principles we espouse and have promulgated. Let us be deceived no longer. Let us know hereafter that those entrusted with our confidence will not betray it, but will prove worthy, by honest, faithful endeavor, to protect and promote our interests and the general welfare of the whole people. Let us continue and enlarge the grand and glorious work so auspiciously and so successfully inaugurated in educating the masses in the true principles of economical government, and in the rights, duties, and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Before your body will have assembled again a general election, with all the attendant excitement, strife, and bitterness, will have occurred. But whatever its character, let this grand organization win and enjoy the glorious triumph of firmness over weakness, of fidelity over treachery, of patriotism over partisan zeal, of dignified independence over slavish subserviency, of principles over policy, and thus exalt, adorn, and dignify public and political morals.

## OUR ORGANIZATION, ITS PROGRESS AND CONDITION.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion of its enemies that our organization is in a state of disintegration and decline, yet it has steadily enlarged the area of its jurisdiction, and since its organization there has been no time when it was in finer spirit, more united, or in more thorough and harmonious accord on our principles and purposes than it is to-day. Perhaps no more striking or conclusive proof of this can be found than in the readiness, eagerness and delight with which the defection of a single subordinate body out of about forty thousand, or the desertion of a single member out of millions, is heralded and extolled by the partisan press of the country.

We have added to our call since your last annual meeting the States of Ohio, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Delaware, Oregon, Washington and New Jersey, and others still would have been added but for our inability to supply organizers.

The greatly increased number of reform papers, and the volume of general Alliance literature, which have been distributed, and the efforts to meet, in some measure, the earnest and increasing demands for information, seem only to have stimulated and augmented that demand, until it assumed proportions far in excess of our ability to supply it with the means at our command.

I have visited during the year eleven State meetings, and made thirteen additional official visits, delivering on each visit from one to six addresses in each State, and involving a travelled distance of about thirty thousand miles. Upon the invitation of the two Orders in the State of Arkansas, I visited their joint meeting, and witnessed their harmonious and most fraternal consolidation. The courtesy of an official invitation was tendered me by the open Alliance of Wiscon-

sin, and as the result of their deliberations, that great State is here with us to-day, through duly constituted and accredited delegates. I beg to submit at another time during your session, in more elaborate form and for the information of your body, the details of the work of my office during the year.

## DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

It gives me pleasure to testify to the fidelity and efficiency of the officers of the different departments at your national headquarters. Especially am I indebted to the ready co-operation and wise counsel of your National Executive Board, for valuable aid in the discharge of laborious and difficult duties, and to the prompt and faithful service, which at all times has been rendered by your National Secretary. No higher commendation of the service of your National Lecturer could be furnished than the gratifying manner in which it has been received and approved by the brotherhood throughout the country. For a statement of the work done in these various departments, I respectfully refer you to the reports, respectively, of the officers. In compliance with our law, I herewith submit a report of the proceedings of a meeting of your National Legislative Council, held in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of February last.

## REFORM LITERATURE.

The gradations through which we have passed, leading from a simple to a complex civilization, have evolved new conditions, new policies, new problems, social, industrial, and political, and new necessities which, to be comprehended and to be utilized so as to best conserve the highest interests of the public good, must be carefully investigated in all their varied aspects and bearings. This investigation should be made in the light of truth and reason and in the spirit of an honest and patriotic purpose to reach correct and just conclusions. Never before have the great masses of the people so earnestly and anxiously sought information and enlightenment. Never before has the public mind been so impressed with an undefinable yet painful apprehension, that great and impending national evils threaten the peace of the country and the safety of our institutions. Do we believe that the principles we espouse are right? Do we believe that they are grounded in equity and justice and truth? Do we believe that they would secure "the greatest good to the greatest number?" Then is it our imperative duty to impress them, by every legitimate means at our command, on the public mind.

What more potent or effective agency, for the accomplishment of this great and important work, than the general dissemination of literature among the people, devoted to the advocacy and propagation of these principles? Who could measure the effect, if throughout this country an able Alliance paper could be found in every Alliance home? Who could estimate the power of a weekly visit of your national organ to a half million American homes? Its influence would be irresistible and invincible. I would specially and urgently commend to your earnest and favorable consideration the splendid and valuable service of our reform press, and recommend that you appoint a special committee to confer with representatives of the Reform Press Association present, as to the best methods for increasing the efficiency and for enlarging the usefulness of this most valuable, influential, and most important of all the departments of Alliance work.

I also respectfully recommend that said committee be empowered and instructed to digest

mature, and report to your body a plan for securing a fund, to be placed in charge of a management constituted by your body, at your national headquarters, to be appropriated and applied to the dissemination of approved Alliance literature, under such restrictions and regulations as your body may impose. The aims, purposes, and principles of our Order must be more widely and faithfully presented before the public. The education of the masses to a true comprehension of the evils which confront us as a people, and as to proper corrective principles which must be applied as a remedy, is the sublime mission and exalted duty of our organization.

## LECTURERS.

The most powerful auxiliary force with which to supplement the service of our reform literature in educating the people, will be found in a properly regulated lecture system. It is gratifying to report that great and invaluable service has been rendered to our cause through this agency in all the States where it has been operated. So great and so general has been the demand for speakers for the past six months that it is no exaggeration to say that a corps of fifty lecturers would have been constantly employed to have met the applications made to my office alone. This great and important demand should and must be supplied as nearly as practicable. To that end I respectfully recommend that a special committee be appointed to investigate the systems adopted by our Order in the various States and report to this body the most practical, uniform system for securing to the whole Order the largest and most efficient lecture service.

In view of the tremendous forces which will be employed against us, and the combined efforts of the two parties to demoralize and divide us as an Order, we should fortify and strengthen our defences at every point. Yea, more—we should be prepared to advance and wage aggressive and successful warfare in support of our principles, and I can not too earnestly commend to your body the great importance of providing, as far as may be in your power, for an able, efficient and thorough educational campaign through chosen and authorized lecturers.

## OUR FINANCES.

I beg to call the special attention of your body to that part of the report of your national secretary-treasurer, relating to our per capita dues, and to urgently recommend the appointment of a committee to consider the matters therein set forth and to report to your body such action, as in its judgment may secure prompt and faithful compliance with the law.

## OUR DUTY POLITICALLY.

While the great objects and purposes of our organization are necessarily political in their character, in the broader and higher sense of that term, and while it seeks to inculcate those principles which are essential to a proper balance and symmetrical growth in our national progress and development, yet it can not, from the very nature of its organism, become partisan or subservient to partisan purposes and control. The broad field of free and unbiased research and investigation must be the undisputed domain, and free conclusion and untrammeled, independent political action, the unquestioned right of each individual member.

Regarding the free and intelligent exercise of the rights and prerogatives conferred upon him under the law, as the highest type and exemplification of American citizenship, our Order forges no chains with which to bind him, a passive victim, to the juggernaut of dictatorial party tyranny.

Free as the air, must he be free.  
If a worthy son of liberty.

The Alliance seeks to impress upon him that in his capacity as a citizen, his first and highest duty is to his country. That whatever policies or principles will secure the largest liberty to the citizen consistent with public safety and best promote the general welfare should be the creed of his political faith and the guide of his political action.

Standing upon this high plane of political thought and resolve, and imbued with these noble and patriotic purposes, he may well and safely be trusted to select and adopt the best political methods for propagating and establishing them. This is the broad and noble sphere in American politics which this organization aspires to occupy. This is the patriotic and exalted mission which it seeks to fulfill. But it would utterly fail in its high aim and purpose, and its moral force and power would be dissipated and destroyed if, unfortunately, it should be degraded into a mere party machine to be manipulated by designing and corrupt men. When it shall fail to elevate its membership above the arrogant domination of party mandate—when it shall fail to impress the individual member with the fearful responsibility which attaches to his action as a citizen—when it shall fail to teach him that it is a great political and moral crime to subordinate his honest and enlightened convictions to the ascendancy of mere party policy, the hour for its decay, dissolution, and death will have come.

Do not existing political conditions solemnly admonish us that we, as a people, should seek to establish a higher plane of political morals? What American, imbued with love and pride of country, can contemplate these conditions, but with painful feelings of shame and mortification? He sees our halls of legislation, State and national, besieged with openly organized lobbies of corporate and money power. He sees a legislative policy dictated and established by money power which fosters powerful, but irresponsible pools, trusts, combines, and syndicates, which are limited only by their avaricious greed. He sees the public domain and the credit of the government lavishly squandered on railroad corporations. He sees the ballot debauched through the influence of money, and seats in the American Senate, purchased by it. It boldly and unblushingly stands to-day in the capitol of a great State of this Union and impudently offers to purchase the dignity, the integrity, the honor, and the good name of that State for a stipulated sum. He sees it perpetrate the great outrage and crime of demonetizing silver through stealth and fraud. When the manufacturer in the open field complains to Congress that he is unable to compete with fair and legitimate competition, that body, in a spirit of most paternal generosity, rushes to his relief with a system which forces the people of the country to sell their products in the cheapest markets, and to buy all articles of manufacture needed, in the dearest markets.

When syndicates of ship owners and railroad corporations complain to Congress that their investments have become unprofitable, that body with parental magnanimity, bestows upon them lavish subsidies in land, money, and government credit. When the bondholders and money speculators of Wall street, over-reaching even their greedy design, become involved in complications which threaten to thwart their schemes, they have only to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, for him to rush to their relief with liberal loans of the people's money, or graciously relieve them of their bonds at the liberal premium of 25 per cent.

All this, and more, the farmers of the country have witnessed and endured; and yet with 9,000,

coo of American homes mortgaged, with two-thirds of the wealth of the country untaxed, with the overburdened interest of agriculture paying 80 per cent of the total taxes—when farmers in their organized capacity appear at the doors of Congress and make respectful application—not for subsidies, not for protection, not for loans on fictitious values, not for loans on evidences of indebtedness, but for a system of finance, based upon securities of ready and unquestioned values, they are contemptuously ignored.

An organization composed of loyal and law-abiding citizens, as American freemen, we claim the right to enter our solemn and earnest protest against this condition of affairs.

Adopting, as we have, the peaceful and legitimate method, which harmonizes with the true spirit of freedom, of presenting our grievances in a proper and legal manner, we have the right to claim, at least, respectful consideration. But if in the maddened frenzy of partisan zeal and blindness, party leaders, the party press and the two great political parties themselves shall combine and conspire against us to drive us from our convictions of right and duty—be it so. Let the firm and harmonious action of this body, at least, show that there is no faltering of purpose, or of determination, to stand united on our just demands.

Let the spirit of moderation characterize our action, the spirit of justice our claims, and swerved by no form of intimidation, cajoled by no flattery, seduced by no bribe, let us stand in the integrity of that lofty and exalted purpose which must command the sympathy and support of the good, the noble, and the true, and challenge even the respect of our enemies.

To the charge that we selfishly seek the promotion of only class interest, we have only to point to our legislative records of a quarter of a century—every page of which is burdened with legislation glaringly partial and in favor of other classes. To the charge that our policy tends to centralization of governmental power, we have only to point to the fearful encroachments of irresponsible corporate power upon the functions of government, and through which two of the most potent agents and factors in our civilization—the transmission of intelligence and our system of transportation—have been placed under absolute control of a few individuals. To the charge that our organization is dominated by Southern influence, we have only to call the roll of this body to find, that of the thirty-four States composing it, twenty-three of them are denominated Northern States. To the charge that it is sectional in design, we proudly point for its triumphant vindication to the fact, that it is the only organization, social, political or religious, in this country whose crowning glory is its great and grand work for unity, fraternity, reconciliation and peace, between the sections.

Not the war of twenty-five years ago which resulted in the emancipation of chattel slavery, but the gigantic struggle of to-day, between the classes and the masses, involving the stupendous issue of freedom, of honest labor from the degradation and slavery of plutocratic power, engages the public mind and is the supreme incentive and object of this great political revolution.

In the appalling presence of such an issue—buried and forgotten forever, be the prejudices, animosities and estrangements of that unfortunate war. And with hands and hearts united, with one purpose to inspire us, a purpose as broad as our country, and as high as the demands of humanity and justice, invoking the benedictions of Heaven on our patriotic endeavor, led and guided by the spirit of justice, “as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night,” we would restore the ark of our covenant, fashioned and bequeathed to us by our fathers, to the holy of holies, in our Temple of Liberty.

#### THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., November 17, 1891.

##### FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, November 17, 1891. The National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union was convened in annual session at 3 o'clock, by the National President, Brother L. L. Polk.

The following officers were announced by the President: Chaplain, S. M. Adams, of Alabama; Door-keeper, Williams, of North Carolina; Assistant-Door-keeper, T. K. Wood, of California; Sergeant-at-arms, W. S. Copeland, of Georgia; assistant, D. F. Allen, of New York.

Committee on credentials appointed as follows: J. W. Kerr, of Maryland; J. Wm. Stokes, of South Carolina; Belden, of Michigan.

The executive committee submitted their report on the States that had paid up, and those that had not.

The following resolution by Livingston, of Georgia: Resolved, That the Secretary of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union call the roll of delegates by States, and those objected to, or of doubtful validity, shall, without discussion, be referred to a committee on credentials. Carried.

Clayton, of Louisiana, made point of order, that there was not a quorum, and demanded the call of roll by States.

Moved and carried, that, as we proceed with the roll call, that all States dissatisfied with the ruling of the executive committee, state the number of delegates they claim, and then make their grievances known to the committee on credentials.

The National Secretary proceeded with the roll call as follows:

Virginia, 3 delegates; entitled to 3.  
West Virginia, 2; entitled to 2.  
Missouri, 4; and claims 5.  
Iowa, 2; claims 3.  
Colorado, 2.  
Florida, none; claims 3.  
Alabama, 3; claims 4.  
Arkansas, 3; entitled to none.  
Indian Territory, 2; entitled to none.  
Louisiana, 3; claims 4.  
Maryland, 2; entitled to 2.  
North Dakota, 2, entitled to 1.  
North Carolina, 4, entitled to 3 and claims 4.  
Oklahoma, 2; entitled to 2.  
South Carolina, 3; entitled to 3.  
Indiana, 2; claims 3.  
Kansas, 7; entitled to 7 and claims 5.  
Wisconsin, 2; entitled to 2.  
Texas, 5; entitled to 3 and claims 5.  
California, 3; entitled to 3.  
Illinois, 2; entitled to none.  
Michigan, 3; entitled to 3.  
Tennessee, 4; entitled to none and claims 3.  
New York, 2; entitled to 2.  
Pennsylvania, 3; entitled to none.  
New Jersey, 2; entitled to 2.  
Ohio, 2; entitled to 2.  
Washington, 2; entitled to 2.  
Oregon, 2; entitled to 2.  
South Dakota, 3; entitled to 3.  
Mississippi, 4; entitled to none.  
Kentucky, 3; entitled to 3.

A resolution by Bro. Beverley, of Virginia, on giving matter to the press, was presented and laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Brother Loucks, of South Dakota, a recess was taken until 9 a.m., to give the committee on credentials time to make their report.

On motion of Brother Beck, of Alabama, a committee of five on the order of business was appointed. The committee consisted of R. W. Beck, of Alabama; Mann Page, of Virginia; M. V. Rork, of Oregon; M. A. Householder, of Kansas; M. D. Davie, of Kentucky.

On motion of Brother Page, of Virginia, the public was cordially invited to hear the address of our national president at Tomlinson Hall, this evening at 7:30.

The executive session adjourned at 5 p.m., to meet again at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

##### SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, November 18, 1891.

The meeting was called to order by President L. L. Polk, at 9:20 a.m., and was opened in due form.

The following were appointed to fill the vacancy on

the Judiciary committee: John S. Dore, of California, and S. M. Adams, of Alabama.

Minutes read and approved.

The committee appointed on credentials reported as follows:

To the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in regular annual session assembled at Indianapolis:

Your committee to whom were referred all cases of brethren claiming seats on this floor as delegates, in addition to those whose names appear upon the official roster of the Secretary of this body, beg leave to report that we have patiently heard the statements upon which the brethren base their claims, and we are impressed, that without exception, there is merit in these claims. In nearly every instance, we find the discrepancy between their claims and the roster of the national secretary, arises from some misunderstanding concerning the time when dues must be paid. In two cases, Louiana and Texas, the final report of the State secretary to the national secretary remitting dues in full, and closing the account, calls for less delegates to this body than were elected by the State Alliance. When we remember that the State Alliance must have elected its delegates upon the representations of their State secretary as to the membership in their jurisdiction, it is difficult to explain the discrepancy, but your committee do not see how they could go behind the final report of the State secretary. This is quite a different case from those in which the State secretary has promised a supplementary and complete report, accompanied by further remittances before February next to cover their accounts for delegates present.

Your committee therefore recommend: That all delegates duly accredited to this body by their State Alliance be seated, except in the cases above cited (Texas and Louisiana,) where final reports have been filed and the accounts closed by their State secretary, which reports call for less delegates than the number elected and claiming seats.

That in these cases where more delegates have been accredited and are present than are warranted by the final report of the State secretary, only so many be seated as their State secretary's said final report certifies and that such delegation decide among themselves, how they will cast the votes to which their State is entitled under said final report of their State secretaries.

That delegates shall receive payment upon expense vouchers in proportion to the amount of money paid into the national treasury from their respective States for the year 1892.

Your committee feel it is not impertinent to this report to call your attention to the source of most of the difficulty experienced by this and previous committees on credentials and urge some action looking to a removal of said deficiencies. Reference is had here to the constitutional requirements that delegates and dues to this body shall be based upon the October report. We think the matter would be amended by basing upon the July report. We think also that this body should distinctly define what bearing the February limit adopting the Ocala has upon admission of delegates, or else rescind the resolution fixing that limit.

We think that is not irrelevant to suggest further in this correction that this body impress upon the delegates seated under the report, the importance of exercising all diligence in their respective States, county and sub-Alliances upon their return home to have the State secretaries report and have remittances in the national secretary's hand before February next, and to the end that in future all reports and remittances be forwarded before November 1st. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. KERR,  
E. H. BRIDEN,  
J. W. STOKES.

Report as read adopted.

Resolution by Beverley of Virginia:

That the chair be authorized to at once appoint a committee of five, to be known as the press committee.

That all delegates and visitors here present be hereby charged, that when interviewed by reporters for the public press they respectfully decline to be so interviewed and refer said reporter to said press committee.

That all delegates and visitors here present be hereby admonished to be on their guard in their communication with strangers, lest they inadvertently give information to the reporters.

Carried and committee appointed.

Press committee—Beverley, of Virginia; Laughinghouse, of North Carolina; Southworth, of California; Bell, of Georgia; Barton, of Illinois.

Brother Force, of Indiana, requested that D. H. Yoe-man be placed in his delegation from Indiana as a delegate instead of Mrs. Lou Snider, which request was granted by him agreeing to be responsible for Mr. Yoe-man's acts to the State Alliance, the point being made by Mr. Page, of Virginia.

The committee on order of business reported as follows:

To the Supreme Council:

Your committee on order of business beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend that the hours for meeting be as follows: 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; 2:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 8 p.m., to take recess at will.

We recommend that all resolutions be referred to the proper committee without debate.

That the election of officers be made a special order for 2:30 p.m. Thursday.

That a member be allowed to speak but once on any question.

We recommend the following order of business:

1. Opening of Council.
2. Reading of minutes of the preceding meeting.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Appointment of committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Reports of standing committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Miscellaneous business.
10. Recess.

We recommend the following committees:

Auditing committee of three.

Or press, three.

Secret work, three.

Finance, three.

Mileage and per diem three.

Good of the Order, seven.

Constitution, seven.

Confederation, seven.

Legislative demands—

We recommend that this committee on legislative demands consist of one member from each State, and that its chairman be empowered to appoint such committees.

R. W. BECK, Chairman.

Adopted.

Moved by Brother Livingston that portion of the order of business referring to night sessions be stricken out so far as the sessions for Wednesday and Thursday evenings were concerned. Carried.

Resolution by Brother Wardall, of South Dakota, sending greetings to the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association convention, now assembled in this city. Read and adopted.

Brother Loucks, of South Dakota, moved that we invite the chairman or the executive committee of the Nebraska State Alliance to a seat in this body during the deliberations here.

Brother Page, of Virginia, offered as a substitute for the whole that the national president exercise his powers of dispensation and receive in the order the visiting brethren that in his judgment are eligible to membership in the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Adopted.

A communication from the anti-sub-treasury committee was read.

On motion of Brother Livingston, of Georgia, a committee was appointed to meet Mr. McAllister, chairman of the committee of the anti-sub-treasury league.

Brother Dean, of New York, moved that the whole thing be laid on the table for the present. On a call of States the resolution was lost by a vote of 55 to 54.

A resolution by Brother Branch, of Georgia, recommending that we reconsider the railroad plank in our demands as adopted at Ocala, was read and referred to the committee on demands.

Remarks by Brother Weaver on the growth and future of the Order in the Northwest, and cordially inviting brethren of the South to assist them in their work, was made and heartily received.

On motion of Brother Adams, of Alabama, it was ordered that reports from the various States of the growth of the Order in their jurisdiction be heard.

Committee on fraternitv of the general assembly of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association and other labor organizations received and heartily welcomed to the meeting.

Adjourned at 12:30.

##### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 2:30 p.m., President Polk in the chair. Alliance opened in due form.

On motion of Brother Montgomery, of Arkansas, J. E. Bryan of Arkansas was seated as a delegate in place of W. B. W. Heartsill, absent.

On motion of Brother Southworth of Colorado, E. S. Moor was seated as a delegate in place of R. Q. Renny, absent.

On motion of Brother McDowell, of Tennessee, Brother Greer was substituted instead of Brother Gowen, necessarily absent.

On motion of Brother Loucks, of South Dakota, Brother Meyer, of South Dakota, was seated as a delegate in place of Brother Price, absent.

Adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet at 9 a.m. Thursday.

#### THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

On motion of Brother Purdue, a committee of three was appointed on president's message to consider and report, on same, as follows: J. M. Purdue, of Texas; R. F. Rogers, of Florida; Freeman, of Indiana.

A resolution by Brother Lindsey, of North Carolina, bearing instructions from the State of North Carolina, was read and referred to committee on constitution.

A resolution by Brother Belden, of Michigan:

That upon this occasion of the national assembly of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, we hail with delight the spirit of fraternal brotherhood everywhere manifest among the delegates, and the universal determination to forever obliterate old animosities, too long engendered between the sections of our beloved country; and further, that we send glad tidings to the oppressed toilers of America, that with God's help, this great contest shall never cease until equal rights, equal privileges, and equal burdens, are secured to us and our children forever.

Unanimously adopted.

A resolution by Brother Branch, of Georgia, instructing Alliance Congressman, read and referred to the committee on demands.

On motion of Brother Pierson, the special order for to-morrow, Thursday, at 9 a.m., shall be the hearing of the report of the special committee of the State business agents. Carried.

A resolution by Brother Page, of Virginia, on trusts, read and referred to committee on demands.

A resolution by Brother Talbert, of South Carolina, recommending D. P. Duncan for the position of United States Commerce Commissioner, was read and referred to the committee on demands.

A resolution by Brother Lindsey, of North Carolina, on the distribution of seeds by Department of Agriculture, read and referred to committee on demands.

A resolution by Brother Beck, of Alabama, on duty of Alliance Congressmen, read and referred to committee on demands.

A resolution by Brother Joseph, of Iowa, recommending a change in our demands, read and referred to committee on demands.

On motion by Brother Page, that this Supreme Council suspend business this evening to hear the address of Brother Macune at 7:30, was carried.

Resolution by Brother Beverley, of Virginia, relative to secret work, read and referred to committee on secret work.

Special report of the president was read and referred to the committee appointed on the President's message.

Resolution by Brother Meyer, of South Dakota, on irrigation, read and referred to committee on demands.

Resolutions by Brothers Loucks and Lowe on transportation rates read and referred to committee on demands.

Remarks by Brother Weaver on the growth and future of the Order in the Northwest, and cordially inviting brethren of the South to assist them in their work, was made and heartily received.

On motion of Brother Adams, of Alabama, it was ordered that reports from the various States of the growth of the Order in their jurisdiction be heard.

Committee on fraternitv of the general assembly of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association and other labor organizations received and heartily welcomed to the meeting.

of November of each year; therefore I would respectfully recommend that the constitution be so amended that the State secretaries will be required to base their annual reports upon the July reports of the county secretaries, and that the State secretaries be required to make their reports and remittances promptly to the National Secretary by the first day of November of each year. I would also recommend that the clause in the constitution extending the day of final settlement by the State secretaries to the first day of February be repealed, as it has only brought about confusion and trouble. Since our last meeting I have issued 748 charters to subordinate organizations in the States of Minnesota, Arizona, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Delaware, Idaho, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, New Jersey, and New York, and have issued State charters to eight States, as follows: New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Delaware, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and New Jersey. Wyoming and Idaho are well under way and will organize State Alliances in the near future.

I submit with this report a balance sheet of my books, which shows the face of my books. I will not go into the details of said report, as all the subject matter therein has been thoroughly examined by your Executive Board, and will be properly shown in their report.

In conclusion, I would respectfully urge that the delegates on their return to their respective States, see to it that all the State secretaries make full and complete reports, with remittances covering the amounts due on per capita dues by the 1st day of February next, as it will be impossible for your national officers to discharge their duties unless this is done.

Summing up the whole matter, we should be proud of the record made during the past year, and if none but the true and tried are put on guard we confidently hope that the results of our next year's labor shall be greater than in the history of our organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. TURNER, Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion the report of the secretary was received and placed one file, and such portion of this report as has reference to constitutional changes was referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws.

The report of National Lecturer Willets was received, and such portions as had reference to co-operation and lecture system were referred to proper committees.

To the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union;

BRETHREN: In presenting this, my annual report, permit me to say we have again assembled in National Council to review the past and prepare for the great future that awaits us. It is our duty to critically examine the work done during the year just closed for the purpose of strengthening the weak places, concentrating our forces, and above all to perfect our organization and drill its members in their line of duty. The field of operations has been enlarged and extended, and the necessity for each individual member being made fully acquainted with the exact situation is both apparent and imperative. The part that is to be played in our national history by this organization is conceded by all close observers to be of the utmost importance. With a knowledge of this sounding loudly in our ears, a failure in the future would be a sin, chargeable to a gross neglect of our present duties.

As your national lecturer, I have endeavored to serve the Alliance faithfully and well. While there are many within our Alliance who could bring a far greater degree of ability into the work, yet I allow no one to exceed me in zeal for the enfranchisement of our people.

During the past year I have visited in my official capacity the greater portion of our country, having lectured in twenty-four different States. I have organized five State Alliances and numerous county and sub-Alliances as well. I have been blessed with continued health and have traveled in the discharge of my duty almost without cessation. While the labor has been exacting, the consciousness of having discharged my obligations, and the benefits which appeared to result from such efforts, made many of the rough places smooth and lightened materially what otherwise would have been a grievous burden.

In all my efforts I have met with hearty co-operation and kindness from the people, for which I desire in this report to return my sincere thanks and heartfelt appreciation. I also bespeak for my successor the same kindly consideration.

I have also received the aid and assistance of the Alliance and reform press, which has contributed largely to the success attending my labors. I have urged in my lectures, and would earnestly repeat the same at this time, that the brethren should support only such papers as advocate the cause for which they are contending. Take Alliance and reform papers in preference to all others. Such a course is not only consistent, but the only common sense view that can be taken of the situation. From what I have gathered during the past year in my contact with the people, both in and out of the Order, I am led to believe that the Alliance is making rapid strides in the direction of permanent success. The brethren are more united, are learning to meet the demands and requirements which follow organization more cheerfully, and those outside are being taught its benefits and power. Taken as a whole I consider the condition of the Order at the present time a source of sincere congratulation. With a view to greater prosperity and usefulness I will venture the following recommendations:

Moved, that we appoint five tellers to assist in carrying on the election of officers. Carried, and following committee appointed: Wardall, Housholder, Beverley, Stokes and Dines.

2. I would recommend that the congressional lecture system as promulgated by the Executive Board be put into active operation. I am satisfied that their ideas upon this question are correct and great good will surely come to the Order. I hope this national body will take immediate and effective action in this matter, and place the system on a solid basis.

3. I would recommend that the work of the national lecturer be thoroughly systematized. It would make his labor more effective and less annoying. If a few meetings in each State could be held at convenient points, thoroughly advertised in advance, at which all lecturers were required to attend, information in regard to the condition of the Alliance, its needs and requirements could be easily and correctly obtained, and the president or executive committee could be informed of the exact status of affairs. This information obtained in such a manner would be of great service in conducting the business of the Order. In connection with this I desire to urge upon this council the great need of Alliance literature among the brethren. If our aims and purposes are ever accomplished, if we succeed in bringing about the reforms which we demand, it will be through the influence of education.

4. I would recommend that more attention be given to co-operative enterprises. It is necessary that these adjuncts be fostered and cared for. The tendency of all such ventures is to unify and instruct the brethren in regard to the benefits and power of concerted action. There are many methods of furthering this idea which I will leave to the wisdom of this council without other comment.

In conclusion, I desire to bear witness to the zeal, interest and earnestness of the officials of this Order with whom I have been associated, and tender them my thanks for their uniform kindness and courtesy. I desire also to acknowledge my deep sense of obligation to the brethren who have so universally and loyally assisted me in the discharge of my labors. To one and all let me say, I believe if we continue to labor as in the past, forgetting self and looking for the general good, that the day is not far distant when happier conditions will come to our people.

J. F. WILLETS, Lecturer.

Resolution by Brother Livingston of Georgia was adopted, that this Supreme Council do most cheerfully recommend the History of the Farmers Alliance and Agricultural Digest by N. A. Dunning and the History of Brother Morgan to the brotherhood and the public as a cheap and ready means of education.

A resolution by Brother Wardall, that the delegates be allowed actual travelling expenses coming and returning and \$2 per day while in actual attendance on this meeting, and that the section of the statutory law be so construed, was adopted.

On motion it was agreed that this afternoon be devoted to the election of officers. Adjourned at 1 p.m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

House called to order at 2:30, President Polk in the chair.

On motion of Brother Beverley, the motion to go into executive session this afternoon while electing officers, and admit no visiting brethren, was reconsidered.

Delegates from Pennsylvania being absent, the president was, by motion, authorized to substitute the president of Queen County Alliance, S. B. Kent, in place of Brother Snyder in the delegation.

The chair ruled that one member of the delegation from South Carolina being absent, Brother Duncan be seated in his stead.

The supplementary report of the committee on credentials is as follows:

Your committee have considered the portions of our original report recommitted to us by your order, and beg leave to report that Brother J. K. P. Hanna of Texas, and Brother Whited of Louisiana, appeared before us on behalf of their respective States. They expressed a desire and purpose in good faith to have a supplemental report in lieu of a final report already forwarded from these State Alliances to the National Alliance, and obligated themselves to see that such supplemental report, accompanied by dues sufficient to cover their claims to additional representation upon this plan, be forwarded to the national secretary before February 1 next. Your committee therefore cheerfully recommend the seating of the said additional delegates present and claiming seats. Your committee feel that justice to themselves and their original report necessitates the statement that had these brethren appeared before this committee in the first instance backing their claims with representations and obligations offered to-day, the seating of their full delegation would have been recommended in our original report.

Moved, that we appoint five tellers to assist in carrying on the election of officers. Carried, and following committee appointed: Wardall, Housholder, Beverley, Stokes and Dines.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Brother L. L. Polk, president.

Brother H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, vice-president.

Brother J. H. Turner, of Georgia, national secretary.

Brother J. F. Willets, of Kansas, national lecturer.

Brother R. W. Beck, of Alabama, member of judicial committee for a term of three years.

Moved by Page, of Virginia, that we suspend the election of officers until to-morrow morning, so as to allow this body to visit Farmers Mutual Benefit Association. Carried and house adjourned at 5 p.m.

#### FOURTH DAY.

Friday, November 20, 1891.

House called to order by Vice-President Clover. Alliance opened in due form.

Brother Davie, of Kentucky, was appointed on the committee of mileage and per diem, in place of Brower, of Kentucky, who was absent.

After roll call the minutes were read, and Brother Hind, of Florida, called attention to correction in the minutes, which was made as follows: "That it is the sense of this body that it does not indorse business schemes offered to it."

Minutes approved.

Moved by Brother Beck, of Alabama, that the committee appointed by the chair be changed to the committee on consolidation. Carried.

A communication from Brother Beverley proposing demand for a change in the Constitution of the United States, was read and referred to committee on demands.

Election of officers resumed, and M. D. Davie, of Kentucky, was elected to fill vacancy of judiciary committee for a term of two years.

By special request the committee on President's message made report.

The President ruled that the rule of suspending all but regularly appointed delegates now prevails, and all present not regularly seated delegates retire and be only admitted at the door when vouchsed for by the chairmen of the respective State delegations.

S. M. Scott appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Motion adopted to suspend the rule excluding visiting brethren.

A special committee of five on literature appointed as follows: M. V. Rork, Oregon; T. T. Gardner, Kentucky; J. M. Joseph, Iowa; J. W. Stokes, South Carolina; J. S. Dore, California.

The committee to confer with the anti-sub-treasuryites reported that they would be ready to make a written report of the negotiations had between them in a short time, but wished to state that the opponents had entirely backed down and refused to debate the objections made to our demands with us at Tomlinson Hall.

A resolution by Brother Adams, of Alabama, that any member of our Order visiting this body who is not indorsed by his State delegation shall be expelled from this hall, was adopted.

A motion by Brother Butler, of North Carolina, that no delegate or visiting member of the Order shall be admitted except on the new and special word adopted for this meeting, and that the chairman of each State delegation is hereby authorized to give said word to all members whom he indorse, was adopted.

Report of the executive committee read by Brother Macune, chairman, and adopted.

To the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

BRETHREN: The Executive Board begs leave to report as follows:

The Supreme Council adjourned at Ocala ——————<sup>the</sup> Order in debt \$2,862.75, according to the secretary's books, but that amount was increased somewhat by expenses incurred at Ocala after the report was made.

This during the early part of the year hampered the work very much and prevented an active start upon the campaign of education until late in January. There has been much delay on the part of some of the State secretaries in making report and remittance of last year's dues. The delegates were seated at Ocala on a promise that their State secretaries would make the remittances by the following February, but in some cases the settlement was delayed until October. This has made several meetings of the Board necessary, and the secretary was instructed to send to all the State Alliances a statement of the condition of their account with the national early in August, in order that they should have full information as to what they were in debt and when payment was due during the regular annual session, and make provision for payment. The present regulations governing the reports and remittances of State secretaries do not give sufficient time for the reports of county secretaries to be received prior to the time designated for State secretaries to report and remit to the national.

All this confusion and trouble about the dues may be obviated if you will require the 1st of November report, and remittance of the State secretaries to be based on their membership as shown in the next previous July reports of the county secretaries to them, and then to provide a complete check upon all the secretaries, national, State and county. Require the subordinate secretaries to report their membership once a year as

the National Executive Board. This one report a year from the subordinate Alliances would be a check upon the business that would be of great service in settling with secretaries both State and national.

The books of the secretary-treasurer have been carefully audited, every single entry for the entire year has been carefully verified since the 13th inst., and they are found to be absolutely correct to a cent. He deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which his books are kept and his business managed. The balance sheet he has presented you is a correct and exhaustive statement of the financial condition of the Order as far as he has been able to get reports from the State secretaries.

The current expenses for the last year including the expense of the Ocala meeting, and all salaries and expenses of every kind, has been \$6,035.51; the year before the same total expenditure was \$19,551.65. The rate of expenses has exceeded the income from fees and dues, and while there is an apparent gain in the financial condition since the report of one year ago, it is only apparent and not real, because at that time the secretaries had not reported much of the dues for the previous year, and therefore it could not be charged to them, and the national only seemed to be in debt because the debts due it were not included in the calculation; but since then those reports have been made and accompanied by proper remittances and footing up to a grand total of \$28,719.87. They have met the expenses of the year and only left in the hands of the secretary \$2,198.32, all of which is invested in supplies and office fixtures, and the coming year must be accompanied with gradually increasing deficiency since there is no possibility of the income being equal to the deficiency.

Brother Hind, of Florida, was appointed a committee of one to inform the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A resolution by Brother Gibbs, of Mississippi, relative to the increase of the circulating medium, was read and referred to the committee on demands.

A resolution from the Florida State Alliance on distribution of tracts and reform literature was read and referred to committee on literature.

A resolution by Brother Moore, of Colorado, demanding that all members of the Alliance support the demands, was read and referred to the committee on constitution.

#### THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Adams, Alabama; R. F. Rogers, Florida; L. P. Featherston, Arkansas; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; T. A. Clayton, Louisiana; Harry Tracy, Texas; D. P. Duncan, South Carolina; G. M. London, Missouri.

A resolution by Brother Goodwin, of New Jersey, asking that the language of the Constitution of the United States be changed, was referred to committee on good of the Order.

A communication from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read and referred to the committee on good of the Order.

A communication from the Young Men's Christian Association was read. A motion prevailed that the Secretary extend the thanks of this body for their kind invitation, and that we accede to their request and hear them.

Brother Hind, of Florida, was appointed a committee of one to inform the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A resolution by Brother Gibbs, of Mississippi, relative to the increase of the circulating medium, was read and referred to the committee on demands.

A resolution from the Florida State Alliance on distribution of tracts and reform literature was read and referred to committee on literature.

A resolution by Brother Moore, of Colorado, demanding that all members of the Alliance support the demands, was read and referred to the committee on constitution.

We recommend that article 8, section 2, be stricken from the constitution. Adopted.

We recommend that article 2, section 1, be changed by striking out all of that section after the word "charges," and add the following: "or by recommendation of the committee on constitution and by-laws and adopted by two-thirds majority." Adopted.

We recommend that article 7, section 2, be amended by adding after the word "male," second line, the following: "provided that any State may pay the per capita tax on the female members, and have representation for same in Supreme Council." Adopted.

We recommend the following changes in statutory law:

No. 2, line 4, after the word male by adding "or female, as the case may be." Adopted.

No. 3, amended by adding after the word ballot the following: "and shall not be varied by suspension of rules or otherwise, so as to interfere with individual ballot." Adopted.

We recommend the following be added to No. 12, Statutory Law, "and no money shall be paid out by the secretary-treasurer unless audited by chairman of Executive Board and approved by the President." Adopted.

We recommend that No. 22 be amended by striking after the words "shall be" all down to "and five dollars per day and actual expenses while traveling." Adopted.

We recommend that Nos. 25, 27, 29, with paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, and No. 31 be stricken out. Adopted.

We recommend number 28 be changed by striking out all after the word "November" and add the following: "and returns by State secretaries shall be based upon the returns of quarter ending June 30 of each year from the county secretaries."

The report was then adopted as a whole.

A resolution by Brother Rogers, bearing on the cotton question, was referred to the special committee appointed on cotton crop. The special order for 9:30 was set aside for the hearing of the report of Business Agents to-morrow morning.

At its meeting in Indianapolis last week the National Reform Press Association indorsed the Bureau of Information established in this city by Dr. T. A. Bland, and heartily commended it to the patronage of the reform press.

By previous agreement no doubt the daily papers are claiming that the national meeting of the Alliance was a slim affair, poorly attended, and wanting in enthusiasm and interest. By such misrepresentation it is expected to discourage and deceive the membership, and as a result induce them to believe that the Alliance is going to pieces, and the only safe place is with one of the old parties. Meanwhile the truth will slowly follow through the weekly press.

MORE business prosperity. Bradstreet's reports 268 failures last week; 238 the week previous. For corresponding week in 1890, 200; for 1889, 217; for 1888, 187; nearly double the failures for the week in 1891 over that of 1888. If this ratio continues there will be 4,000 more failures in 1891 than in 1890. If this is a sign of business prosperity many are mistaken.

During the past nine months ending September 30, imports have amounted to \$627,145,819, an increase of \$69,670,993 over the same period of last year. Of this \$318,847,176 was free of duty, and \$308,298,643 was dutiable. During the same months the exports amounted to \$627,670,414.



submitted to the people by the legislature providing for the exemption of all public property; of all churches actually used for public worship, and of all graveyards yielding no revenue; and enjoining upon the legislature to tax all other property at uniform rates, so taking the whole question of exemptions and discriminations out of the hands of the legislature. If the members of the Order stand for such an amendment with unanimity and determination it will be adopted. It will be well that the people of other States be on their guard against insidious constitutional amendments, sent down to the people from some mysterious source. In time of peace the functions of our State governments are limited mainly to the collection of revenue sufficient for honest and economical government, and the honest and economical expenditure of that revenue. The principal value of a State constitution is to set metes and bounds to legislative discretion in this behalf. It is frankly admitted that the difficulty of equal, uniform and just assessment of property for taxation is very great in practice. The equalization of assessments is not promoted by making various classes of property to be taxed at different rates upon the assessed value of each class. On the contrary this method can not fail to produce confusion worse confounded and greatly to increase unjust discriminations. Neither would this difficulty of equal and just assessment be removed by a single tax on land values. It is very difficult in any case to determine the actual cash value of a farm. No man whose opinion is worth anything would undertake to say what any given parcel of land anywhere will bring exposed at public auction on a given day. This writer well knows that if his own farm were advertised thirty days and offered at public auction, he could not for his life form an opinion of any value as to what would be bid for it. But when the assessor comes here to assess this farm for taxation, it is his guess as to what it would bring at public auction which is the assessment. That assessment based on such a system can be uniform is wholly out of question.

An approximation to the income producing power of the land would be much less difficult, and doubtless the time will come when all assessments will be on this basis. A recent case concerning the assessment of the trotting stallion Axtell puts the difficulty of uniform assessments in a strong light. This horse is held to be worth \$100,000, and is said to have produced an income in two years equal to \$100,000, or \$50,000 per annum, and he is assessed to taxation at \$15,000. Upon what principle this assessment was determined it would be difficult to imagine. Say the tax would be about \$100 on the horse. If in this case the income were capitalized at the legal rate at the assessed value, it would amount to four or five millions, and the tax would be nearly half the value of the horse. It is clearly the perishable nature of the property which is the disturbing factor here. It is difficult to see upon what principle the assessment should be based in such a case. Under the Maryland law the tax on a stallion is his highest fee. In this State the tax on Axtell would be \$1,000, or about 1 per cent of his gross earnings. We believe that in such a case the tax should be upon

the gross earnings, and not upon the speculative value of the animal. It is clear that the Maryland law practically taxes the gross earnings, but very unequally and unjustly, imposing a different rate on each horse, and the highest rate on the least successful one. A uniform per cent of gross earnings would be the proper tax in such a case, we think. Equalization of assessment is the gravest problem of modern legislation. The excellence and the beneficence of the results of government may be accurately judged by the degree of contentment found existing among the masses of the people. There can be no such contentment, neither ought there to be, when the rich escape taxation, while the taxes of the poor are increased in exact proportion to the exemption of the wealthy, whether this result be reached by tyrannous or larcenous law, by false assessment, or by wholesale lying and perjury. The taxing power is a sacred trust placed in the hands of the people, with the strict understanding that it is to be administered with pure and impartial justice, for the common good, the general welfare of the people; and the people will be content with neither less nor more. If at, suppose the people can at this day be deceived and fanned into a slumberous repose while they are plundered, they reckon without their host. That day is past.

National Banks.  
R. B. Luce in Oregon.

In your article of October 9, "The National Banks," you quote the complaint of the Farmers Alliance, "Since the government lends money to the national banks it should lend money also to the farmers; the present system is mere favoritism or class legislation," and you comment: "But the government does not lend to the national banks. The notes issued by the national banks are not money and circulate only as persons are willing to take them."

Certainly, the government does not lend to the national banks. The case is a great deal worse than the Alliance people state it. The government gives these banks the use of money at cost. The national banks have had the use of \$300,000,000 of bank notes on an average of twenty five years by paying a tax of 1 per cent, and they have circulated as money all the time. Like the glorious gospel, this supreme power of issuing money is given to the banks without money and without price. The 1 per cent tax was only aimed to pay for printing, paper, etc. The banks draw interest on the bonds, and are given 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds in notes, which they lend to the people at from 7 to 15 per cent; thus they draw double interest on the people's money—draw interest on their own debts, for the bank notes, though circulating as money, are bank debts. So here we have a veritable instance—a damnable instance of a class of very worthy people who live off the interest of what they owe. The case is even worse than this. During the past five years an average of \$40,000,000 of the people's money has been given by the government to the banks to lend to the people at exorbitant rates. Jay Cook's national bank—John Sherman's pet—thus held \$45,000,000 of the people's money without paying a cent for its use. Thus do the tomfool people borrow their own money. For posits, but in case of bank failures, twenty years the people have paid, if

we may believe John Sherman, \$75,000,000 annually for the privilege of using their own money. It is no wonder that recently an Eastern banking journal should call the farmers "the long ears."

Bank notes are money. Your assertion that "they stand like any other note issued by a corporation, having no legal-tender quality" and that they "circulate only as persons are willing to take them," is not correct. Congress has attached a very large legal-tender quality to the national bank notes. Section 5182 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

And the same (bank notes) shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and all demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

And by section 5196 they are compelled to receive at par the notes of other national banks in payment of their debts. So it is clear that the notes of the national banks are a good legal tender for many purposes, and that many persons are obliged to take them whether they are willing or not.

You say: "The business (national banking) is free and open to all alike; to farmers as well as other citizens."

\* \* \* There is no class legislation about it." Why, the proof of the class legislation is plainly written in the law. The national banking act contains a prohibition that forbids the banks to lend money on real estate, the only available security the farmers have of securing loans sufficient to enable them to purchase bonds for national banking. This is an open and direct discrimination against the farmers in favor of the owner of bonds, mortgages and other paper collateral of money brokers, stock jobbers, usurers and speculators. Farmers' property is thus discredited by act of Congress, and when they must get loans they are at the mercy of the brokers, usurers and paper-shaving scalpers and Shylocks. Again, the government gives this supreme privilege of banking to corporations and refuses it to individuals. If an individual should proffer \$100,000 in gold or bonds to the government for bank notes on which to do a banking business, he couldn't get a dollar. Why this favoritism to corporations? Are not individuals with souls as good as corporations without souls? The government graciously furnishes these banking corporations with money at cost, and why should it not furnish the farmers and other persons with money at cost?

Your advice to the farmers to combine and organize a national bank comes too late. They have combined, and propose to organize national banks on the sub-treasury plan, which will lend money on products. We thought perhaps you had heard of it, or we would have sent you a dispatch marked "collect."

You say that the national banking system is the safest and best that has ever been devised. Perhaps; but perhaps a better and safer can be devised. The circulation is safe enough, because the government is security for it; but how about the deposits? The banks are required to hold reserves of 15 and 25 per cent as security for deposits, but in case of bank failures, which your news columns often re-

port, would the depositors be satisfied with a loss of 75 or 85 per cent of their deposits? Any banking system that does not fully protect the depositor from loss is a snare, and a fraud and should be abolished, and the government that would legalize it should be abolished.

You say that the profits of national banking are small, and the proof of it lies in the steady decrease of national bank circulation. If so, why do these banks steadily increase in numbers? Some of them surrender their notes, because they can sell their bonds and get the 30 per cent premium and the 10 per cent reserved, and use the money for cornering the farmers' products. Also it is the established policy of the national banks to contract their circulation, to make money scarcer and interest higher, and land, products and wages cheaper. It is a shrewd trick of the bankers to contract the currency about the time the farmers' crops are dumped upon the market, so that the speculators and gamblers of Wall street may buy them for less than cost, and sell them to the consumers at from 100 to 200 per cent profit. National banking not profitable? When an institution can get \$50,000 or \$100,000 practically for nothing, and can lend it over its counters for from 7 to 25 per cent a year, it is the sheerest nonsense to talk about the business being unprofitable.

But "class legislation" is not the Farmers Alliance's chief objection to the national banking system. They hold that it injuriously controls the currency; that it contracts the circulation of the country by the terms of the law governing it; that it does not provide a flexible currency, which most disastrously affects agriculture from its inadequacy at the season when farmers' products are put upon the market; that it is an unconstitutional delegation of a supreme function of the nation; that it is a British system of finance, un-American and un-republican; and that it is a treasonable conspiracy against the commerce, industries and institutions of this republic.

Too Many Issues.  
Liberty Bell, Sioux City, Iowa.

Those strictly old party gentlemen who make their headquarters in Wall street, and who eke out an existence by extorting from the honest producers of the country some two or three billions of interest annually by reason of certain legislative enactments, made apparently for their especial benefit, have been made unhappy again by nothing greater than a published letter written by no less a personage than Grover Cleveland. Not that the ex-President tried to make them unhappy. On the contrary the letter was written for exactly the opposite purpose. Mr. Cleveland tried hard, very hard, to become one of themselves and to faithfully carry out their plans and purposes, and to the best of his ability, does do so. But there are certain subtle considerations to be observed in reference to those plans which the "stuffed prophet" is apparently utterly incompetent to understand. In his anxiety to show them how unwilling he is to do their bidding if they will only accept him, the ex-President boldly proclaims to the world what their safety requires should be proclaimed only to the select few. In his letter of October 27 he rushes into print to say that "the

great issue of 1892 is honest money," meaning by that term money subject to the control of Wall street, thinking in this way to gain their eternal good will. But, alas, for his good intentions. In thus proclaiming to the world the real issue he is much more likely to gain their eternal enmity. They have, at an immense cost, worked up an issue for the people, with which they had fondly hoped to cover up the real issue and hide it from the eyes of all but the most inquisitive voters.

At great cost they had finally succeeded in getting their henchmen, paid and unpaid all over the country to talk

of the laws of the country. The resolutions charge that "the superintendent of the census, for the purpose of concealing from the people the grievous results of misgovernment by the old political parties, has directly violated the statutes by directing his enumerators to report only those mortgages which are a lien upon farms and homes occupied by owners," and to include no valuations of real estate occupied by the tenants or hired for the indebtedness upon mighty dangerous ground. The friends of Sam Wood in Stevens county are not made of the stuff that will accept as final any such disposition of this case, and to give to James Brennan his liberty is to invite and court a

worst state of affairs than has yet existed on our border.

The血 of the murdered patriot cries from the ground for vengeance, and unless the courts deal justly with the case it will not cry in vain.

Every person in Kansas who reads the above, and is possessed of one spark of the love of justice, will be filled with righteous indignation. The killing of Sam Wood by the paid tool

of the Republicans of Stevens county

was the most cowardly and dastardly act ever committed on Kansas soil, and we warn the authorities of Kansas that if they turn loose that red-handed tool of a corrupt political party and depraved, drunken, licentious judge, they will be treading on mighty dangerous ground. The friends of Sam Wood in Stevens county are not made of the stuff that will accept as final any such disposition of this case, and to give to James Brennan his liberty is to invite and court a

worst state of affairs than has yet existed on our border.

The血 of the murdered patriot cries from the ground for vengeance, and unless the courts deal justly with the case it will not cry in vain.

The bankers of Ohio have formed an association. They do not give out their object, but woe to any poor devil who gets into their clutches who has been advocating People's party doctrine. They are church members and pray every day for their daily bread. Not one of them but would take the bread out of a poor man's mouth, and force to the wall any unfortunate creatures who are compelled to get in their clutches. Bankers have no politics. They are organized for mutual benefit and always vote for their interest, never against it like the farmers and laborers do.

The Arkansas Economist (Searcy, Ark.) says:

The result of the election in Mississippi should encourage Alliance men to continue the great contest for the emancipation of labor. In a State admitted to be most intensely sectional in the South, populated by a class prejudiced against everything new and untried, opposed to men whom the masses were accustomed to follow in all matters political, the reform movement comes forth from its first contest crowned with the success of about 60 legislative candidates. If no State has a more bitter fight been waged against the sub-treasury plan; in no State have such appeals been made to the prejudice of a people, fanatical almost in their allegiance to the Democratic party, yet the result is full of encouragement. The Alliance made a gallant fight, and though temporarily defeated, they are to be congratulated. Let it but continue the work of education, and two years from now triumphant success will be their reward.

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The Allianc Tribune (Topeka, Kan.) says:

The plutocratic influences behind and directing the two old parties understood the situation in Kansas. Kansas, say what you may, was the battle ground in the late campaign. The money power was not at all concerned about Ohio or New York. It well knew those States were well in hand and safe in the hands of either party. Kansas presented an entirely different phase. Her farmers in the Alliance could not be reached by the old party methods of debauching voters, and hence other methods were necessary. In looking over the field the money power found its faithful allies, willing but weak, and the People's party strong enough to drown either one of them alone, or both with three tickets in the field. To save one wing of plutocracy's allied forces, and both from crushing defeat, the Democratic wing was ordered to the rescue of the Republicans and it responded promptly and as readily as the Democratic party has ever done in the last quarter of a century when votes were necessary in Congress to carry forward any rascally schemes to pillage and plunder the people. The money power found its only hope in Kansas was to save one of its old parties, which could only be done at the sacrifice of the other, and the Democrats were led as lambs to the slaughter. That this matter was deliberately considered and carried into ef-

## THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Alliance Gazette (Hutchison, Kan.) says:

The Republican League of Kansas has been in session in Topeka this week, making preparations for the campaign of 1892. It should be borne in mind that this is a secret political organization and that there is nothing that can be done but will be done by this outfit to carry a point. The difference between it and the Alliance is that the one is composed of the honest, upright farmers who are attempting to protect themselves from being robbed, while the other is composed of the outpourings of creation, the sediment from the political cess pools of the land. The object of the one is justice and right; the other, anything for the Republican party.

The Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, Ohio) says:

The bankers of Ohio have formed an association. They do not give out their object, but woe to any poor devil who gets into their clutches who has been advocating People's party doctrine. They are church members and pray every day for their daily bread. Not one of them but would take the bread out of a poor man's mouth, and force to the wall any unfortunate creatures who are compelled to get in their clutches. Bankers have no politics. They are organized for mutual benefit and always vote for their interest, never against it like the farmers and laborers do.

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Population of Montana.

Census Report.

The total population of the State as returned in 1880 was 39,159; under the present census a total population of 132,159 is returned, an increase of 93,000, or 237.49 per cent. All the counties in the State show large increases. New counties have been formed as follows: In 1883, Silverbow from parts of Deer Lodge and Jefferson, and Yellowstone from part of Custer; in 1885, Fergus from part of Meagher; in 1887, Park from part of Gallatin, and Cascade from parts of Chouteau, Lewis and Clarke, and Meagher.

Population of Maryland.

Census Report.

Under the Tenth Census a population of 934,943 was returned for the State of Maryland; under the present census a population of 1,042,390 is returned, an increase of 107,447, or 11.49 per cent, during the decade. Of the twenty-four counties in the State nine show decreases.

## CATARRH

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it can not be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.

N. B.—Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. \$4.00 for 3. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Boxes One Dollar.

fect, there can not be a doubt. If the Democrats had been the strongest the Republicans would have as readily been slaughtered, and so far as the money power is concerned the effect would have been the same. Do not for one moment believe that the money bags behind these two old parties made direct overtures to the leaders of the Kansas Democracy. Oh, no; they are too sharp for that. These Kansas leaders were inspired, no doubt, by the Clevelands, Brices, Hills and men conspicuous in the party's national councils and who depend upon the gentlemen who open bars to aid the party in national or other important campaigns.

The Newspaper (California, Mo.) says:

The Alliance is seeking to make the rich man pay his proportion of taxes. It is seeking to pay up the bonds that have almost ruined the people and nation. It is seeking to forthwith reduce the salaries of officials to an equal of other salaries and prices. It is seeking to break up the speculator's corner in grain and pork. It is seeking to make it possible for a poor man to get money as cheap as a banker can get it. It is seeking to have the government issue all money in sufficient quantity to do the business of the country. It is seeking to watch the Congress from the people's side for the next twenty-five years. It seeks to make a profit in farming and industry and not in money-lending. It attacks the giant-monopol and it intends to follow him to his overthrow.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) says:

Although there is circulating medium of \$61 per capita in France, and the ruling rate of interest is 3 per cent, there is less complaint of stringency in monetary affairs. A proposition is before the legislative body of the country for the government to loan money to farmers on their lands at 2 per cent interest, and is likely to become a law, though no very much necessity exists for it. France has long since learned that a high rate of interest is not conducive to the prosperity of her agriculture, and instead of allowing a set of cormorants to feed upon it and destroy it, as has been done in America, every safeguard, protection and encouragement is given. Beside such favorable legislation as is kept upon her statutes, an appropriation of \$30,000,000 annually is made to encourage and develop her agriculture. France is a model for us.

The Labette County Statesman (Oswego, Kan.) says:

The money power is entirely satisfied with the result in Ohio and New York. No matter whether Democrats or Republicans bob up east of the Mississippi, Wall street rides on top of the victors.

The Workman (Minden, Neb.) says: What idle dreamer could have imagined ten years ago that the Democratic and Republican parties would have gone bed together with their boots on under the same blanket. Strange as it may seem, it was done all over the State. They got the supreme judge and a few county offices, by this unnatural combi-

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of cod-liver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the means of recovery.

It does more. It is half-digested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

Scott & Bowes, Chemists, 125 South 6th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—self druggists everywhere do. Dr.

nation, but their main object was defeated. They sought to annihilate the People's party, but they have only strengthened it. A victory in '92 is now doubly assured. It is demonstrated beyond a doubt that office, boodle, and patronage are only incentives to action by the old parties.

The People's Advocate (McPherson, Kan.) says:

Did you ever consider the use of all this opposition to the reform movement? There can be no doubt that opposition is necessary to its full success. It makes us more careful that our measures shall be entirely just to every one; that we take time to examine every point in the indictment against what we aim to reform. The opposition we speak of is a great incentive to study the arguments of those who oppose us, to make us sure of our authorities, and to give us by that means confidence in ourselves. Think of the great additional power this education has given us, of the assurance we have thereby acquired in the righteousness and justice of our cause.

The Farmers' Advocate (Charleston, W. Va.) says:

"Blood will tell." Good crops can not be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any interested. When writing it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How to Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold, to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST,  
La Plume, Pa.

direction, added to the salubrity of the air and the coolness which is obtained when all the world below this elevation is feeling the oppressiveness of the heated sun, makes this an ideal spot for summering.

"Reaching the base of the mountains, we find ourselves traversing the debatable ground of the civil war. The streams we cross, the fields we have left behind on either side, the ravines we thread as we speed "on to Washington," have their historic associations with that interceme strife that pitted the blue against the gray.

"The Royal Blue" line of the Baltimore and Ohio, compassing the distance between the nation's capital and the chief city of "My Maryland" at a rate of speed frequently marking sixty miles an hour, Baltimore in its beauty is seen but for a moment, for Philadelphia is yet to be reached, and then New York. It is not late when the great commercial metropolis of the land is our final stopping place, and the smoking, throbbing, panting engine rests at our journey's end."

Money in Cabbage and Celery.

The most practical instrument ever produced.

Entirely New. Nothing like it in the Market. Every owner of Horses and Cattle should have one" is the general verdict of all those that have our instrument in use. With this combination of instruments you can give to Horses & Cattle an injection or a drench. Spray a sore throat, and administer a pill or ball. The instrument works by compressed air and can never fail to do its work.

## ay That Old Bottle Aside

### USE THE IDEAL HORSE & CATTLE INJECTOR

For Administering Medicine to Animals, invented by a Veterinary Surgeon of long practice. Save money by administering your own medicine give your Horses and Cattle the benefit of the inventive skill of the nine

century. The most practical instrument ever produced.

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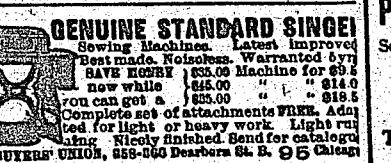
Price of the Instrument Complete \$5

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The Ideal Horse and Cattle Injector Manufacturing Co., First National Bank Building,

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Best made. Noiseless. Warmed 673  
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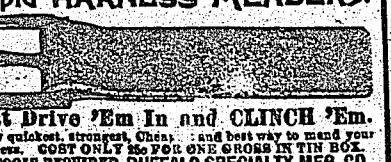
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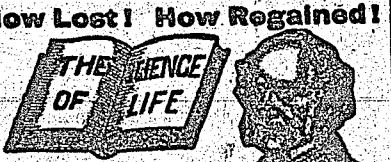
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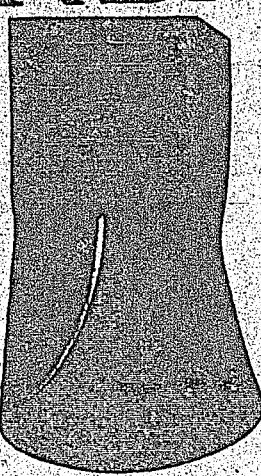
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