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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. 8.

No. 12.

NOTICE.

With this number the time of many subscribers expires and unless a renewal is received their names will be taken from the lists. The label on each paper indicates the date when the subscription expires and those who desire to have a complete file should not wait for their time to run out before renewing, because by so doing they are liable to miss several numbers. A subscription blank is enclosed in each paper and all friends are requested to send in some new names with their renewal if possible.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican national committee, is sending out urgent letters to party leaders, stating the deficiency of the national campaign fund to be nearly \$225,000. On the head of this bankruptcy comes a likely tale to the effect that Quay pulled \$30,000 out of Carter for debts due since the campaign of 1888, by threatening, at a critical hour, to publish an interview predicting defeat.

CHOLERA is rearing its cruel head in France, the Hague, Berlin and Russia again. The occasion for vigilance is as great as ever, and vigilance should especially concern itself with 3000 baies of rags now being shipped via London to New York and Boston.

THE fact that Cleveland has urged Mr. Whitney to accept the United States Senatorship against Mr. Hill's candidate, Mr. Murphy, is significant. Mr. Whitney declines, but a very "pretty state of things," nevertheless, is shown by the passage of arms.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts, is considerably nettled by the discovery that some 14,000 Republicans, by a mistake in voting the Australian ballot, gave him inadvertently the election. It is certainly not a pleasant position to occupy.

JONES has been declared Governor of Alabama by its legislature. A single protest was made by a Kolo man, but so quickly and busily overruled that it awoke not an echo.

MISSISSIPPI KOWLES, of Montana, "got there" for Attorney-General of her State in the recent election. Bravo Etta; bravo Montana.

WISE astronomers are predicting terrible calamities from the coming comet. Wise politicians and the Force Bill may retire.

The Result in Kansas.

The Kansas State legislation stands about thus:

HOUSE.
Republicans..... 62
People's party..... 60
Democrats..... 3

Senate.
People's party..... 24
Republicans..... 16

Debt of the Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Commissioner of Railroads Taylor opposes, in his annual report, the foreclosing of the Government's mortgages on the Pacific railroads, and advises the passage of the Senate bill to fund their debts with trifling amendments.

The general purpose of the bill is the extension of the debt to 100 years, with interest at 2 per cent, and a certain portion of the principal to be paid at the expiration of each six months during that time, so that at the end of the 100 years the entire debt will have been extinguished.

HIS APPOINTMENTS DID IT

Gen. Stevenson's Method of Decapitation Explained.

Cleveland Says the Encouragement He Gave Democrats in Solidly Republican States Broke the Back of the Republican Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The selection of Colonel Vilas for a position in the Cabinet and the choice of Mr. Stevenson for a position next to that of a cabinet officer, and the subsequent selection of Don Dickinson as Postmaster-General, thus distributing high honors to the three States of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan—States which had done nothing toward securing his election—caused President Cleveland to be severely criticised by Democrats from States whose electoral votes were cast for the Democratic Presidential ticket. He was told that he was throwing away patronage which ought to be given as a reward for partisan service. He told a personal friend that he wanted to live long enough to have it demonstrated that he had not wasted a single office. He said:

The South is solidly Democratic and is bound to be so even if that section gets not a single office. The States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York cannot hope to absorb all the Federal patronage. The place for Democracy to grow is in the Northwest, and I want to encourage those people with substantial recognition.

He did so. He gave to Illinois the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship, the commissionership of pensions, of public lands, and near the end, the commissionership of Indian affairs to Mr. Oberly. Thus Stevenson, Black, Sparks and Oberly were all honored, and then Cleveland gave William R. Morrison the position of Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

THE MISSIONARY WORK BORE FRUIT.

Illinois fared well. So did the other States in the lake region. The result is as Cleveland anticipated. Illinois and Wisconsin have gone Democratic, and Michigan gave part of her electoral vote to the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cleveland also gave proper recognition to the Democrats of Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western States.

It was a hot July day, in 1885, when Gen. A. E. Stevenson became First Assistant Postmaster-General.

He took off his coat and began to examine the papers in the fourth class postoffice cases. In one day he only got through with two or three of them. After working a few days on fourth-class cases Mr. Stevenson sent for each one of his clerks and talked with them about their work. He did not call them up all at once but had them come to his room one at a time. To each of them he said:

I take it for granted that you understand your business. You have charge of all the papers in certain States. You know the Congressmen and Senators. You know upon whose recommendations the appointments are to be made. Your business is to have Democrats appointed to these offices as rapidly as possible. Now, I want you to act as First Assistant Postmaster-General to me, so far as your section is concerned. I want you to decide these cases. You are familiar with all the papers in each case. Make up as many cases as you can each day.

MADE EACH MAN RESPONSIBLE.

Write up the name of the man to be appointed and send it to me through the chief clerk, Mr. Fowler, so that all I will have to do will be to sign my name. Put your initials on the face of each case. You will be held personally responsible for any errors which may be made. If any of the cases are too complicated for you, and you are in doubt, send them in blank, for me to decide. However, decide as many as you can for yourself, but decide the cases yourself so far as you can according to your best judgment and experience. I will not blame you for any errors unintentionally made. Be careful, be prompt, be diligent and

you will find me to be your friend. I want your help and you want my confidence. Now let us go to work together. It is a matter of no interest to you who gets the postmasterships. Your sole interest should be to be a good clerk and retain your position.

IT WAS DONE EASILY.

The clerks wrote, "I appoint John Doe to be postmaster at _____ in place of Richard Lee, removed," and when Adlai affixed his initials the head of a Republican postmaster was lopped off and a Democrat took his place. It was simply a picnic for the man from Illinois and it was all owing to the fact that he knew how to deal with his clerks.

By the way, the First Assistant Postmaster-General is not the official who will wield the axe this time. After General Clarkson had duplicated General Stevenson's record, Congress created a new position, that of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and the department has been reorganized so that the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is now in charge of the fourth-class postmasters. The same clerks are there. They worked for Stevenson and they worked for Clarkson. They are ready to work for the next man and will very cheerfully "turn the rascals out" if their new chief understands how to deal with them.

Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The opponents of the anti-option bill are determined this measure shall not become a law and a strong force has been organized to defeat it. Very influential opposition to this proposed legislation exists in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, New Orleans and other large cities, and it is understood that a delegation from each of these places will be here to use their influence in preventing the passage of the bill.

The fight will be almost entirely confined to the Senate and those who led the opposition last session—Senator White of Louisiana, Wolcott of Colorado and Hiscock of New York—will probably take the foremost steps to kill it. The tactics to be pursued, it is stated, will be the same as that adopted last session. An attempt will be made to talk the measure to death, and it is reported that long speeches with this end in view have already been prepared. It is said that Vice-President Morton will not consent to the adoption of a cloture rule.

Gen. Field on the Election.

DES MOINES, IA., Nov. 21.—Gen. James G. Field, who was Gen. Weaver's running mate on the People's party ticket, has written a letter to Gen. Weaver, in which he says:

Mr. Cleveland owes his election to our presence in the field, which enabled him to secure electoral votes by pluralities north of the Ohio which he could never have secured by majorities in a contest narrowed to the Republicans on the one side and the Democrats on the other.

Take from Mr. Cleveland the electoral votes north of the Ohio, which he got by virtue of pluralities, and he fails of an election by some twelve or fifteen votes.

Our party of the South will watch with interest for the lead of the more powerful West and Northwest, and I hope you will maintain your position in the front and give us all the advantages of the more compact organizations of the two grand sections.

Mr. Cleveland's administration, I hope, will meet the promises of his friends and the just expectations of the people will be fully realized in a national prosperity.

If so well; if not, then the wrongs of the people will cry aloud for redress through our party.

No Politics in This Alliance.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 25.—The Fulton County Alliance, one of the largest and most influential in the State, passed resolutions to-day that it will hereafter be strictly non-partisan, that all political discussion be prohibited, and that efforts be made by the order to educate the people, so that they may become more proficient in agricultural and mechanical arts.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Prominent Labor Leaders on the Situation at Homestead.

Senator Peffer Outlines the Policy of the Democrats—Another Version of the Reply of Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Sheean's Proposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The New York Herald prints a new version of the reply of Grover Cleveland to the proposition made by Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, at the memorable Victoria Hotel dinner on September 8, which has been productive of so much gossip, speculation and comment. Cleveland is credited with having said:

I will appeal from the machine to the people. This very night I will issue a declaration to the electors of the State, telling them the proposition you have made to me and the reason why I am not able to accept it. I will ask them to choose between us. Such is my confidence in the people that before the week ends I believe your machine will be in revolution against you. I cannot make the promises you ask.

Within ten minutes, the Herald says, the Tammany men withdrew their request for pledges or promises. They accepted the situation as they found it, and before they left the room they pledged to the ticket a support as vigorous as if their terms had been agreed to.

In speaking of the incident afterwards the Herald says, Mr. Cleveland said: "I could not sell myself out to the organization. I should have lost the confidence of the independent Democrats in the State. I would have been unworthy to be the candidate of the party or to be President. But then, I never dreamed of giving the pledge."

Senator Peffer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 25.—Do you think your party will make any change, now that the Democrats are coming into power?"

"No, I do not. We have a policy and expect to stick to it unless one of the old parties comes over to us, or near enough so that we can make a fusion with them without any material change of principles. I do not anticipate that the Democrats are going to come any nearer suiting us than the Republicans did. Of course, while experience is a sad teacher it is an effective one. I think the Amalgamated Association did all they could and the best they could under the circumstances.

The strike at one time involved

nearly 10,000 men; and the loss in

wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Then

there is the immense loss to the

firm, which cannot be estimated,

but conservative people put it at

at least double the amount lost by the

men in wages. To this can be

added nearly \$500,000 paid to the

State troops and the costs to the

county of Allegheny for the riot,

treason, and other cases growing

out of the strike.

At least thirty-five deaths were directly or indirectly caused by the strike. Besides those killed in the battle of July 6, many soldiers contracted fever which resulted fatally. One soldier was shot accidentally by a comrade; another was killed by the cars; one striker committed suicide, one drowned,

one was killed by the cars; several non-union men died from fever,

and several were killed in the mill,

one was murdered by another non-

unionist.

Late Estimate from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 23.—

Full returns of the vote for mem-

bers of the legislature show that

neither Democrats nor Republicans

will have a majority on joint bal-

lot, and that neither can elect a

United States Senator without the

help of the non-partisan and

People's members. Republicans

claim the State for Harrison by a

narrow plurality, probably not

over 200. It is apparent that the

seven third party men in the legis-

lature will hold the balance of

power. The Democrats are five

short of a majority, while the Re-

publicans require seven votes.

Senator Kyle's Tariff Views.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, Nov. 24.—

In a published interview Senator

Kyle, Populist, of South Dakota,

is quoted as saying that he will

act with the Democrats on the tariff

question, and will vote for any

"judicious measure that will be a

step in the direction of tariff re-

form."

THE INDUSTRIAL LEGION

A Secret Political Military Organization.

Its Object Is to Dominate the Councils of All Labor Organizations. An Old Trick in a New Masquerade—List of Officers.

The fact that a new secret political organization was formed in Memphis was not disclosed by the few to whom it was cautiously communicated until after the job had been put up. The formation was concluded at the Gayoso Hotel. Nothing was known about it until H. E. Taubeneck rushed into the office of the Associated Press, in Memphis, with the following report, which he prepared himself. It discloses the situation:

An organization styled the Industrial Legion of the United States has been formed here to-day by prominent leaders of the People's party, who are also prominent in the Farmers' Alliance. The object is to carry out politically the measures embodied in the declaration of principles of the Omaha platform of the People's party, together with free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

The Industrial Legion is to consist of three classes; the first to consist of male members over 21 years of age, intended to group together as voters, and will be regarded as the senior class; the second will be regarded as the junior class, which will consist of male members under 21 years and over 14 years of age, who shall be educated and trained to become voters of the People's party, and the third class will be known as the Women's Aid Corps, which is intended as an auxiliary to the senior legion.

The legion is modeled much after that of the Grand Army, and partakes of a secret organization character, while the meetings may be secret or open at the option of the members. The founders of the legion are prominent leaders of the seven great industrial organizations composing the People's party, together with the foremost People's party leaders. Among the charter members are: Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, Illinois, chairman of the national executive committee of the People's party; George E. Wasburn, chairman of the eastern division of the People's party, Boston, Mass.; Congressman G. Otis, of Kansas; J. W. Willets, former organizer and lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance; President L. Loucks, of South Dakota, of the Farmers' Alliance; L. K. Taylor, of Tennessee, secretary of the Farmers' Alliance; J. H. Turner, H. Marion Butler, vice-president of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina; W. F. Martin, St. Louis, secretary of the Reform Press Association; S. McAllin, Topeka, president of the Reform Press Association and editor of the Topeka Advocate; Hon. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi; Hon. L. P. Featherston, of Arkansas; Alonzo Wardell, superintendent of the Aid Degree of the Farmers' Alliance; I. E. Dean, of New York, state organizer of the Farmers' Alliance; Hall Vandervoort, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The organization of the Industrial Legion of the United States was perfected by the election of the following officers. Paul Vandervoort, commander-in-chief; Hon. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, commander-in-chief; J. H. Turner, adjutant-general; George F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, quartermaster-general; Congressman T. B. Watson, of Kansas, national recruiting officer; J. F. Willets, of Kansas, national recruiting officer of the western division; W. S. Morgan, national sentinel, Executive Council; Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois; Hon.

CRITCHLOW IS ACQUITTED

He Was Charged with Murder During the Homestead Riot.

Judge Kennedy Could Not Conceal His Displeasure—The Senate Investigating Committee Probing Frick on the Defensive.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—The trial of Sylvester Critchlow, charged with murder in connection with the Homestead riot, was brought to a close last evening. Referring to riot the judge said:

A riot is the tumultuous assemblage of three or more persons for an unlawful purpose, and all persons who are present, and do not attempt to suppress it, are *prima facie* participants and principals, and any one who joins the rioters after they are assembled is equally guilty. There are no aiders or abettors; all are principals and all are guilty of the acts of such riots. When killing is done in pursuance of a common design all are guilty of the murder. If there is evidence that the rioters had determined to take life in order to carry out their object and purpose all are guilty of murder in the first degree.

If the jury is satisfied that the defendant took part in the riot of July 6, which resulted in the death of T. J. Connor, and that it was the common intent of such rioters to resist the landing of these men on the barges to the extent of killing, then he is guilty of murder in the first degree, as are all who took part in such riot. If you believe there was no malice, that the killing was done in the heat of combat, then you can convict him of manslaughter. If you believe these rioters met for a common purpose to resist the landing, but not the extent of taking life, then the verdict of murder in the second degree could be rendered.

The court then read the definition of alibi and passed upon the close scrutiny which should be given to it.

The defendant is entitled to all reasonable doubt, a reasonably fair doubt arising out of the evidence submitted, not from anything outside of the case.

When the judge closed the jury retired, and, after deliberating for two and a half hours, they, at 6 p. m., brought in a verdict of acquittal. Critchlow, however, will be held on the charge of riot.

BRINGING IN THE VERDICT.

Every juror carried a newspaper under his arm, showing that they had not put in much time deliberating.

As they filed in Critchlow stood up, his neck craned forward as if trying to read the verdict in the faces of the jurors. The latter looked as expressionless as the average juror. Mrs. Critchlow, thinking the stern looks of the twelve men boded no good to her husband, burst out into hysterical fits of crying. This upset the court.

At the question, "What say you? Is the prisoner before you guilty or not guilty?" Forman Hartman replied, "Not guilty."

Mrs. Critchlow threw her arms around her husband's neck and sobbed worse than ever. This time they were tears of joy.

Judge Kennedy could not conceal his displeasure at the finding. He attempted to say something, which was probably intended as a rebuke, but stopped. He informed the jurors that they were discharged from further service. The stereotyped expression, "with the thanks of the court" was noticeable by its absence.

District Attorney Burleigh was disgusted. He wanted a verdict of first degree murder. An attempt was then made to have Critchlow released on bail on the other charges of murder, riot, and conspiracy, but he was remanded to jail.

District Attorney Burleigh said, "Critchlow's acquittal will have no effect on the other cases. They will be tried separately and the fate of each prisoner will depend on the evidence." From the action of the jury, attorneys say there is no question now that all the murder trials will result in acquittals. The verdict is the one that was generally expected.

INVESTIGATING THE PINKERTONS.

The first witness before the senatorial investigating committee at Pittsburg yesterday, was William Martin, late secretary of the Amalgamated Association, who gave his present occupation as chief of the labor bureau of the Carnegie Steel Company, his duty being to keep informed of the wages paid in other mills, and to aid the different superintendents in settling labor troubles. When asked why he had left the Amalgamated Association he said that was a delicate question of compensation as he had no trouble with the association. He had no connection with the Homestead strike, as his duties ceased there on June 25.

In methods of dealing with strikes, he thought the Amalgamated Association's about as good as any, as they had only two big strikes, those of 1882 and the one intended. He believed in con-

ciliation, but is utterly opposed to compulsory arbitration as impracticable. The employment of an armed force ought to be the last resort.

H. C. Frick was on the stand for over two hours, but much of his testimony was necessarily identical with that given before the House committee. He said the company employed foreigners from necessity, but he preferred Americans when they could be had. He said the firm employed over 20,000 men in the different branches, and about 35 per cent were native Americans.

We base the maximum and minimum of wages upon the selling price of products, and pay every two weeks. We employ watchmen during a suspension of work from our idle employees, when possible. Our experience with sheriffs in Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties is that they cannot furnish protection. We have not employed armed men from this or any other State.

Mr. Frick then submitted a copy of his letter to Robert A. Pinkerton of New York, in which he said 300 guards would be needed to protect their property and workmen, but stating that it was not desired that they be armed. The letter explained the plan for assembling the guards at Ashtabula, Ohio, to be brought by rail to McKee's Rocks and there transferred to boats. Mr. Frick then continued as follows:

Our experience was that we could not expect protection from the local authorities. We did not employ armed men. The guards would not have been brought had we foreseen such a conflict. We took every precaution to avoid trouble.

We have reduced wages occasionally and advanced them frequently. They are higher now and the hours are shorter than in 1890. We went to the Pinkerton agency because it was the only means of getting men on short notice.

We have not been in the habit of employing private detectives, disguised as workmen, but we have done so as a means of protection. The whole trouble arises from a lack of the enforcement of the laws. The officers should see that a man has a right to work and an employer's property protected. I do not think compulsory arbitration would work well.

The wages range from \$1.40 to \$2.00, the average being about \$1.75. The cost to the men in this strike in wages was about \$1,000,000. As to the loss to the company I could not answer.

Mr. Frick's testimony closed with the statement that there was no provision made for paying the sheriff's deputies and the company had to advance the funds for this purpose.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The examination of Robert Pinkerton and the New York branch of the big detective agency by the Senatorial investigating committee began this morning. Mr. Pinkerton said the Pinkerton detective agency had begun to furnish men to strike difficulties twenty-six years ago. Since that time they had furnished men in seventy strikes. The principal ones were the coal strikes in Illinois, Lake Shore strike, stock yards in Chicago, strike on the New York Central, New Jersey Central Railroad, coal docks, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western coal docks, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Richmond coal strikes at Philadelphia.

Pinkerton said that 305 men were sent to Homestead. The intention was to send 300. The men were all residents and citizens of this country. Most of the men from the East were personally known by the witness as thoroughly reliable.

Senator Gallinger read from a statement of the Pinkertons in regard to the intimidation and tyranny and violence to individuals and property by labor organizations. He was asked to explain what he meant.

"The statement may have been a little broad," he said. "Perhaps labor organizations as bodies do not do this, but as individuals, they do."

In reply to the question whether he thought the blame in labor troubles was always on the side of the men, Pinkerton said that he did not wish to make sweeping statements. He thought unions were a good thing. He thought that one man had no right to keep another from working, or to commit violence.

Pinkerton said that from what he could figure out his agency was from \$10,000 to \$15,000 out by the Homestead affair.

"We lost about all the firearms, uniforms, and clubs we had, including some 200 rifles," he said.

"Are you considering the question whether to ask the Carnegie Company to make this up?"

"I am considering it. The profit ordinarily on every man would have been from \$1 to \$2.50 a day. For regular customers, detectives cost from \$6 to \$8 a day. There is a difference between the detectives and watchmen," the witness explained.

Which Shall It Be?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Hon. Jerry Simpson, being questioned as to the next Senator from Kansas, replied:

We have to catch the legislature before we can tell. There is no certainty about the legislature yet. We have

about six majority in the upper house, and in the lower house there is a tie between the Republicans on the one hand and the People's party and the Democrats on the other. Who will have a majority now depends on chance. In one of the legislative districts the two opposing candidates ran a tie, and our law provide that in such a case the matter shall be determined by lot. If we are lucky in drawing lots we will get the legislature. But if the Republicans get the best of us in the draw they will have a majority of one in the lower house, and they will immediately turn out enough of our folks on contests to give them a majority of the legislature on joint ballot. The whole thing depends on the tossing of a penny, as it were.

To the Point.

By W. C. HAYES, Dodson, Tenn.

Another great political battle has been fought, and before the smoke has cleared away the predictions are that the Democrats gained the victory, and we hope will have both houses of Congress, so they can be tested thoroughly. The Republicans have controlled the Government many years. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and we think never will rise again. Three months before the election no man could tell how the election would go. We think one of two things was the cause. The people thought it best to give the Democrats a fair trial (which is perhaps right); or the money power had backed the Republican party as long as it could, and thought it best for them to drop Benny and take up Grover. Which one was the true cause we will not know until the Democrats get on the harness and get to work. Then, by the aid of THE ECONOMIST, we can tell. If they are for the people, they will work for the people; if for Wall street and the money power, they will work for it.

We think THE ECONOMIST is the best paper in the United States. It deals fairly with all men and measures. And we believe it will continue to give the people the truth, hurt who it may or what party it may, for this is what we want. I am fifty-eight years old, have always voted the Democratic ticket until this year, except when they endorsed Horace Greeley, then I tore off the head of the ticket.

I am now an independent. Will vote for principles regardless of party, and I think this is what every true American citizen should do.

Railroads of the World.

Somewhat interesting facts are gleaned from a report issued by the Census Office in regard to the railway mileage of the world during the year 1890. Accompanying the report are charts showing the length of railways in every country. Out of a total railway mileage for the world of 370,281 miles, the United States has nearly 163,597 miles, or 44.18 per cent. The railway mileage of the United States exceeds by 3942 miles the entire mileage of the Old World—Europe's 136,865 miles, Asia's 18,798 miles, and Africa's 3992, making an aggregate of only 159,655 miles. The report contains history of railway mileage in the United States since 1830, when there were only forty miles of railroad, up to 1890.

In 1840 the figures were 2,755.18 miles; 1850 they had risen to 8,571.48 miles; in 1860 the total had swelled to 28,919.79 miles; the census of 1870 showed the mileage to be 49,168.33 miles; that of 1880 placed the figures at 87,724.08 miles, while in 1890 there was a total of 163,597.05 miles.

Mrs. Lease Has Aspirations.

TOKPEKA, KAN., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Lease makes thus the first authoritative statement concerning the use of her name for the United States Senatorship:

"I shall not enter the race for the place," she said. "The office should seek the woman as well as the man. When I say I shall make no fight I mean it with this proviso—that I am not attacked solely because I am a woman. There is one very peculiar fact connected with my candidacy. I have received hundreds of letters of encouragement from men since the announcement of my candidacy, but not one from a woman. I am the only woman who has ever been mentioned in connection with a place of this kind, and I naturally expected encouragement from my sex, a letter from Miss Anthony, for example, or a word of encouragement from Mrs. Johns. Single-handed and alone I have done more for woman suffrage than all of them. I had a suffrage plank incorporated in the populist platform, and I forced the Republican party to do the same thing. If the politicians see fit to attack me because of my sex, I shall fight this thing to a finish as a matter of principle."

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away."

Is the startling truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning The National Economist can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 956, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

"I TOLD YOU SO."

The Plutocrats Are Well Pleased at Their Victory Over Labor.

BY HARRY HINTON.

"Now is the winter of our discontent" made glorious summer by the election of Grover Cleveland, and all our fears of silver and the rabble in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. They will rise to plague us no more. Deeper than ever plummet sounded our enemies lay buried. They are swept from the field. Their numbers too small; their pockets too light. They did not have the cunning and the strategy of party combat. They mistook the most powerful weapons of war. They took principle, right, justice and equal law as their staff of strength. We took prejudice, ignorance, boddle and buncombe, and beat them three to one.

I told you so, Mr. ECONOMIST,

I told you so. Hurrah for us plutocrats!

We swept the field. We placed our victorious banner on every redoubt. We stormed every fort. Now comes the fatness of victory, the spoils of the camp. There will be joy as we relish the good things of office and sing "one more billion boys."

Who would invade "darkest Africa," fight the British or Indians for spoils? Far richer fields lay West where America's toiling millions shovel in the cotton and the grain. Who would risk his life and health in the vile and bloody camp, when by sharpness and cunning you can gain all the spoils needed from an industrious and confiding people. As the children of the American desert brought Columbus the fat of the land, so by our "superior wisdom" these innocent children of the shop and field lay all wealth at our feet.

As it is now, so it will ever be, and has ever been, the big fish will live on the little ones. This is destiny. This is fate. 'Tis the law of nature. Yield, ye rabble, or we will make you yield. We'll fool you. We'll out-general you. We'll teach you. The ox knoweth his master's crib, and will not our subordinates know who feedeth them, who traineth them? Up with the plutocracy! Down with the anarchists and communists.

You mistook your cue. You burnt your own shirt. Caesar Augustus knew that men are governed by a name. So says Gibbon. He struck the legislative strength from the Roman senate, but left the form and the name. It satisfied man. He struck the veto power from the tribunes, but left the office and name. This satisfies man. So we have struck from the Republican party the principles of Jefferson; but give a little scare to the people and they will shoot in a bee line for the party like sheep to a shelter, though the sheds have long been removed. Man is governed by a name. What Augustus knew 1900 years ago you did not know. We knew it for we are the disciples of Augustus.

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Look at our millions of presses, clinking day and night, teaching the masses in our interest. Look at our two huge parties, bound together by the superstition of a hundred years. Look at our powerful corporations and trusts; our mighty steamboats, railroads and cities. Are these not ours? And is this not our grand and glorious Government? You may share with us the honor, if you will allow us to control the money and politics. That is all we want. That is what we intend to have, or make one-half of you kill the other half.

I looked over the last election with an eye of a keen philosopher.

I saw millions vote for a party name.

I saw the power of money working on the prejudices of the people ten times stronger than argument and reason, then, I says to myself, we've got 'em. We struck the tomtom and let the loud rum-fucus roar and the herds ran for their shelters though long removed. This was funny. Above this dim darkness of party superstition and crime this plutocracy stands in the pure sunlight of reason and business and laughs to scorn the ignorance and soft virtue of the muddled commoners below. We intended to burst the Farmers' Alliance.

Next comes the labor unions.

When they are bursted we will have the game all our own way. The People's party is dead. We shall have no organization in this country but our own. Have we not two political parties—the Democratic and Republican? Any man who does not join one or the other of these parties is a traitor and an infidel. He is a dishonest rogue and a scoundrel. Hear that? That is Caesar's decree.

Was I not smart when I deserted the people for plutocracy? Now I have a fat office. Plutocracy rewards its friends. The people have no inducements to offer.

Thousands deserted the people in the very hour of need and they are expectants now.

Thousands will roll in the lap of luxury and party spoils for the next four years. One billion more. Hurrah for plutocracy!

Far From the Mad'ning Crowd.

EXMORE, VA., Nov. 29.—President-elect Cleveland is fishing and hunting on Broadwater (commonly known as "Hog Island"), an isolated resort, owned by a club, two miles from this station. The clubhouse contains but four guests—three college students from Philadelphia, who are here for duck shooting, and a reporter.

We will take no risks. Truth,

we know that you cannot change the Chinese from his religion in one year, nor can you disarm the charms of a party name in one year.

You cannot overcome the power and teaching of our press and orators in one year. But you are giving us trouble and causing us much expense. You begin to

see through our plans. Ten billions is our next grab. Senator

Plumb says you owe us forty billions now.

We want to add 25 cents more to the silver dollar.

This will make it ten billions more.

Then you will owe us fifty billions.

The free coinage of this large silver dollar throughout the world increasing the demand for silver will throw the gold dollar 25 cents more of gold to the gold dollar to make it even.

This will call for twelve-and-a-half billions more of value added to our debts.

Work, you slaves. If you don't work for us who will? You must yield to "superior wisdom."

This is the way of all the world. Look over into Britain, France, Germany and the isles of the sea. The same conditions obtain there.

Are you better than the common people of another age and country? They are all paying tribute to certain classes through the operations of law.

For fear you learn something not taught by our teachers, and become to think yourselves as good as other men, high or low, rich or poor, we are going to arm the militia and make you pay the expenses.

IT WAS SLICK WORK.

Taubeneck and Washburn Tell the Tale of Manipulation.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—The coalition of the national industrial conference, which closed its labors here with the People's party, formed at Indianapolis last November, was the result of a pre-arranged scheme manipulated by the leaders of the People's party.

The Chronicle tells an interesting story as follows: These men controlled the conference throughout, in spite of the action of the People's party national committee, in refusing to ask representation at the conference, and every movement made during the conference was part of the scheme, which dates back to last November, and which so successfully culminated in the organizations represented pledging themselves to support the People's party's national ticket.

THE LEADERS BECAME CONFIDENTIAL.

These statements are made on the authority of Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, People's party, and George F. Washburn, of Boston, Mass., who, in a sudden burst of confidence, unbosomed themselves to a Chronicle reporter on a recent occasion.

IT SEEMED A SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT.

The third party movement, decided on the last day of the conference, seemed a spontaneous uprising to check the growth of existing evils. The fact that the national committee of the People's party decided to ask no representation at the conference, confirmed the existing belief that the movement was dominated by no political faction, but was a genuine independent movement, and it is doubtful if one-fourth of the immense throng who lent their voices to it realized that they were mere puppets on a string, the other end of which was held by the leaders of the People's party, more especially Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, and his able coadjutor, George F. Washburn, of Boston, Mass.

George F. Washburn related the details of the scheme to a Chronicle reporter in the following words, Mr. Taubeneck occasionally striking in to add to Mr. Washburn's narrative:

"The gigantic nature of the scheme," said Mr. Washburn, "renders it necessary to go back to the Indianapolis Farmers Alliance convention of November, where the recent conference was accepted. The People's party had already been inaugurated at Cincinnati in May, and its leaders were Mr. Taubeneck and myself.

"At the Indianapolis convention there was a decided opposition on the part of the Alliance delegates to a third party movement, and, led by Ben Terrell and Dr. Macune, of Texas, Congressman Livingston and Moses, of Georgia, McAllister of Mississippi, and U. S. Hall, of Missouri, threatened to destroy the People's party while it was a-borning.

"We determined then, that in order to make the People's party movement a success, the united action of all affiliated bodies of the United States must be secured.

THE CHIEF OPPOSITION

to be controlled was from the Southern States, and the problem was how to manipulate the scheme in such a way as to prevent their bolting in the St. Louis conference. It may be stated right here that so well was the plan carried out that at no time from the beginning of the St. Louis conference was there any danger of any of the States bolting. To accomplish this, the leaders of the People's party, who were entitled to representation in the Indianapolis convention as Farmers Alliance men (the St. Louis conference having already been decided upon), adopted the plan of securing, if possible, a pledge from the Alliance convention to stand by the results of the St. Louis conference. The opponents of the People's party, then in the zenith of their strength, overlooked the significance of the move and the pledge was given. Then,

TO WEAKEN THE STRENGTH OF THE OPPONENTS,

we secured the adoption of a resolution whereby no Congressmen, elected by Farmers Alliance principles, were to enter any caucus in the fight for the Speakership in Congress, nor vote for any man for speaker unless he avowedly supported the Ocala platform. Livingston, Moses and the other leaders of the opposition fought the resolution, but the rank and file were too much in favor of it, and it went through.

"Those two measures rendered the defeat of Livingston, Moses, Macune and Terrell an easy matter and strengthened the position of the People's party, and later, when Livingston and Moses entered the Crisp caucus in Congress and Macune and Terrell attempted to form Democratic subtreasury and Ocala platform clubs in Texas

THE RESOLUTION OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION

was resuscitated by agents of the People's party, who were at all times active in all the Southern States, and they succeeded in destroying the confidence of the opposition constituency in their leaders. Then came the selection of a place for holding the conference. This was of the utmost importance to the People's party advocates. A committee was appointed by the Indianapolis convention, consisting of Ben Terrell, of Texas, an opponent of the People's party, Mr. Taubeneck, the leader of that party, and Baumgarten, of Washington, supposed by Livingston to be against third party movement. This committee was expected to issue a call for the coming conference within twenty days. That time passed and nothing had been done, because Terrell wanted it held in Louisville, where the strength of the opponents to the People's party could be readily mustered, and Taubeneck desired it at St. Louis.

THE CENTER OF THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Baumgarten was non-committal. Mr. Taubeneck finally visited Baumgarten at Washington, and by strenuous persuasion secured his signature to a call for a conference at St. Louis, and it was promulgated in spite of Terrell, and thus the first skirmish was won.

The Southern leaders in favor of the People's party were then taken into the scheme, including Post, of Georgia; Humphrey and Davis, of Texas, and

Congressman Watson, of Georgia, and began an active canvass of the South. In the meanwhile the fight between McAllister, of Mississippi, and U. S. Hall, of Missouri, and Macune and Terrell, of Texas, on the other side, over the sub-treasury scheme, was fanned by our agents, thus

DIVERTING ATTENTION FROM THE REAL SCHEME.

Thus, everything was in readiness for the consummation of the People's party's plans weeks before the date for holding the St. Louis conference. There still remained much finesse to be used in the conference, however. To prepare for this, Mr. Taubeneck arrived here the Friday preceding the opening day, in order to pave the way. Gen. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, L. L. Polk and others of the Alliance, in favor of the People's party, arrived the same day, while our opponents did not come until Sunday night.

"On Sunday the first step was taken toward manipulating the conference. A secret meeting was held, at which the gentlemen mentioned were present, besides some others, and it lasted from 10 o'clock a. m. until 7:30 o'clock p. m. That meeting has already been mentioned in the Chronicle, as well as the fact that the address adopted on Wednesday was formulated during that caucus. But in addition to the formulation of the platform, the caucus appointed a steering committee of six leaders of the third party movement, who were to see that the plans carried.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

The committee was composed of Ignatius Donnelly, Gen. Weaver, "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; Mr. Taubeneck, myself and Marion Cannon, of California.

At that caucus was also mapped out the plans to be followed in the conference. A plan of appointing a credential committee was among the most important.

"Then our third party men in the different State delegations did the rest of the work for the People's party by inducing delegates to support members in the credentials and platform committees, and to select also additional men who were known to be in favor of anything the third party leaders would suggest. In this way we were enabled to come

IN SOLID PHALANX.

with a great majority into the conference.

"We had reckoned, however, without the Knights of Labor, and did not know how Powderly stood. So our plans were well nigh wrecked at the very outset, when Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, moved that the credentials committee be appointed while Terrell occupied the chair. Gen. Weaver came to the rescue immediately by declaring it necessary first to effect a temporary organization. Marion Cannon was elected, and from that time on the third party scheme went through without a hitch.

The credential committee performed its work, as had been outlined by Sunday's caucus. Members of the steering committee and their supporters were placed on the platform committee, and the platform itself was adopted as formulated on Sunday.

THE SPLIT IN THE GEORGIA DELEGATION.

at the outset on Tuesday was considered by those not informed as a setback to the third party movement, but it was a part of our program. The executive board in Georgia had appointed five delegates. All of these were Livingston men and opponents of the third party. Post and Brauch contested two of these and were seated by the credentials committee, as per program. Then the Livingston men, having still a majority, voted for the unit rule, and it was adopted; but the third party leaders had already provided for that by selecting, at the Citizens' Alliance convention, on Saturday, four Post men, so that when Georgia came to vote as a unit, Post and the third party men were in the ascendency. This precipitated a fight in the Georgia delegation, which was just what we wanted, for it enabled Post, in replying to Moses, of the opposition, on a question of personal privilege, to read certain

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING LIVINGSTON and his faction, which had been adopted by a convention of fifty counties of the State of Georgia, and which could not otherwise have been brought forward.

"In the manipulation of the conference, too, minor details were not lost sight of. Chairman Polk, in appointing sergeants-at-arms, chose men in favor of the third party movement, among them myself, who

HAD THE CENTER AISLE,

and they, when any question of importance arose, circulated among the delegates and urged them to vote as had been outlined.

"The conference was managed by the People's party from beginning to end," added Mr. Washburn, as he and Mr. Taubeneck concluded the narrative of the secret history of the conference.

Washburn's Denial.

(NATIONAL ECONOMIST, March 19, 1892.)

Editor NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

I desire to deny through your columns the malicious story, purporting to be an interview with Chairman Taubeneck and myself, published in the St. Louis Chronicle and copied in the Atlanta Constitution March 13.

The statement that Mr. Taubeneck and myself co-operated in shaping the work of the conference in the interests of the People's party, I brand as absolutely false.

The emissaries of plutocracy, together with those opposed to an honest expression of the will of the people, were in St. Louis and tried to exercise their blighting influence in opposition to the desire of the masses, who were endeavoring to break away from industrial slavery as well as from the bondage of the two old parties.

We early became aware of these plans, and simply stood between these men and the people, demanding "hands off." There has been no time since the birth of the party when it was necessary for any leader to exercise undue influence

in shaping its course. All that was desired was that the hirelings of plutocracy should be kept at a distance.

At the close of the conference Mr. Taubeneck and myself were requested by a reporter of the Chronicle to grant an interview and suggest "measures that would be a benefit to the people if adopted." Mr. Taubeneck expressed himself on finance—while I stated my views on monopolies and the nationalization of the liquor traffic.

We took the precaution to have our statements written and read. We then signed them. They were never published, but in their stead the two columns of falsehoods manufactured in the fertile brain of a dishonest reporter. It is evident that these misrepresentations are a part of a plutocratic conspiracy to create dissensions and sectional feeling in our ranks, and thereby endeavoring to destroy the spontaneous, harmonious, and magnificent results accomplished by the industrial conference. Very truly yours, GEORGE F. WASHBURN.

An American Invention.

Dr. McDonald, the inventor of the postal money order system, states that it was established November 1, 1864. One hundred thousand dollars was originally appropriated for the experiment, but at the end of the first year the receipts had exceeded the expenditures by \$7,158.79.

The first year's report showed 142 money-order offices, through which 74,277 orders passed, amounting in round numbers to \$1,400,000. Now there are 15,000 money-order offices, and last year's issue amounted to 11,000,000 orders, worth about \$119,000,000. The net loss was about \$15,000.

Up to last April a postoffice must have had an annual revenue of \$250 before it could issue money orders, and then only if the postmaster or the citizens should ask for the privilege. Now any office having receipts amounting to at least \$200 is a money-order office without further preliminaries.

As to foreign business there is hardly a province, not to say country, to which an American cannot send a money order now at an average cost of a cent for each dollar. There are over 2000 offices from which they can be sent, and the results prove some interesting things. Among others, that the Chinese are not the only people who send American money to their former homes. The current of the international money-order business with Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, France and many other European countries is in favor of the foreign countries. The cash value of orders issued in the United States last year for foreign countries exceeded the return orders paid by fully \$10,000,000.

The system has grown purely by demand for it, and upon its merits as a cheap, feasible and safe mode of money transmission. The international postage union which now covers almost the entire civilized globe is very possibly the precursor of another more vital agreement which the far future holds—an international money which will pass current in San Francisco and Constantinople at the same hour.

THE ECONOMIST owns, free of debt, one of the best weekly newspaper printing plants in this country. It consists of a good new engine and boiler, a \$10,000 Stonemetz Webb perfecting press, a two-revolution Potter press worth \$3500, a steam paper cutter, two steam job presses, the largest stereotyping outfit in the city of Washington, an ample supply of new type which has never been on the press, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances, and fully \$3000 worth of reformatory books for sale. It was the precursor, and has ever retained its position before the public as the leader of the reform press. It will thrive upon persecution, and continue to treat with generous contempt the slanderous sheets. Their day is brief, and water finds its level. All the future is ours, and, in the word of England's Gladstone, "Time and the people are with us."

The farmers organizations composing the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union has done more to eliminate partisan and sectional prejudices in this country than all other agencies combined. It is the nemesis of the demagogue, the Gibraltar of the patriot.

Taubeneck approached Blood of Illinois, who was a supporter of

TO ALLIANCE MEN.

Hon. J. H. McDonald Writes a Ringing Letter to the "Toiler."

The National Alliance met at Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday, November 14, and remained in session four days. It was not as harmonious as former sessions, and as misrepresentations have gone out through the press, I feel, as a delegate, that it is my duty to give the brotherhood of Tennessee all the facts, that they may judge as to who should bear the responsibility of this discord, knowing that every true member of Tennessee will not be affected by the errors of others—no one man or dozen men can destroy our order; its objects are too near and dear to our hearts to allow division in sentiments, jealousies, ambitions or anything else to stand in the way of its onward march in the interest of suffering humanity. Its mission is the education of the people to a realization of existing economic conditions in our nation which tend to the enslavement of the masses, and unitedly work in a strictly non-partisan way to remedy the evils of class legislation which enriches the few and degrades the many, and if kept within these bounds will eventually accomplish the purpose for which it came into existence. It has done much good already in educating the masses and causing them to lay aside sectional prejudices and unite, in a common effort of all sections of our country, for the general good.

When the Alliance met a Memphis, it was soon discovered that there was a strong Macune and anti-Macune sentiment in the body. The tongue of slander was busy at work and charges were whispered around that C. W. Macune was equally guilty with J. F. Tillman, or was behind him, in his official effort to turn the Alliance over to the Democratic party in the recent national political contest. Fount Tillman went before the body and acknowledged that he had sent out thousands of pamphlets on the eve of election in the interest of the Democrats and against both the Republicans and the People's party. He admitted that he used his official name and position as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Farmers Alliance, and also his official position as the head of the lecture bureau of our order. He said that C. W. Macune had nothing to do with it, and that he alone was responsible for these partisan documents. Brother Macune made a statement denying positively that he had any knowledge of Tillman's intentions until after the pamphlets had gone out. That the circular letter sent out by Tillman was sent him through the mail by a brother and that he published it as a supplement to THE ECONOMIST to let the brotherhood know what Tillman was sending over the country. That he did not criticize him in his paper because he held that the official organ had no right to criticize any national officer until the officer had been tried and found guilty by the body that elected him.

A committee of which A. L. Mims was chairman, brought in a report, which was adopted, severely criticizing J. F. Tillman, but no censure or criticism of any kind was offered or passed by the National Alliance against C. W. Macune.

H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the People's party, Geo. F. Washburn, another member of the national committee, and M. L. Rankin, treasurer of the national committee, neither of whom were members of the Alliance, were on the outside fighting Macune and engaged with members of the order in private meetings and slate-making, in order to secure the selection of such officers as suited them.

J. H. Turner, national secretary of the Alliance, L. K. Taylor, and other Alliance men were in the meeting when the slate-making commenced. H. L. Loucks was selected for president, J. H. Turner for re-election as national secretary, and others for the various offices. Before the slate-making was finished, L. K. Taylor arose and protested against the private caucus, stating that he could not be a party to such action. This outside interference with Alliance matters by leading People's party officers, who were not members of our order, naturally aroused the friends of Dr. C. W. Macune, who had determined to present his name for the presidency, and as the fight progressed it became bitter and personal.

Commissioner Raum, in an interview, declares the statement that there is \$36,000,000 deficiency in the pension department to be preposterous. He gently lets down the bars at \$15,000,000.

WHEN partisans announce a "good working majority" in their legislative bodies, they mean a majority which declines to keep any working contract.

MACUNE, and plead with him to desert Macune and support Loucks, telling him that his duty to his party demanded such a course. It then became plainly evident that our national People's party chairman was trying to make a partisan political organization of our order.

The feeling among Macune's friends was aroused to such a pitch of anger by this outside intermeddling and the continued slanderous attacks on him behind his back, while refusing to prefer charges against him in the National Alliance, they asked him to withdraw his name as a candidate and to retire from the meeting, which he did, accompanied by a number of friends who, while they did not retire from the order, refused to take part in the election of officers. Some of these afterward drew up a protest against the wrongful efforts made to defeat Macune and filed it as part of the minutes of the meeting.

No, Mr. President, it is not my turn. I am not on the program. I am not going to make speeches; that is left for the other side. I have been making a great many speeches within the last three or four weeks, and I am bound to say I do not particularly admire the result of them. I did not think too highly of them when I made them, and I think a great deal less of them now.

Mr. Reid made several allusions to the President-elect, concluding by saying:

I think I may speak for my associates as well as for myself, in saying to the gentlemen who are soon to take control of the Government that whatever they do to sustain the honor of the flag and promote the prosperity of the country, they will find in the United States no Republicans and no Democrats, but that we are Americans all. [Applause.]

DEPEW SET THEM LAUGHING.

It was after midnight when Mr. Reid finished speaking and yet the event of the banquet had not taken place. This happened some minutes later, though, when, amid uproarious laughter and great applause, Chauncey M. Depew was introduced to the audience. There was a smile on Mr. Cleveland's face as the distinguished orator arose and there was a bland smile on Mr. Depew's face as he, at ten minutes past midnight, began speaking. He said:

I suppose that I am the only person present here to-night, who occupies an embarrassing position. A man upon a platform, in the heat of a political canvass, makes a speech which it is difficult for him to fulfill. The trend of events does not create a condition for which he has prepared his speech. I expected to be here to-night attending the obsequies of a distinguished friend of mine. And I have prepared an eulogium, which would have been satisfactory to the spirit of the deceased. Instead, I discover that I am a listener at a Democratic ratification meeting. I find that the place have changed.

TO PERMIT any political party to dominate the Farmers Alliance will destroy the usefulness of the organization. The organization in the outset notified every one that it would not interfere with his or her political or religious opinions to become a member, but that the object of the order was to teach its members the true principles of political economy from a strictly non-partisan standpoint, believing that this school would, in time, obliterate sectional lines and partisan prejudice that had so long been successfully dinned into the people's ears by designing demagogues, and through which the people were made the instrument of their own destruction.

A BILL has been introduced into the Alabama legislature which has created a ripple of excitement. The bill provides that "all persons whose State and county taxes as assessed do not amount to \$5 shall not be required to pay the same if it be shown that such person failed to vote at the August and November elections of the previous year." This is the first attempt in the history of Alabama to legislate against the negro voters who pay taxes not exceeding \$5 a year. At the lowest calculation 50 per cent of the negro voters would take advantage of the opportunity of saving \$5. The negro vote of the last election was 136,000, out of a total of 300,000.

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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 before the world;

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

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

Address all remittances or communications to

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ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,

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AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Farmers Alliance and the General Public:

The Farmers Alliance, as an organization, has reached a very critical period in its history. I was present at the organization of the first National Alliance at Waco, Tex., in January 1887, and since that day have put in my whole time working for that cause and have discharged the duties of the most responsible office up to the 18th ult., when I withdrew from all official connection with the Supreme Council. My reasons for having withdrawn from a body which represents a cause I love better than any other, I deem it right and prudent to make public.

My action in withdrawing from the body was not the result of anger or disappointment, it was not a new born idea or a hasty resolve, it was the result of at least a year of calm and careful deliberation, coupled with a determination to serve the true interests of the Farmers Alliance at the risk of any personal sacrifice. I would not have been true to the thousands of men who have followed me in this movement on account of the principles I taught, if I had submitted to defeat from a source that would subvert and destroy those principles as landmarks of the order. It was not a question of place or position or pay, but of principle, and duty required that I die at my post rather than suffer defeat.

I have never admitted, to those who did not know, that I was the author of the subtreasury plan. Brethren have written me from all sections inquiring, but I have always said that the Supreme Council desired the authorship to be ascribed to the committee that reported the resolution. Nevertheless the report went out from the St. Louis meeting and has been current ever since that I was the author of the plan. It is true I did present it at the St. Louis meeting in 1889 and the plan as presented by me was embodied in the report of the committee, but I presented it to the Supreme Council with the expressed understanding that I was not to be known as the author of it. It was to be discussed, and, if adopted, go out as from the entire body. I explained to them my reason for this. I told them that no man could long live in this country who presented a plan to break the back of the money power, that he would be hunted and hounded by every conceivable means of destroying him financially, politically, and even personally. If Wall street let him live it would be for the sole purpose of painting him so black with slander that he would only excite the contempt of the very people he had sought to benefit. I am not ashamed of the subtreasury plan, I think it the grandest conception of my life and that it is a great honor to suffer for having presented it to an oppressed and downtrodden people. It contains principles of absolute right and I shall advocate it while I live, but I had hoped to gain for it a better hearing if it emanated from a great body of men than it would get if it came from the brain of one man, and at the same time free it from the fate that I thought (and still believe) sure to follow the man known as its author.

The subtreasury plan rapidly developed into the main issue, and for the last two years has been recognized as the basis of the fight. Without it both political parties would have given the Alliance all it asked long ago. But without it, there is no relief for the people. It is the watchword, the battle cry, the Shibboleth, and lines have been so tightly drawn upon it that to question a Congressional candidate upon that, was like shaking a red blanket at a mad bull. It has grown in the hearts of the people and been a nightmare to the schemers of Wall street.

There are two classes of enemies to the subtreasury plan. One an open and avowed foe and the other a secret enemy masking under the garb of friendship. The open foe consists of all those who openly op-

pose the plan either because it will interfere with their business by destroying the power of money to oppress, or because they have an improper conception of the plan and, as they understand it, think it unwise and impracticable. The other class, the secret enemies, consists of professional politicians, and these are professional politicians as well in the new party as the old.

They can only see success by combinations and fusion, dickerling and trading, they want no uncompromising plank in the platform, it leaves no room for their genius to advance their own personal interests, and the subtreasury has been a sure guide to the middle of the road every time, and has stranded the fusionist high and dry. They feel very sore over it and realize that they cannot conduct practical politics by machine methods while the subtreasury remains in the platform. They dare not openly oppose it because it is popular with the people. They announce themselves as for it and give such false and flimsy reasons in favor of it that they do the cause harm. They hope, by some means to kill off its champions and secure such modifications of the plan that they can use it for trading or fusion with the old parties. True Alliance men believe the principles of the order are of first importance and are willing to accept any laudable method, even to the extent of a new party, if necessary, for the sake of enacting these principles into law, but there is a class of men who pose as reformers who seem to think that the formation of a new political party is of first importance and for that purpose they are willing to accept any principles that may have any local popularity. The difference is fundamental, the one would build up the Alliance as a great reserve force for good, a sinking fund as it were, to which resort can be had for united strength to meet evil in all its forms, and that social, physical, financial business or political methods may be resorted to as a means of securing the end sought but they can never be the object of the organization. The object must ever be to meet evil and unjust conditions, no matter when or how presented, and secure justice and right, these are Alliance men indeed, and in truth, and if their counsels prevail they will build up the order to a grand and glorious future, because it never will fail on that line, and it never will succeed while there is evil to be met or wrong to be righted. The other class are those who see no good in anything but a new political party, and believe that the Alliance has performed its highest mission if in its death it gives birth to the party and allows the young offspring to feed and fatten on the life blood of its parent to the last drop. These are two entirely different conceptions of the genius of the Alliance, and so different are they that they never will harmonize or agree. I am well known to be thoroughly identified with the former. And the vindictive opposition of the latter class has been directed at me with fully as much venom and force as any fight that came from the open foes of the order.

The first real fight was opened on me just one year after the presentation of the subtreasury plan. I did not understand it then, did not know as I have above shown that the difference was fundamental and the division irreconcilable. It was at Ocala, Fla., and just prior to the meeting the newspapers had been flooded with false reports about my personal character and official acts, and I was surprised to find quite an element within the order giving credence to what they should have required proof to even listen to. I did not realize the situation as I now do, and attributing all to the then apparent causes I called for an investigating committee of one from each State. This was granted, and in spite of the fact that a full showing satisfied every member of that committee except one, the persecution by the press and the same element within the

order continued without any abatement whatever.

The next year, just before and during the Indianapolis meeting, the press was again loaded with slanders and falsehoods calculated to break down my influence and destroy my usefulness in the order. I again saw a certain portion of the order willing listeners to all this slander, grasping at it without examination or verification and magnifying it with agonizing look and mild rebuke calculated to encourage evil. I then realized that the difference between us was a radical one; that it was founded on principle and that the conflict must go on until one or the other was defeated. I well knew that I could compromise and have fair sailing and a clear sky if I would yield one point, and that is that the new party is entitled to more fealty than the order or its demands. By yielding this I would have become subservient to their wishes and the war from within upon me would have stopped, and that from without is not to be dreaded if harmony prevails within. I mean by this that any office in the order was open to me to hold as long as I chose had I yielded to this point, and when I refused to yield I was doomed to an unrelenting opposition, which it seemed quite likely would sometime defeat me. The alternative was, whether I would yield up my principles and deliver what influence I had in our order to the political schemers, to be used for the purpose of combinations and fusions, or whether I would remain true to the trust reposed in me by the people even if it required me to retire from all official position whatever.

When the crisis came I chose the latter, and in spite of all the calumny they can heap upon me, I must prevail in the end because I go with a clear and approving conscience, a bright record and have no ambition save to serve my family, honor my country and be true to my God. I challenge the world to show one word or deed of mine that has not been true to this order.

At the Indianapolis meeting the executive committee of a political party met at the same time and, as afterwards shown in the papers of the country, acted as a lobby with a steering committee to go into the meetings and seek to control and dominate that meeting in the interest of that party. They were defeated in all but a few resolutions. This same political party executive committee was again present at the St. Louis conference meeting in February last, and during that meeting I was informed by friends, time and again, that it was current talk on the streets that if I opened my head in that meeting they would utterly destroy me, and that they proposed to destroy the influence of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. In view of this I did "open my head" and take a very prominent part in the meeting, and so determined was that lobby and steering committee to choke woman's suffrage and immediate political action, binding all the bodies represented, down the throats of that convention that I had to call the Alliance delegates into caucus with 256 votes, which, it seemed certain, would withdraw from the body. When I did that they at once yielded, but so insensate were they that, immediately following that meeting, several of the most prominent papers in that party made violent attacks upon me. The St. Louis Chronicle immediately after the adjournment of the conference meeting contained a remarkable article which it claimed was made on the authority of Chairman Taubeneck and George F. Washburn, of Boston, Mass., a member of the executive committee of the People's party. This article, together with Mr. Washburn's denial, as published in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST of March 19, 1892, are published in another column of this paper. The reporter who wrote the article has since made affidavit that he wrote substantially what they told him.

The denial of Mr. Washburn, at most, is weak and insufficient. He denies that they co-operated in shaping the action of the conference, but he does not deny the lobby or its work at Indianapolis. He does not deny his spleen at me and at true Alliance work, and so far as I know, Mr. Taubeneck has never given any public expression on the subject.

When we assembled at Memphis and found that the national executive committee of a political party had a suite of four of the best rooms in the house, which had been selected as headquarters, the four rooms on one side the hall leading from the parlor to the dining room, and when they went to work in the same manner and by the same methods, I knew that the time for a decisive battle had come. When Taubeneck, chairman; Turner, secretary; Rankin, treasurer, together with Willets, McLallan, Washburn and a few others, went into a room and made up a slate of officers which must be elected by the Supreme Council, as was stated on the floor that they had done, and which they did not then dare deny in the presence of witnesses who had been present and were willing and ready to testify. When they did this they took position as the worst enemies of the order.

I went to the Memphis meeting hoping to be able to quietly lay down all official position and put the responsibility and labor upon newer and abler shoulders, but before arriving there I found the newspapers again filled with slanders and falsehoods more vile than ever before, and upon my arrival at Memphis I was summoned before my Texas delegation, and and after they had satisfied themselves fully as to the falsity of the reports and the motive of the fight that was being made on me, they notified me that they wished to run me for the presidency. Their reason was that they believed that I could do more to build up the order and reclaim those who had left it the past year than any other man in it. To this reason I assented, believing it to be true and sound, but I told them that it was a fight to the finish, and that I could not submit to defeat, that my duty to the principles I maintain compels me to stand by them, in office if I win, as a private but free and independent citizen if I lose. They are my conception of the principles of the Alliance and to have them annulled makes the body no longer an Alliance in my opinion. We went into the fight and when the election was called I saw that it would be very close for the presidency, but in case I won, that every other office would be filled from the slate. I decided it better to withdraw from all position and present this question to the people and let it be discussed and decided during an educational year, with no political contest to complicate. After my withdrawal, which was very much regretted by friends not in possession of all these facts, it was openly stated on the floor of the body that henchmen of the lobby had sought to influence votes by various reprehensible means. Blood, of Illinois, told me that Taubeneck told him he should never hold any official position in the State of Illinois if he dared to vote for me. I simply cite all this to show the principle involved and the animus of the fight and that I would not have been true to the Farmers Alliance had I submitted.

I have been very careful in this letter to state only the facts, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions. I have attacked nobody, I have defended nobody. I have an abiding faith in the judgment of the people when they are in possession of the facts, and know they will sustain those who fight in their behalf. I have at times doubted the ability of any man keeping the public so well posted as to his acts that they would sustain him against the attacks of the opposition persistent and unceasing, but whether he be

sustained or not, the final victory must be his if he be true and right. If he is sustained he gets his reward now, if he is not sustained he gets his reward in the future, when the whole truth shall be known and recognized. Therefore an approving conscience should be his only guide either in prosperity or adversity.

In politics I am an independent citizen of this Republic, and when the political parties again make platforms I shall choose the one best calculated to carry out the principles involved in the demands of the Farmers Alliance. I hope to see the Farmers Alliance return to its first principles, reassess its oft-repeated and time-honored doctrine as a non-partisan organization, and send delegates to the next meeting of the national body prepared to carry out that line of policy.

My labors for the next year shall, as in the past, be devoted to this cause, and I shall push the fight on this line, both by tongue and pen, with such ability and energy as I can command.

C. W. MACUNE.

The President's Comment.

President Harrison was interviewed by a New York reporter soon after the election, and not only expressed himself freely upon the results of the election, but the gravity of the situation which now confronts the Republican party.

"The overwhelming defeat of the Republican party," President Harrison said, "was due mainly to the position of the party on the tariff question. The Republicans had forced this issue to an extreme which did not meet with an approval of the people." In this the President's opinion coincides with that of the other leaders of his party, and it all goes to prove that it was the party that was defeated and not the man.

The President also placed considerable stress upon the Force Bill as an issue that hurt the Republican party. There can be no doubt now of the good sense in the warnings of some of the leading Republican papers, when they told their party that the agitation of the Force Bill would only serve to furnish the Democrats with an effective club. The defeat of the bill as an issue that hurt the Republican party. There can be no doubt now of the good sense in the warnings of some of the leading Republican papers, when they told their party that the agitation of the Force Bill would only serve to furnish the Democrats with an effective club.

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The latest fad in fashiondom is "parlor talks." Here is a sentence clipped from one of them which dives a little deeper than Browning studies and Shakespearian dillatations: "We talk of a man's earning a living; of the lowest figures at which a living can be had. In these estimates nothing but the physical, the animal needs, so to speak, are estimated. It is food, clothing and shelter that people mean when they speak of a living. But all that makes the man, in any essential sense—all that differentiates him and raises him above the animal, is not recognized. His house, next, his clothing, his marketing—but his papers and magazines and books, his leisure for thought, his opportunities for culture of art in music, pictures, or the drama—in short, all that makes the man, are ignored in an estimate of his earning a living."

Waste and Want.

A waste of flesh and a want of digestion. These go together. People who cannot assimilate the food they swallow must of necessity lose bodily substance. To remedy this, render digestion easy and thorough with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic famed the world over for its strength and flesh-yielding qualities. Appetite and sleep are both impaired by indigestion, which begets nervous symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, irregularity of the bowels and palpitation of the heart—the latter often being erroneously attributed to disease of that organ. All these manifestations disappear when the bitters is resorted to. Malaria, rheumatism, liver and kidney trouble are effectively counteracted by this superb corrective, which is not only effectual, but permanent.

The rumored attempt of Kansas Republicans to divide the State into two, is presumably incited by the hankering statesmen "out of a job" to come to the Senate willy-willy.

CONGRESSMAN CATCHINGS

He Favors an Extra Session and Immediate Retrenchment.

In an interview in Washington, Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, spoke as follows:

It looks as though something would have to be done to provide the necessary revenues for the operation of the Government. It is quite certain that the present Congress, with a Republican Senate, will not do anything to lessen the burdens of the incoming Democratic administration, and the new Congress will be compelled to take the necessary steps.

I would hardly think if the proper thing for Congress in extra session to undertake the complete revision of the tariff laws, but there are a number of things that it can do that will greatly benefit the country. It certainly ought to repeal the McKinley tariff. This would have the effect of restoring the act of 1883. The old sugar schedule should be restored. This would save the \$13,000,000 we are now paying as bounties to the sugar planters and bring in about \$50,000,000 in revenues, which would make our revenues from that source in the neighborhood of \$65,000,000, which might be sufficient to furnish revenues until after the next session, and possibly for some time to come.

We should also pass the bills that have already been passed by the House. This ought not to consume any time, for they have been thoroughly considered, and there is no occasion to spend any more time upon them. They could be passed in a week. There would be no hardship upon the people by restoring the tax upon sugar, for what little additional they would be required to pay would be made up by the additional cheapness in other articles in every day use. I would also be in favor of following this up with free lumber and salt. I am in favor of free raw material of all kinds myself.

In my opinion, we ought to call Congress together as soon as possible. There need be no protracted struggle over the organization, for Mr. Crisp will be elected Speaker again beyond any doubt. He has made a good Speaker, and there is no reason why he should not be re-elected to that position. There is a great deal of legislation that will demand the attention of the party during the next two years. The expenses of the Government have grown at an alarming rate, and there are obligations that have been put upon us by the Republican Congress that we must pay.

The financial problem is a serious one. One thing that will require great deal of study in the pension roll. Eight years ago it was \$70,000,000, and now, according to the newspapers, it is \$175,000,000; this is something frightful. There is no doubt that the pension roll could be revised profitably to the Government and to the pensioner. We have now on the rolls 900,000 pensioners. There are in this country to-day 6,500 persons drawing pensions on account of the war of 1812. This war was eighty years ago and figuring it out according to the same ratio, when we have left the civil war eighty years behind us, we will still have something like 80,000 pensioners on the roll. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, and the legislation in this particular is something that should be studied by the people.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.

Cornish in Congress.

Our readers will be interested to know that State senator Johnston Cornish of the world-famed firm of Cornish & Co., piano and organ manufacturers, of Washington, N. J., has been triumphantly elected to represent the large and important fourth district of New Jersey in Congress. From mayor of Washington to State senator and thence to Congress is a remarkable record for so young a man as Johnston Cornish, but his personal magnetism, his unstained record and his undoubted abilities both as a business man and a politician, make it apparent that his success is deserved. The excellence of the Cornish pianos and organs is well known, and the remarkable plan of business by which Messrs. Cornish sell their instruments at factory cost direct to the general public has been so wonderfully popular, saving to the people the enormous profits made by agents and middlemen, that we should not wonder if we have to chronicle in a short time yet another addition to their extensive range of factories at Washington, N. J. Their beautiful catalogue, the finest ever issued, and containing photographs of the members of the firm and full particulars and prices of all instruments manufactured by them, is sent to anyone free on application.

No CANDID person can deny that through Alliance schools nearly the last vestige of sectionalism has been obliterated and live questions of vital interest to all the people pushed to the front over the united efforts of all the demagogues in every political party. The principles taught by the Farmers Alliance will yet serve the nation and restore the prosperity of the masses if the order continues to allow no political party to in the least influence its policy.

THE BATTLE IS OVER

Assembled in the Nineteenth Century of our world, the people of America find themselves confronted by a condition of affairs most deploring and terrible. We find ourselves in the midst of a nation, brought to the verge of moral, political and social ruination. The demoralization and condition of the **World Producer**, the **Farmer**, has been degenerated instead of being bettered, and the time has now come when a determination and demand for **Equal Rights**, **Honest Government** and **National Aid** must be recognized.

CAPITALISTS, CORPORATIONS, MONOPOLISTS AND TRUSTS

are fast destroying the efforts and toil of the producing class. The rich are becoming richer, and the poor growing poor. And we demand that a more perfect union and a purer justice must predominate for the promotion and general welfare of our country. Farmers Alliance, Farmers Mutual Benefit Association and Patrons of Husbandry join hands and establish an equalization of rights and buy your goods direct from the manufacturer **AT THE LOWEST MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES.**

ORDER YOUR GOODS FROM THE ABOVE LIST

As it will save you considerable time, and you will receive your goods sooner, or if you prefer you can have a
COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE!
We are manufacturers and the largest wholesale dealers in nearly all kinds of "General Merchandise," and our business is done exclusively with the "Farmers Alliance," "Farmers Mutual Benefit Association," and "Patrons of Husbandry," to whom we sell all goods at the Lowest Market Wholesale Prices, and we allow you the same benefits and advantages that are entitled to the trade. You Can Deal With Us With Perfect Confidence, and, if at any time you receive goods that are not satisfactory, you will always find us ready and willing to rectify any error that may occur.
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Carpets, Furniture, Carriages, Harnesses, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-

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GENERAL SUPPLY HOUSE FOR THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.

MRS. STRAIO REPLIED TO.

A Woman Takes Up the Gauntlet and Writes in No Uncertain Tone.
By MRS. LULA FORD.

"Although not one of those women whose brilliant intellect and widespread influence has done so much to advance the cause of good government, and from whom you have invited a reply to Prof. A. P. A. Straio on woman's suffrage, yet, through the medium of your paper, I would be glad of an opportunity to present my card to the learned gentleman."

He appears to be of a fair turn of mind and inclined to do justly as far as he can see!

I will endeavor to place before his eyes a pair of glasses that will show him a little deeper into the needs of woman's suffrage.

First, I bid thee hail thou noble Lord of Creation. 'Tis joy to see thy goodly face peeping over the bulwark that surrounds your great fields of political science, and encourage us with the news that you think it would be safe to admit a portion of us into that great struggle for justice and equality with yourself.

But, before you turn the great key of prejudice that has locked the door of public opinion so long against my sex, and before you swing back the great iron gates of constitutional law, to admit a portion of us, let me show you that the class that you would yet exclude are as eligible, and their needs for admission even more pressing, than those upon whom you are willing to confer that highest of blessings that can be given to our race—that of helping to formulate the laws we are bound to obey.

Your reason for giving unmarried women the right of suffrage is because they are independent persons acting for themselves and subject to the same laws as males. These laws you instance as "paying taxes on land or property," sued in cases of litigation, fined, imprisoned or doomed to capital punishment, according to the degree of crime, the same as male persons.

For this reason, therefore, they have the penalties. They ought to have the privilege of voting for the establishment of laws that will be just to both sexes.

In all this we heartily agree with you. But you say that "women who are married have no right of suffrage, for the reason that it is inconsistent, being that husband and wife are both working for the same interests (or ought to be) and it is more appropriate for the husband to attend to the business of voting; therefore, he should have the right of suffrage."

In this we disagree with you. First. Because while the marriage state makes man and wife as one in interest, one in love, joy, happiness or sorrow (or, as you say, ought to be), but it does not release either one from being a responsible being, either to God, who established the relations of married life, or to the government of men. Will the sins of the wife be laid upon the husband at the day of judgment, or that of the husband upon the wife? Did not God hold both our first parents responsible, for what they did individually, and punish them separately and in different ways?

And is it not the same before our own laws. Will a husband be sent to jail, fined or executed for crimes that his wife may commit? Or the wife be punished for the crimes of the husband? Certainly not. They stand before the law as individuals. For these reasons, they ought to have equal voice in the laws that inflict punishment.

Second. You advocate the ballot for unmarried women because they pay taxes if they own property, can be sued for judgments, etc. And so will married women. True, some States have different laws on this point, but this is only a stronger argument that she should have a voice in making these laws, so that she can protect herself in her property right. If only a few unmarried women have a voice, what is to hinder the males to pass whatever laws may suit themselves to their own advantage.

Third. You say if both have the ballot, in many cases it would cause contention. No doubt it would. There always has and always will be contention where there are two opposing forces come together, one for good and one for evil. But shall we suppress the good for the sake of not having contention? For it is a fact that there are more bad men than bad women, according to the prison statistics for the year 1890. There were 45,233 imprisoned in the United States. Of that number 43,442 were men, while

17,791 were women. Is not this in itself a strong reason why woman's suffrage should be universal.

In whose hands are the morals of the country the safest?

Did you, my learned professor, ever look upon a mother as she clasped her little darling to her heart, as it twined its small arms around her neck and nestled its innocent head upon her bosom, and think what could be the thoughts of that mother? Oh, sweet angel of love, thou art mine, my life, my flesh, my blood. Now I can shield thee from harm, or die in the attempt.

But in a few years you will be gone from my care and your untried feet will have to walk among the pitfalls of sin, your eyes blinded with the dazzling rays of gold and splendor, spread out to cover the trap-door that leads to destruction.

And your ears will be filled with the music of the sirens' song as she charms thee with her sweetest strains, all under the protection of legalized law, or winked at by those whose duty it should be to protect the helpless and innocent, and I will be powerless to save you by word or deed. Who will dare to say that the wife and mother does not need the power of the ballot in her hands worse than any other woman in the land?

In concluding this article I will use your own language: "But for one class of persons in a great government to be given the establishing of laws favorable to themselves, and another class made powerless and required to be made subject to the laws of the other class is no just claim and no right."

Apply this right to all classes alike, and it must be done before justice can be meted out to both sexes alike.

Again you say: "It also follows that, should a husband be an invalid, the wife should have the right of suffrage. And I don't know but what it would be the promotion of temperance and justice for there to be a law to deprive drunken husbands of the right of suffrage and the right to be given to the wife."

The first clause of this sentence would certainly bring an endless amount of contention, which you were so anxious to avoid between husband and wife, for who would decide when a man was invalidated enough to resign the ballot to his wife, especially if they had different views politically. The same would hold good in cases of drunken husbands. It would be a fight of rum and temperance brought into the family and the courts.

Now, Professor, don't be afraid of our turning the world upside down. Come out and boldly take your stand in front of the battle for liberty, justice and equality. We will stand by. For this we have raised our standard, and we'll never strike our colors until we have won the field.

Cleveland and Tammany.

"I'll be —— if I make any pledges," is the answer Mr. Cleveland is reported to have made to Tammany Boss Sheehan, at the celebrated Whitney banquet, in New York previous to the election.

"The accusing spirit which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath blushed as he gave it in, and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out forever."

Mr. Sheehan said: "Mr. Cleveland, it's time you recognized the regular machine and made certain pledges." When it is reported that Mr. Cleveland gave expression to the above forcible language and after a soul-full pause, brought his heavy silver knife down upon the hospitable board of the Victoria with a resounding whack and breathed into the little pink ear of Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, that he'd be —— if he would. The blank space, it is stated, can be filled by the insertion of a proper noun.

It is also reported (the expletives used not stated) that Mr. Cleveland sent word to the Tammany leaders a few weeks before election, that if they would not support him without being bribed with pledges, that he would withdraw from the race, and Tammany might put up some one they could control and support.

The Tammany braves, however, are nothing daunted, and will attend the inauguration 3000 strong, having already made arrangements for the accommodation of that many of their braves, at the rate of \$5 a day.

It is to be hoped the recording angel's capacity for blotting out offensive language will not be too severely taxed before the distribution of New York's patronage is completed.

PANAMA CANAL.

Revelations in the Chamber of Deputies—Millions Spent for Bribery.

The French chamber of deputies was the scene of great excitement November 22. There was an unusually large attendance in the chamber. The public thronged the galleries. Nearly all the ministers were present. M. Argelies opened the debate on the Panama canal. He said that his object was to defend the interest of the shareholders of the company. He reminded the chamber that it had authorized the issue of shares in 1888 under exceptional circumstances.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, interposed to say that the chamber's vote had not pledged the responsibility either of Parliament or of the government.

M. Argelies said it was none the less true that the action of the chamber was contrary to law and had, therefore, been in the nature of a privilege. The mere fact of granting it entailed moral responsibilities. "I call upon the government," said M. Argelies, "to make a declaration reassuring the small shareholders."

M. Delahaye arose and declared: "This is a question of the public morality. I ask the chamber, for the sake of my honor and of your honor, to order an inquiry into the facts I am about to submit to you."

There was a commotion in the chamber for a minute. Then a moment of suspense. M. Delahaye then continued: "I will give no names, as I do not wish to appear as a denunciator."

There was another prolonged disturbance in the chamber. When quiet was restored the speaker continued: "The scandals in the Panama matter exceed those of the Wilson affair. The inquiry demanded is in the nature of a general purification, to be effected in the broad daylight."

A SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

Here the speaker was again interrupted with an uproar among the deputies. When he was able to resume he said: "M. De Lesseps in 1890 had vainly traversed France appealing for subscribers, when an individual, whom I shall not name, proposed to the Panama directors a system of lottery bonds. He was the evil genius of the company. The directors duped the public, he duped the directors. He first asked for 5,000,000 francs, declaring that he could purchase therewith all the necessary concessions in both chambers of the national legislature."

There were renewed interruptions here and cries of "Name him! Name him!" M. Delahaye replied: "If you want names, you must vote for an inquiry. But I can say that the medium of these transactions was a man named Arton, who has since fled the country to escape punishment for embezzlement of a large sum from a dynamite manufacturing company, of which he was a director."

M. Delahaye proceeded: "There was a sum of 3,000,000 francs distributed among 150 deputies and a few Senators. [Violent uproar among the deputies.] But the appetites thus excited grew greedier, and the financier managing the matter was compelled to ask the Panama directors for more millions of francs. The money was demanded for election expenses in the department of Nord."

INTENSE EXCITEMENT PREVAILS.

Intense excitement broke out again in the chamber and M. Floquet arose and exclaimed: "I was minister of the interior at that time and I desire to solemnly state that I received nothing."

M. Delahaye waited for the confusion which existed to abate, and then continued: "Three hundred thousand francs was spent in buying three papers; a minister, now dead, asked 400,000 francs; another 200,000 francs was paid for a journal of little value, but behind which hidden influences were working; a foreign paper was bought for 500,000 francs, a check for which was signed at its office. I can name the person who acted as messenger between the contracting parties." [Cries of "name him!"]

M. Delahaye did not notice this interruption, but proceeded: "Now for the last scandal. The committee of this chamber charged with the duty of examining into this lottery bond scheme comprised five favorable to it and five opposed. The eleventh member, before casting his vote, offered his services to the company for 200,000 francs. As the company refused his proposition he formed a syndicate, being aided by a banker, and caused a fall in the shares and compelled the company to yield. The scheme was then approved by the committee, but the banker was not warned in time. The shares recovered and he was ruined. [Great sensation.] You ask me for proof. Although the authorities conceal evidence, there are a hundred here present who know where it can be found. There are two categories of deputies—those who received money; those who did not."

Indescribable uproar followed this assertion. M. Floquet, president of the chamber, intervened to say: "You cannot come into the house and accuse the entire body."

There were renewed calls upon M. Delahaye for names. He replied: "Vote fore inquiry."

M. Floquet asked him to give names, as such a course would be more dignified than an anonymous denunciation.

"I considered myself attacked," said the presiding officer of the chamber. "I am not only not opposed to an inquiry, but I have demands therefor signed by our colleagues."

THE ACCUSER HISSED.

This announcement was greeted with prolonged cheering, during which M. Delahaye quitted the tribune. As he walked to his seat there was an unparalleled scene of confusion. He was hissed and hooted, and a violent dispute began at the same time between M. Hubbard and Deroulede.

At this point Premier Loubet ascended the tribune. He was unable to speak for a time, owing to the tumult. When finally he was able to make his voice heard, he said that he would not reply to M. Delahaye's allegations, as he believed that the charges arose from violent political passions. The government, however, could not refuse the demand for an inquiry. It was in the interest of all that light should be thrown upon the matter. The government had nothing to hide.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The chamber agreed that a committee of thirty-three should be appointed, with extraordinary powers, to examine all the charges.

M. Delaunay urged that the most searching investigation be made, as the responsibility of the government, the press, the leading financiers and contractors were involved.

M. Cassagnac called upon M. Delaunay to tell what he knew.

M. Boissy-d'Anglais interposed that M. Cassagnac's own name had been mentioned in the lobbies.

M. Cassagnac indignantly protested, whereupon M. Boissy-d'Anglais remarked that he did not accuse him. He only wished to show how abominable were M. Delaunay's charges.

The members of the right also shared in the mud-throwing. M. Germain, of the department of Ain, and manager of the Credit Lyonnais, and M. Hely-d'Oissel, of the department of Seine et Oise, and a director of the Societe Generale, denied M. Delaunay's statement that their companies had loaned money to the Panama canal company at 85 per cent interest.

The chamber then, by a vote of 311 to 244, decided that the investigating committee should be appointed.

THE NEW YORK RECORDER (Rep.) declares Congressmen Breckinridge of Ky., Harter, of Ohio and Geo. Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, to be partners in a scheme to force a bill repealing the 10 per cent on State banks through the opening hours of the 53d Congress. The idea is that with the position of the party thus deliberately defined in national convention and in two Congresses the President dare not interpose his veto. Well, may be. But the aforesaid gentlemen are taking big chances with that "dare" just the same.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT PREVAILS.

Intense excitement broke out again in the chamber and M. Floquet arose and exclaimed: "I was minister of the interior at that time and I desire to solemnly state that I received nothing."

M. Delahaye waited for the confusion which existed to abate, and then continued: "Three hundred thousand francs was spent in buying three papers; a minister, now dead, asked 400,000 francs; another 200,000 francs was paid for a journal of little value, but behind which hidden influences were working; a foreign paper was bought for 500,000 francs, a check for which was signed at its office. I can name the person who acted as messenger between the contracting parties." [Cries of "name him!"]

M. Delahaye did not notice this interruption, but proceeded: "Now for the last scandal. The committee of this chamber charged with the duty of examining into this lottery bond scheme comprised five favorable to it and five opposed. The eleventh member, before casting his vote, offered his services to the company for 200,000 francs. As the company refused his proposition he formed a syndicate, being aided by a banker, and caused a fall in the shares and compelled the company to yield. The scheme was then approved by the committee, but the banker was not warned in time. The shares recovered and he was ruined. [Great sensation.] You ask me for proof. Although the authorities conceal evidence, there are a hundred here present who know where it can be found. There are two categories of deputies—those who received money; those who did not."

Indescribable uproar followed this assertion. M. Floquet, president of the chamber, intervened to say: "You cannot come into the house and accuse the entire body."

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NATURALIZATION.

A "Condition" That Confronts the American People To-day.
H. Bradbury, in the North American Review for November.

A few of the more important features of the naturalization problem, as they appear in New York city, will be found both interesting and instructive. This is the port of all the ports in the country where not only the largest number of immigrants arrive each year, but where more naturalizing is done than at any other place in the Union. Some time previous to 1872 the issuing of naturalization papers was characterized by the grossest frauds, and the records are in a chaotic condition. It has been estimated that in the year 1868 alone somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 fraudulent naturalization papers were put into circulation. Many of these certificates, it should be explained, never saw a court or a judge, and were forgeries pure and simple. A general purging of the city government followed soon afterwards with the breaking up of the Tweed "ring," and since that time, until within a few years, no charges have been made that any considerable number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. Recently numerous complaints of that character have been recorded, and some of the offenders have been punished.

From the records of the superior court it is learned that in the last twenty years representatives of thirty-eight nations have disavowed their allegiance to the land of their birth to become subjects of the United States. This, it should be remembered, is the record of one court alone. In the same period there were 76,537 persons naturalized in this court. The records of the court of common pleas would about duplicate this showing. In the United States Court the number is very much smaller, owing to the double cost. These three are the only courts where naturalization papers are issued in New York city. As might be expected, in years of Presidential elections three and occasionally four times as many citizens are made as there are in any of the three years immediately preceding or following. The year 1891 was a marked exception to that rule. No Presidential election was held last fall, and yet more than 9000 citizens were made in the superior court alone last year. This is double the highest number made in any previous non-Presidential year since 1872.

An important feature of the question is found in the extremely large number of persons naturalized in October of each year in comparison with the grand total for the year. According to the law in New York State, no naturalized citizen can vote unless he has secured his naturalization papers at least ten days before election day. To prevent fraud at the polls, through the carelessness of the election inspectors in looking at the dates of naturalization papers, no certificates are issued in the ten days immediately preceding election day. Inspite of this fact, we have the apparent paradox that in this one shortened month more than two and one-half times as much naturalizing is done as is accomplished in the remaining eleven full months of the year! For example, in the period already mentioned 55,061 persons were naturalized in the twenty months of October, leaving only 21,476 for the remaining 220 months. In other words, the average for eleven months each year has been ninety-seven persons naturalized each month, while for each October the average has been 3753 persons.

This condition of affairs is due largely to the institutions known as "naturalization bureaus," which are established each fall by both the principal political parties. The promoters of these concerns go into the slums and drag out every semblance of a man that they can find, pay for his certificate, find some one who will swear that he has been in the country five years, and, no doubt, in many cases, offer him a pecuniary reward for supporting the party at the polls. These embryonic citizens whom they unearth are, in very many cases, totally ignorant of our forms of government, and their ignorance is only exceeded by their indifference as to the result of an election or as to the principles involved. Each person, to become a citizen, must have a witness who will swear that he has known the applicant in this country for five years, and that during that time he has "behaved as a man of good moral character, is attached to the principle of the Constitution of the United States; and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." Not the slightest difficulty is experienced in securing plenty of these witnesses. They were so bold last fall that they were hanging about the corridors of the county court house, and would offer to be witnesses for a small amount. Why the political parties should be allowed

to pay for the naturalization papers of these men it is difficult to understand. The politicians certainly would not pay even the small sum which each certificate costs unless they expected to get in return a vote for each paper secured.

It is due to this vicious system that we are treated to the melancholy sight of a hundred Italian laborers landing at Ellis Island one day, being marched to one or the other of the courts the next morning to declare their intentions of becoming citizens, being loaded into cars in the afternoon, voting for Federal officers in some Western town a month later, and returning to the town of their birth, two or three years afterwards, to live in practical idleness the remainder of their lives. Many of them never had the slightest intention of becoming American citizens; they knew scarcely anything, and cared less, about the meaning of the operation they had passed through. From the experience in this city I should say that to correct abuses: First, we should have uniform qualifications for voters for Federal officers throughout the Union; second, the naturalization bureaus should be suppressed; third, judges should exercise more care in carrying out the naturalization laws.

WOULD NEVER DO.

Our Legislators Cannot Serve Wall Street and the People, Too.
M. P. W. in Western Rural.

You ask, "Would it not be more consistent from a business point of view, to insist that our servants, the present office-holders, exercise the functions of government placed in their hands by virtue of their oath of office?" etc., as an alternative of the separate party movement. Undoubtedly so. But in what effective way can we approach said office-holders, when in many cases they owe their election to a judicious use of a campaign fund furnished by trusts, corporations and millionaire "business men," the very ones who absorb our products, except by making ourselves dangerous to said office-holders, or their party? King George and his ministry were no more callous, or deaf to the petitions, remonstrances and supplications of our forefathers, than the average Republican or Democratic Congressman becomes after the "caucus" has informed him that he must vote this or that way. And it is not even pretended that caucus action is not controlled by lobbies of "business men," who are the power behind the throne. The Congressmen have been pretty well informed concerning what farmers want; but instead of voting as directed, they put in their time while at home ridiculing our demands, and trying to convince us that we do not know what we want, because John Sherman, or Blaine, or Cleaveland says it "would never do."

They cannot serve two masters. And between the Washington caucus, and their constituents they choose the caucus; especially as it is backed by lots of campaign funds for next election. The difficulty in the enforcement of the interstate commerce law is traceable to the same source. Had it not been evadable it could not pass. All bills are tampered with, and emasculated, or killed, if they are objectionable to those who furnish the "sinews of war" for conducting party campaigns. The caucus condemns the bill, and the committee trims, slaughters, hamstrings or buries it alive to protect capital.

Like you, I had hoped to bring about reforms within the old parties. But a large majority of reformers thought otherwise. And since the mode of procedure I preferred, was not bringing forth any valuable fruits, and a majority favored an offensive and aggressive attack, I would not act the part of a cranky, self-opinionated obstructionist were I to refuse to support a new party? And continue to advise farmers to depend upon petitions to a Congressman nominated by the machine, elected by use of "capital" properly invested in partisan papers, which stimulate partisan feelings, and cover up all live issues with the glamour of party glory, without reference to our demands? Or in a convention, say, were I to insist that one plank is enough in the platform, even though hundreds of just as wise, sincere and earnest delegates think it better to build upon five, would I help along the cause by grumbling about the platform all through the campaign?

Would not such a course tend to divide and distract the attention of farmers and thereby encourage our oppressors? Would it not afford our servants an excuse for disregarding all our demands? These are practical and vital questions for all to consider, whether we constitute part of the froth and foam born of fanaticism, or the old mudsills of reform. And the "confusion in the minds of the people" is made deeper when we join the enemy, use the same arguments and draw the same conclusions concerning popular demands. The ques-

tions which you raise concerning bona fide security are easily answered in this way, or disposed of at least. The Government does loan money to part of the people now, at a very low rate of interest, and upon collateral. It is conceded that any one can borrow by complying with the terms. The discrimination is found in these very terms. Only a certain kind of personal property can be deposited as security; and only in very large sums can it be borrowed. Hence only those who have an abundance of money already, and have no legitimate use for it are allowed to borrow, while those who have little security, even of the same kind, are prohibited. The fact is, that national bankers borrow only to loan again at usury, and common borrowers who actually need a little money in a pinch, are turned over to the tender mercies of these usurers. The excessive rate of interest will never be controlled until the people can borrow any sum required at the same rate as a millionaire can obtain it, and upon security which will place it within reach of small as well as great borrowers. A fixed volume of currency would still have a periodical stringency. For instance, when South Dakota produces a very large crop of wheat, she needs an immense amount of money to handle it. The rest of the country is using just as much money as ever in other directions. Could the State, even, borrow like bankers (only on State bonds), and furnish the currency to handle a crop, it would equalize the marketing and "bust" the corner business, besides paying the State expenses out of the usury. But no; neither State nor individual can borrow except from banks, and hence, "owing to a stringency in the money market, wheat declined 5 cents."

I know but one socialistic or paternal law of this nation which does not discriminate. We all buy postage stamps at the same rate, and nobody corners the market, or speculates in them. But when it comes to currency, our *pater* says to our big brother who has money to loan, "Well done, sonny; you have \$100,000 already. Here is \$90,000 more you can have at 1 per cent per annum! Go forth now and exact usury from thy brethren who are in need, for they have not been sharp like thee; and I say unto you that unto every one which hath shall be given, and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him." Now bear in mind this fact, too, in discovering paternalism under our form of Government. The father is the son, and the son is the father, and there is no government whatever contemplated in the Constitution which a majority of the children or people do not ordain. The word of the people is law, and that is all the government we have.

There is no king to act a fatherly part and provide impartially for us, hence it devolves upon us to provide for ourselves. Should we introduce a few improvements concerning finance, transportation or what not, it would be the duty of the executive servants to execute the law. And by the way, if there is authority for running

down and shooting the manufacturers of mountain whisky, what is to hinder the running down and shooting of manufacturers of moonshine freight rates, etc.? Nothing, it would seem, except that the interstate moonshiner is a "rich devil." Evidently the executive and judicial departments of servants' "hall" are prejudiced against "poor devils" quite as much as are the legislative servants.

For this reason it is necessary that we not only advocate the sinking of individual preferences and hobbies but practice the same ourselves. If we cannot approve of the action of a majority of our co-workers it is indiscret to harp upon our "thwartement" in season and out of season. Our enemies can stir up enough disension. The war is on. The lines are forming. He that will not fight except in his own way, and on his own line is not with us, to say the least. Close up the ranks. Stop the chatter about fanaticism. Battles have been won against the orders of the best generals just by the men taking the bit in their teeth and going ahead. Nobody knows everything; everybody knows something. My answer to your Iowa correspondent would be: "There is no objection to anything or any measure which the people will to enact." The objection and dangers must be looked for amid the schemes of ambitious and avaricious rascals to rob, deceive and ultimately reduce to bondage the people or government.

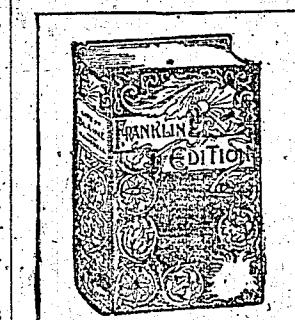
There can be no objection urged against an issue of paper money based upon the credit of the whole people and loaned to individuals upon land or chattels because that is just the way it is done now. The objection is to the middle-men we employ. Of the paper money we use there is about one dollar in ten based upon gold. That is to say there is enough gold to redeem one-tenth if all were rushed in for redemption at once. But we like it, if it is fiat money. It never goes abroad, we don't want it to. It is not taken even to Canada or Mexico. The only trouble with it seems to be its scarcity and the expense of obtaining the use of it temporarily. Your middle-man averages far less profit upon machinery or clothing than the national banks average upon the margin between 1 per cent per annum and the rates charged for accommodation. The people manufacture their own money, loan it to banks at 1 per cent and allow them to fleece individuals. That is sound business we are told. Several firms manufacture machinery, sell it to agents who pay freight, house it, store it and make a living by selling it. Then we are told how we are robbed by middle-men and "co-operation" is recommended.

If all machinery was manufactured at a Government factory, sold to agents at 1 per cent profit and the agents charged 10 per cent additional profit, how long would farmers stand it? Yet that is just the way we have been buying our national bank bills for twenty-five years. If dispensing with middle-men is good in one case how can it be questionable in the other. Let's co-operate as a whole people whenever we are able, and dispense with middle-men whenever we find them drones and useless to us, whether bankers, presidents of railroads or land speculators.

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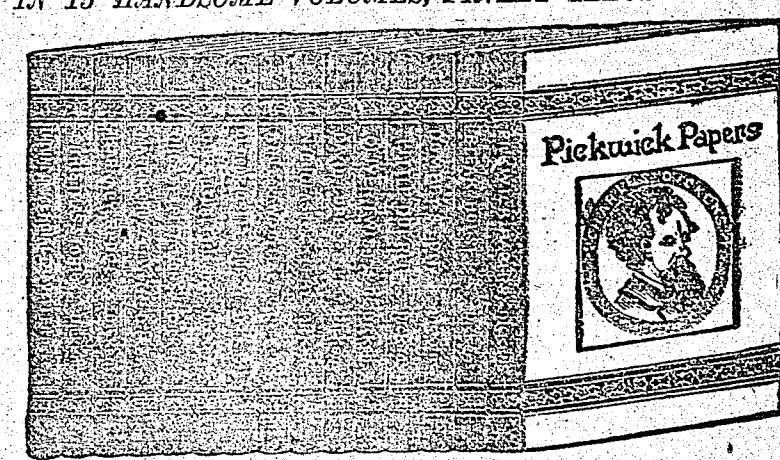
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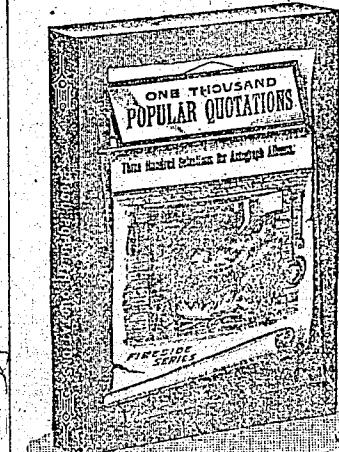
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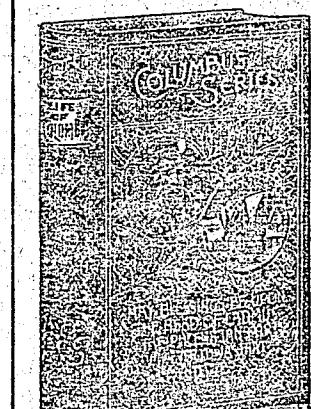
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THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

In Session at St. Louis—Address by Master Workman Powderly.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The general assembly, Knights of Labor, reconvened in secret session this forenoon with General Master Workman Powderly in the chair. After consuming about an hour in finishing preliminary work, Mr. Powderly delivered his annual address. Among other things he said:

It is the opinion of your general master workman that all local assemblies should be made up of a mixed membership. Each local assembly should admit men and women of all trades and occupations, and when a question of vital importance to any one calling is to be discussed, all others may become familiar with it, and when private matters relating to that particular occupation are to be discussed, those not directly interested may retire. There is no question which bears on any trade or calling which does not bear, either directly or indirectly, on all others, and many of the failures of the past can be traced directly to the door that closed in the faces of men who were excluded from participation in discussions in which their interests were involved.

As I review the past history of the labor movement, I am inclined to the belief that there has been a great waste of vital force and means. As we look around us we see a hundred and one new associations having benefits for accident or sickness or insurance in case of death. While it is true that many of these are swindling concerns, pure and simple, it is none the less true that they draw not alone from the Knights of Labor, but from all the labor organizations. It is a fact that there are too many labor organizations struggling for supremacy. The tendency of the labor movement seems to be divided up, while that of the opposing force—capital—is to consolidate and thereby gain the strength to combat the forces of industry, when, single handed, they are arrayed before them. Every prominent member of a labor organization, who, for some reason or another, has taken offense at something done, or who entertains an idea that his plan is best, sets about organizing a new society of labor. The result is dissolution of strength, cutting off communication, isolation and final death. Something must be done to remedy this error. That it is an error both of judgment and policy I am morally certain. There exists no reason why every branch of toil should not be enrolled under the shield of this organization. There is no reason why every interest cannot be more carefully guarded in this order than in separate and isolated camps where we too often find them more bitterly opposed to each other than to the concentrated forces by which all of us are opposed. The one crying need of the hour is organization in which every interest may be cared for, in which all may meet on common ground, in which a unity of thought may be effected, in which a thorough knowledge of what important steps each division of labor intends making may be imparted to all others. No man or no man's interest should stand in the way of this reform.

The speaker advocated affiliation with the Farmers' Alliances and other similar organizations; recommended the organization of social or beneficial features of the order and in conclusion said that he knew of nothing he had done during the year that he would not do over again under similar circumstances.

The report of the general executive board was then read, the chief points of which were as follows:

The general executive in its general report approves the plan adopted last year, of requiring each member in good standing to pay 5 cents to a fund for the payment of railway expenses of delegates. The case of the suit brought against the order by William Whitty, of Amsterdam, N. Y., for an alleged claim for goods furnished strikers in 1866-67 was detailed, the board stating that while victorious it would have been cheaper for the order from a financial standpoint to have settled the claim. But, the report says, there is evidence conclusive that the case was but a part of a plot by which the enemies of the order hoped to accomplish its ruin, and your board believes that had the case been settled in any other way it would have brought a series of

iniquitous claims we would have been called upon to defend. Much space is devoted to the review of the trouble with the combine of clothing manufacturers at Rochester, N. Y., and the efforts that have been made to settle it.

The troubles between the Knights of Labor and the World's Exposition management were given at great length, together with the efforts made by the Knights to settle the difficulty. It was stated that all local assemblies were by a circular emanating from the board urged to press upon their members in Congress that no money should be appropriated for the exposition until the labor question was settled.

The question of the securing of land by the order in order that members may be assisted to procure homes was mentioned, warning being given against the introduction of any plan which might be adopted of a speculative nature. Responsible building and loan associations were recommended to workingmen. The suggestion is made that the order might decide upon the organization of a "Homestead Association," provided there are no speculative features connected therewith.

No recommendation is made as to the proposition made by district assembly number 41 for the sale of the property known as the general headquarters and the removal of the general offices to Philadelphia. The recommendation is made that the committee on law make a report abolishing the officers of general instructors and instructor of women's work, as well as that of the general co-operative board.

The general secretary and treasurer's report was next submitted. The report of General Secretary and Treasurer Hayes begins with a statement of the condition of the benefit insurance feature of the order's work, which, owing to a lack of support by the members, had not been very successful. He urges the delegates to adopt measures to arouse the interest of the membership in this part of the work of the order. His financial statement shows that, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1891, the total receipts of the order has been \$60,614.19, and the total expenditure \$59,748.82, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1892, of \$865.37. He explains that there have been several extraordinary payments during the past year caused by the defending of the suits, which though decided in the order's favor, have entailed heavy costs. The report shows that the membership of the order has increased slightly during the past year, and is now over 260,000 members in good standing. Except slight balances due some of the general officers on salary, the general order is entirely out of debt, all its property, including the general headquarters in Philadelphia, some coal mining property in Indiana and other property in this State and elsewhere is fully paid for and foots up a total value of in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Mr. Hayes congratulated this order on its satisfactory financial standing, and expresses the belief that all indications point to a bright future.

The address and reports were referred to the committee on distribution, and the committee in return will send to the various standing committees such parts of them as come within their province to report upon.

The afternoon session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the report of the committee on laws, which was made as soon as the session was called to order. The suggestions of the committee were taken up one by one and discussed by various members, and this discussion will be continued until all are disposed of.

The proposition to insert a clause in the platform providing for the use of the referendum scheme was, after much discussion, adopted. Another proposition was adopted providing for the establishment of an employment bureau by the order. A suggestion that there be stricken out of the platform the plank providing for a graduated income tax aroused considerable discussion, and instead of the suggestion being adopted, the plank was made all the stronger by the adoption of an amendment providing also for a tax on inheritance. Several minor matters of interest only to the initiated were also disposed of.

During the afternoon Mrs. Ingalls, of St. Louis, representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, made a fraternal call on the order and was granted a hearing in the interest of the organization under whose auspices she was sent, an appropriate reply being made by General Master Workman Powderly.

A letter was also presented by Thomas T. Wright, inviting the

order to send delegates to the Nicaragua canal convention at New Orleans on the 30th inst.

A committee was appointed on referendum, another on legislation and a third to act on the communication presented by Mrs. Ingalls from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Charles G. Dixon, of Chicago, arrived in the city to-day to invite the Knights of Labor to hold their next annual convention in Chicago, and also to take part in the World's Fair labor congress, to be held in that city during the World's Fair.

Grand Master Frank Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, also arrived from Terre Haute, Ind., and paid the convention a fraternal call.

The Great American Kicker.

Eminent writers have written much upon the subject of "the abuse of politics," and have said that it is due to a sort of inertiveness in the disposition of humanity, a disinclination to stand up for rights, and the ignorance of the common mass of the people. The election just passed is in the nature of a new era in politics; ignorance is becoming less, the bamboozling tactics of politicians are no longer effective, inertiveness, at least in some sections of the country, is a charge that cannot be sustained. The men who elect our lawmakers have developed that admirable trait of Americanism so common to a class of men known as commercial drummers—the art of kicking—and they have kicked to some purpose.

They are still kicking, and it is hoped that the gentlemen who owe their election to the kickers when the measures they represent are derided and scoffed at, they will kick and continue to kick until the measures they represent will have proper consideration, and the great American kickers shall have their just rights at the hands of government. Long live the kicker; he is a good citizen.

Baffled Congress.

There is a noticeable tendency in the writings of contributors to magazines and encyclopedias to disparage our system of legislation to the prejudice of that of foreign nations and monarchies. Nearly every writer upon the subject of parliamentary law seems to have the same idea in view, to prepare the public mind for a preference to old world methods; this is probably from no tacit understanding or co-operation among these eminent writers, but at any rate seems to be a rather suspicious coincidence. As a specimen of these writings THE ECONOMIST prints below some extracts from an article contributed by Librarian A. R. Spofford, who for more than thirty years has been the Librarian of Congress, whose opinions are much respected and whose writings are widely read.

It is quite apparent that the drift of Mr. Spofford's sentiment is toward absolutism which is in opposition to a bright future.

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possible only in a monarchical form of government.

Recent developments in the political history of the Government lends renewed interest to this subject, and the Democratic party in possession of every branch of the Government, subject to the good will of a restless and impatient people, will meet with but small sympathy to a plea of helplessness. Mr. Spofford says:

Perhaps there is no element in the conduct of our legislative business more palpably a source of weakness than the fact that in the parliaments of America there is no responsibility for measures.

In the Houses of Commons, as in the legislative assemblies of nearly all European nations, the ministry are not only present, but are held to a direct responsibility.

The party which has been, for the time being, intrusted with the conduct of the Government, brings in its measures supposed to be in consonance with the public will, and explains and defends them in debate. All appropriations needed to carry on the Government, and embracing the army, the navy, and the civil service, are thus brought in and supported by able men familiar with all their details, because concerned in the administration of each department. How wide the difference in our American legislatures. There no executive officer can be so much as questioned respecting the acts, the demands, or the services of his department, except in the furtive obscurity of a committee-room.

The only responsibility for public measures which attaches anywhere resides in one, or at most two, committees of the House, overwhelmed with multifarious business, and utterly unable, though ever so competent, to make themselves masters of the infinite detail of the bills they present, and give attention at the same time to other public business, and to the never ending wants of their constituents. candid confession comes from one baffled Congress after another that under the existing practices, no systematic law-making is possible.

REPRESENTATIVE Scott Wike, of Illinois, who was defeated for re-nomination, when questioned as to the possibility of an extra session of Congress, made some remarks about an income tax worthy of consideration. He said: "I know what I would do if I had full power. I would pass an income tax bill. I had such a bill in the last House, but am not sure that I will call it up again this session. In 1866 this Government raised \$72,900,000 of a revenue from an income tax, and over one-half that amount came from incomes of over \$5000. My idea of an income tax would practically exempt the masses, as I would not tax incomes below \$5000. The great objection to an income tax is that it is inquisitorial. But to me it seems not more so than the ordinary State tax. I like the income tax system of England, which has been in vogue for fifty-one years, and successfully, too. In England the manner of levying this tax on corporations is to first collect it from the net earnings of the company before any dividends are declared and let the company in turn apportion the tax among the stockholders. Under an income tax law, such as I would levy, there would be no multi-millionaires in this country. Under a graduated income tax I would raise the levy so high on large incomes that it would practically be impossible for a man to acquire more than a million dollars' worth of wealth at his disposal.

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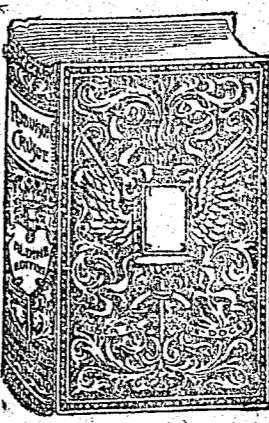
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No. 13.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE**Baron Rothschild's Plan Was a Menace to Silver.****Representative Bland Says the Result Would Be the Demonetization of One-Third of the Silver Currency of the Whole World.**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—The international monetary conference resumed its sitting this morning. Senator William B. Allison and Senator John P. Jones set forth the American suggestions, basing them on a general view of the monetary situation in the United States and in the countries represented in the conference. The greatest secrecy was in the meantime observed concerning the American proposals. M. Montefiore Levy, the president of the conference, objected positively to anything in regard to them being published.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild will submit suggestions on behalf of Great Britain.

The American delegates submitted a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the conference it is desirable that means be found for an increasing use of silver in the currency systems of the nations.

A document prepared by the American delegates and presented with the resolution explained that they wished that an opportunity be afforded to consider their plans. At the same time they submitted a general plan on bimetallism offered by the United States, showing, first, that the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefit to the world.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—Mr. de Rothschild's proposals were submitted to the international monetary conference this afternoon. They cover eleven printed octavo pages. Mr. de Rothschild argues at great length that bimetallism in Great Britain is absolutely impossible, and suggests that the question arises whether it is not possible to extend the use of silver generally, and by this means assist in checking a further fall in value. Mr. de Rothschild said he did not claim that his proposals would prove a final solution to the question, but he did claim that they would prove a palliative.

Summed up, his proposals are that America should continue her present purchases of silver, and the European powers should combine to buy an amount equal to \$25,000,000 yearly for five years at 43 pence an ounce. If silver should rise above that price the purchases are to be immediately suspended.

The proceeding of the conference is attracting close attention of Government officials in Washington, and the proposition of Mr. Rothschild is discussed with much interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Representative Bland, the chairman of the House Committee on coinage, is earnest in his denunciation of the plan which Baron Rothschild has presented to the monetary conference. He says:

The European governments are to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of silver bullion annually at 43 pence per ounce. This is a scheme for the demonetization of that metal. The circulation of the silver in the world in money is about \$4,000,000,000, worth about 60 pence per ounce at a ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold. To establish the value at 43 pence per ounce, as Rothschild proposes, demeans about one-third of the silver currency of the world, or \$1,300,000,000. It is a direct contraction of the currency to that large amount. The United States would lose \$100,000,000 for our silver currency is \$400,000,000, and we would lose one-third of that amount.

I do not see how the American commissioners can agree to it, but even if they did Congress would never ratify

such an agreement. At least, I hope it would not. This is the most outrageous and villainous scheme for the contraction and demonetization of silver that was ever proposed. It not only contracts the volume of silver currency in circulation, but it absolutely prevents the output of the mines reaching a value higher than 43 pence per ounce.

I presume Baron Rothschild, like all other bankers and schemers, wants to stop the use of silver as money. This is simply an effort to debase silver, a step toward driving silver out of financial channels. It ought not to succeed.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The monetary conference committee to-day continued to consider the report they will make to the conference on Mr. Rothschild's silver proposals.

Nobody now believes that Rothschild's plan will lead to a working scheme, nor is anything expected from the plan which Mr. C. F. Tietgen, the Danish delegate, will probably submit. The whole work of the Congress will be devoted to the question of international bimetallism, which the Americans are determined shall be thoroughly discussed.

The American delegates maintain reserve as to their attitude on the de Rothschild plan. They believe that, whatever the result of the conference, the general discussion will have, and is having, great effect in educating the European delegates on the currency question.

One of the American delegates, who is a banker, is doing all he can to promote the various proposals, under the belief that it will be necessary for the United States to rescind the silver purchase act and to wait until Europe shall have reached an agreement in regard to silver.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—M. Raffolovitch, one of the Russian delegates and chairman of the committee to which the Rothschild proposal to the international monetary conference was referred, submitted a report at to-day's sitting.

It declares that Mr. De Rothschild's proposals are of great interest and worthy of full discussion, but the committee, by a vote of seven to six, declined to recommend their adoption. The committee declared in favor of that portion of M. Levy's plan which refers to the gradual withdrawal of all gold coins under the value of 2 francs, and also of all small bank notes below a certain value. The report includes the statements of American, Mexican, and India delegates with reference to the future action of their countries.

Henry W. Cannon stated that no artificial means of regulating the production of silver existed in the United States, and legislation to that end was exceedingly improbable. Deputy Don Joquin Sasasus made a similar statement for Mexico.

As to the policy of the United States concerning silver purchases, Mr. Cannon said that the Democratic and Republican parties and the bankers of New York had declared in favor of a repeal of the silver purchasing act of 1890, and this act in all probability would be repealed if no international agreement were made at the present conference.

During the discussion to-day the Dutch delegate, Boissevain, and the Belgian delegate, Allard, expressed strongly bimetallic views.

Bertram Currier, delegate for Great Britain created the first sensation of the conference by making a rather fierce attack on the United States for their attitude toward the silver question. He denounced the selfish policy of the American Government, and warned the other delegates against pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States. America wished to make a scapegoat of Europe, he said, in the present conference. He derided the attempt to raise the price of silver in defiance of natural laws and by trivial artificial measures.

The plan of Moritz Levy, which met with a show of favor to-day, will probably come to a very small

end, as the Latin Union is understood to oppose it. Italy is especially hostile to it, as her money circulation is heavily stocked with small notes.

WATSON SPEAKS.**Advise His Fellowmen to Remember Friends and Enemies.**

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 1.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the People's party leader in Georgia, who was recently defeated for re-election to Congress by Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, held an indignation meeting to-day at Thomson, his home, in McDuffie county, near this city. The crowd began to arrive at 3 o'clock this morning and numbered thousands. The meeting was held at McElroy's Grove, on the edge of the town. It was called to order by Mr. Watson, who made a brief address of welcome and announced that a procession would be formed, and he would head it and march through the town. At the stand Mr. Watson continued his speech, first calling for contest funds, and the crowd responded most liberally. Several thousand dollars were promptly contributed. He repudiated a boycott, but urged his followers to show their power by trading with friends and not with enemies. He was not very sanguine of success in contesting Mr. Black's seat, but would try it. He doubted if the Democratic Congress would act honestly, and doubted if he would be given the \$2000 appropriation usual to contestants. He said it would require at least \$5000 for the contest. He was heartily cheered throughout.

The Richmond county delegates, 150 strong, walked from here to Thompson, a distance of thirty-five miles, so as to boycott the Georgia Railroad, which they claimed prevented Watson's election.

STEWART'S SONSLAUGHT**Does Not Believe the Conference Was Called in Good Faith.**

DENVER, Dec. 1.—The Colorado silver clubs are holding a State convention in this city, the chief business of which is to lay the basis for a national organization in the interest of silver, to be maintained until bimetallism shall be restored.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, addressed the convention to-day. He said that the West and South would unite in a common cause against the East, and the money kings of the East would be driven to the wall.

It was not the tariff, but the want of money that led the people to vote for a change of administration. The Democratic party might take warning, but whether it did or not the movement for free coinage of silver would go rapidly on.

The monetary conference was not got up in good faith. The Rothschilds proposed a scheme to keep silver down. Henry W. Cannon, one of the American commissioners, was a pupil of Sherman, and would be glad to obey a wink from Rothschild. The commissioners were sitting in private discussing the means to deceive the people.

Mr. Stewart's colleague (Senator Jones) was there, but was overwhelmed by gold men. A silver man was better than a gold man, and the Senator declared that all silver obtainable must be placed beside gold, in order that the people might exist and pay their debts.

Truth, justice and honesty were on the side of the People's party, and he advised them to stand by themselves and crush the money kings.

The convention elected delegates to the International Silver Convention to be held at El Paso, December 5.

THE "LITTLE WIZARD" DEAD**Short on Deeds of Mercy to His Fellowmen****But Long on Profits Here—Consumption Conquers Him and He Passes to That Country no Eye Hath Seen—A Wonderful Career.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Jay Gould died at 9:15 this morning at his city home, 579 Fifth avenue. His children were gathered about his bed, and his ebbing strength as life was passing painlessly away was spent in whispered words to each.

Death did not come unexpectedly to strike down this millionaire, this railroad king, this wizard of Wall street. His career, for thirty years a marvel, has, for the last two years, been marred by illness, which became more severe with each recurring attack. Two weeks ago he headed it and marched through the town. At the stand Mr. Watson continued his speech, first calling for contest funds, and the crowd responded most liberally. Several thousand dollars were promptly contributed. He repudiated a boycott, but urged his followers to show their power by trading with friends and not with enemies. He was not very sanguine of success in contesting Mr. Black's seat, but would try it. He doubted if the Democratic Congress would act honestly, and doubted if he would be given the \$2000 appropriation usual to contestants. He said it would require at least \$5000 for the contest. He was heartily cheered throughout.

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The depletion of Mr. Gould's vitality dates back to a time previous to his wife's death, in January, 1891. Mrs. Gould then used to say that her husband suffered greatly from neuralgic headaches. The summer before his wife's death he took her to Europe on his yacht. Upon their return he put the yacht out of commission, and said that what both his wife and he needed was not travel, but rest. Neither looked the better for the voyage. After his wife's death Mr. Gould's loss of strength was more rapid. His attacks of headache and nervous prostration were more frequent than before, and he rallied with greater difficulty and less completeness.

The mystery as to the nature of the ailment which wrecked Mr. Gould's health was one of the features of his last illness. Mr. Gould was variously reported as a victim of neuralgia, of nervous dyspepsia, and of several bilious attacks, and the announcement that what caused his death was consumption will be received with a great deal of surprise. But the statement is true.

In appearance Jay Gould was a little man, of slight weight and build, slightly bent shoulders and sharp piercing eyes looking out from a countenance whose outlines were expressive of the quiet but intense nervous energy which could, on occasions, be called into action. He wore a full beard and dressed unostentatiously. He married, shortly after going to New York city, in 1856, Miss Ella Miller, daughter of a wealthy New York citizen, and had five children, three sons, George J., Edward and Howard, and two daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Hannah Gould. His eldest son, George, who succeeded to most of his father's business interests, was married about six years ago to Miss Edith Kingdom and has several children. The next son, Edward, married a daughter of Dr. Shady. The other children are unmarried. In politics Mr. Gould was a Republican.

Jay Gould, the famous financier, was the son of a farmer, and was born at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., on May 27, 1836. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen he

entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept the books of the village blacksmith. He acquired proficiency in mathematics, and on leaving school was employed in making the surveys for a map of Ulster county. He subsequently made surveys and maps of the village of Cohoes and Delaware county, and published his "History of Delaware County" in 1856. On this work he accumulated some little capital, but while projecting other surveys was prostrated by fever.

This sickness marks a radical change in his career, for on his recovery he went into the lumbering business in the western part of the State with Zadock Pratt, whose interest Mr. Gould afterward bought, conducting the business alone until 1857. Just before the financial panic of that year he sold his lumbering interests and became the largest stockholder and a director in the Stroudsburg (Pa.) bank. Then he invested in railroad shares, buying them at panic prices, and, by good management, bringing the roads again to a paying basis.

In 1859 he moved to New York city, established himself as a broker, and invested heavily in Erie railway stock. He was a director and president of the company until 1872, and next made large purchases of Union Pacific, Wabash, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and other Western railway stocks. He also invested deeply in telegraph stock, and was interested in the organization of the Western Union Company. In 1889 the official records showed that Mr. Gould was in control of 10,000 miles of railroad, or more, than one-ninth of the entire mileage of the country.

Early in 1881 he became interested in the elevated railway system of New York city. In 1882, a doubt having been cast upon his financial standing, he summoned several gentlemen to his private room and showed them stocks having a face value of \$53,000,000, all in his own name, and offered to produce \$20,000,000 if desired.

In 1887 Mr. Gould purchased the St. Louis and San Francisco and other lines, which gave him control of an additional 3000 miles of rail. In the meanwhile his fortune increased so rapidly that it is doubtful if he himself knew how wealthy he was.

Of Mr. Gould's career since he began to operate in Wall street, columns might be written, but the story is pretty well known to the public. The speculation in Erie, the "Black Friday," and other episodes have been often retold. Suffice it to say that from the time he went into Wall street Gould forged straight ahead; there was no going back and but little standing still. Line after line of railroad fell under the control of this man, whom other financiers called the "Wizard of Wall street," until thousands upon thousands of miles of road were to all intents and purposes his own. With a single move in the stock market he could affect financial matters not only in every city in the country, but in London, Paris, and Vienna as well.

He turned his attention to the telegraph system of the country and did not rest until he had a monopoly of that and controlled the Atlantic cable as well. But this was not enough. There were elevated railroads in New York city, representing millions in money. Here was more work for this remarkable man, and in the end this system passed under his direction.

He died reputed to be worth \$60,000,000.

New York's Presidential Vote.
At the late election in the metropolis the official vote for Cleveland electors was 175,267, and for Harrison electors 98,967, while the three other parties in the field polled altogether 10,750 votes out of a grand total of 289,984. The People's party vote was 2366; that of the Prohibitionists but 2439, and the labor vote 5945.

DEATH AT THE WHITE HOUSE**Dr. Scott, President Harrison's Father-in-Law, Dies.****The Remains Taken to Washington, Pa., His Old Home, for Interment. The Face of the Dead Man Viewed by Many Old Friends.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Rev. Dr. Witherspoon Scott, the venerable father-in-law of President Harrison, died this afternoon ten minutes after 4 o'clock, at the age of 93 years. He died in the Executive Mansion, where he went with his daughter and son-in-law when they made it their home.

Dr. Scott's illness was of short duration. He went to Indianapolis with the party that accompanied Mrs. Harrison's remains. He bore the fatigue of the trip very well and returned to Washington in his usual health. Saturday, November 18, he caught a cold and was compelled to go under a doctor's care. At 6 o'clock this morning he was perfectly rational, and held a short conversation with Lieutenant Parker, who had been sitting up with him. At 6:30 o'clock the family was called to his bedside, as the nurse thought he was then passing away. They remained in the room until 7 o'clock and left, the patient having made another rally.

Throughout the day, until about 2 o'clock, the family thought there was a chance for his recovery, based upon the great vitality shown by him. At 2 o'clock Dr. Scott again began to decline and died at ten minutes past 4 o'clock.

BURIAL OF DR. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 2.—The remains of the late Rev. John W. Scott were interred at the Washington cemetery at 11:15 o'clock this morning. The funeral party, which arrived at this place at 7:30 this morning, consisted of President Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton. The party remained in the cars until 9:30 when the remains were transferred to the house of Joshua Wright, on East Broad street. There the casket remained for forty-five minutes during which the face of the dead man was viewed by many of his old friends.

Rival of the Grand Army.
TOPEKA, KAN., Nov. 29.—The ex-Union soldiers in the People's party to-day effected the organization of the "Boys in Blue of America" as a rival to the Grand Army of the Republic. The order will be organized in every State in the Union, and the secret work will be similar to that of the G. A. R. The local organizations will be called camps, instead of posts.

The movers in this matter claim that the G. A. R. is simply a Republican machine, and that old soldiers in the organization, who hold other political views, are treated as black sheep in the fold. It is claimed the new order is to be non-partisan, but all its organizers are members of the People's party.

Homestead Matters.

HOMESTEAD, PA., Dec. 5.—The town continues very quiet. The applications for work by the old men continue, and the weeding out process at the mill shows no signs of abating. Nearly 200 non-unions left the works yesterday, and their places were filled by the Amalgamated men. A large percentage of the old men have already gotten their old jobs back or have been given work in some of the departments of the big steel plant.

ALL EUROPE IN AN UPROAR

Cabinets Falling, Ministers Fighting, and People Rising.

France, as Usual, Furnishes the Lion's Share of the Sensational, and Spectacular, but Sleepy Spain Is Not Far Behind.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—This has been a week of such excitement as Europe has not experienced before since the days immediately preceding the Franco-Prussian war. Every continental power except Russia has seen its statesmen in defeat or confusion. Falling and fallen cabinets in Western Europe, two ministries in Central Europe fighting for political existence, and the growing conflicts between church and state, people and government in Southern Europe, make a historical spectacle as melancholy as it is interesting.

France, as usual, has the lion's share of sensation, although nobody believes that the story of the Panama Canal steal has been half told. M. Rossignol, for instance, who testified to the squandered 200,000,000 or 250,000,000 francs in buying editors and deputies, and other classes of boozers, is acknowledged to have described only the brighter side of the cloud. He assumes that the 600,000,000 francs sent to the Isthmus up to 1888 were spent honestly. The fact is an open secret among Paris engineers that every man in charge of the canal work retired very rich.

An English engineer, who returned to London from Paris last night, said that at the engineers' club in Paris, on Wednesday, he saw an estimate prepared by men familiar with the canal work. Their calculation was that the work already accomplished could have been done for 200,000,000 francs and could not possibly have cost more than 325,000,000, no matter what methods were adopted. The remaining 275,000,000 or 300,000,000 must have gone into the pockets of corrupt administrators. As regards the corruption of deputies, too, the half has not been told. Although hardly a baker's dozen have been implicated so far, there is no doubt that the number of guilty ones is as high as fifty some even say 100.

For a second rate State, Spain is but a little behind France in the dimensions of her public scandal. Alcalde Bosch, of Madrid, the ward of the tottering ministry, and his municipal colleagues, appear to have taken everything they could lay their hands on. Had there been more they would undoubtedly have taken it. The investigation of their conduct has revealed, as nearly as can be ascertained, that Bosch has profited some 250,000 francs at the city's expense. The city councilors, with his assistance, have acquired in various ways from 20,000 to 30,000 francs each. How they did this is shown by the item of 10,000 francs granted to two councilors for two days expenses while seeing the Huelva fêtes. The newspapers have raised such a hubub about the scandal that their reporters are now excluded from the council meetings.

The Cabinet, under whose immediate supervision the Alcalde stands, has been too supine to move a finger toward adequately punishing the rascals who still continue to plunder the people. The taxes at the city limits are collected or omitted according to a scandalous system of bribery and extortion. The poorer farmers and market women are plucked to the last extreme, while the well-to-do are let in free after paying small bribes, which go into the pockets of the officials. In this way two-thirds of the octroi taxes sometimes are misappropriated in a month. The ministry tried to escape the indignation of the people by dropping the minister of the interior, the immediate superior of the city government, but the ruse was too transparent.

The people have already rioted in the streets to show their hatred of the present government, and unless Canovas del Castillo and his Cabinet retire within a few days, there will be more serious trouble in Madrid.

The bitterness of the Austrian Cabinet crisis is due to the everlasting hatred existing between Czechs and Germans in Emperor Franz Joseph's dominions. Count Tafaffe, who has been coqueting

with the United German party for some time, has suddenly swing over to the Czechs, and this too at a time when the Germans were elated by the accession of the Liberal, De Weckerle, to the premiership of Hungary. The vote yesterday against Count Tafaffe on the secret service fund appropriation showed that the Germans can make a majority against the government. Under the circumstances the fall of the Tafaffe Cabinet can be a matter of but a few days.

The excitement in the Austrian Chamber surpasses anything experienced recently in a dignified legislative body. On Thursday, when Herr von Plenel announced that the Germans had gone over to the uncompromising opposition, a young Czech member jumped at him, screaming, "Go, then, you dirty tramps." "Dirty tramps yourselves," shouted back the Germans. The president was powerless to still the tumult. Members shook their fists under each other's noses, vilified their opponents, and gave the lie, while the galleries were in a similar uproar. When the house was brought back to order four duels had been contracted, and more are to come.

During these scenes of bitterness and disgrace in other countries John Bull has sat back in easy complacency, thanking heaven that he is not as other people are—hotheads, anarchists, bribe-takers, and binetallists. The only continental matter in which he has had a finger has been the Brussels silver conference, and, as in England this gathering is regarded as predestined to failure, the interest in it has been mostly academic.

UPRISING IN MADRID.

A Gathering of 12,000 People Shouting "Justice to the Poor."

MADRID, Dec. 5.—On the 1st a serious uprising and riot against the government occurred here. At 2 o'clock the crowd gathered eleven or twelve thousand strong. Black figures were numerous, and many of them were armed with clubs. The crowd surged up to the steps of the home office shouting "Down with the government!" "Down with the city thieves!" "Crush the upper ten thousand!" "Give us our rights," etc. The building was closed and a call was sent out for military and police protection. Before troops arrived the cry, "To the palace," was raised, and the mob started down the Calle del Arenal, shouting singing and waving flags.

When half way to the plaza before the palace, the rear end of the mob was intercepted and dispersed by police, who broke in from a side street with drawn sabers. The struggle between police and people lasted about ten minutes, as the men fought stubbornly with whatever weapons they could find. Two policemen were knocked senseless with stones, and two market women who had joined the mob were cut down with sabers.

Meantime the foremost part of the mob reached the open space before the palace. They shouted for "Justice to the poor," the dismissal of the ministry, and the punishment of the municipal officials who were stealing the people's money. A body of mounted police charged upon them down the Calle del Arenal, and after another struggle dispersed them. The uneasiness felt by the wealthier classes is little less than a panic.

The bitterness against the government is intense among the laboring and artisan classes. The change in the ministry of the interior apparently will accomplish nothing toward averting a cabinet crisis, as popular feeling against the whole present government is so thoroughly aroused that it can be allayed only by the retirement of the cabinet in a body.

Gov. Tillman Inaugurated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—Gov. B. R. Tillman, of Edgefield, and Lieutenant-Governor Eugene B. of Gary, Abbeville, were inaugurated noon to day in the hall of the house of representatives. The general assembly being in joint session the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice McIver.

Gov. Tillman made a brief address in which he said: "These have been troublous times in South Carolina—times of deep agitation and dissension, of aggressive thought against conservative thought; I have been put forward as the exponent of that demand in the State which seeks for better things, for important progress, and to the best of my ability I have counseled the people in a way

which I believe will lead to important results. Since I have been in the office I have had an eye single to the public welfare—looking only to the glory of the State. My past must be the guarantee for my future. This is Gov. Tillman's second term.

MARKET REPORT.

Carefully Corrected for Week Ending December 6, 1892.

The New York stock market was more bullish than for some time past. Money on call was easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. Bar silver 85.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market was wild at the opening and prices were 30 points down on a report that the anti-option bill would come up to-day and be passed by Congress. Prices rallied 10 points on local covering, but went off again when Liverpool closed at 6@7 points, with the market at noon feverish and unsettled at 26@27 points below Saturday. Following are Saturday's quotations:

	Opening.	Closing.
December.....	9.32	9.15@9.17
January.....	9.37	9.19@9.30
February.....	9.47	9.30@9.31
March.....	9.60	9.4@9.42
April.....	9.65	9.4@9.42
May.....	9.82	9.6@9.82
June.....	9.89	9.7@9.71
July.....	9.95	9.77@9.79
August.....	10.00	9.85@9.88

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

	THIS WEEK.	LAST WEEK.
Low ordinary.....	7 15-16	7 5-8
Ordinary.....	8 1-2	7 1-16
Good ordinary.....	8 11-16	8 5-8
Low middling.....	9 3-16	9 1-8
Good middling.....	9 9-15	9 1-2
Middling fair.....	10 5-16	9 3-4
Fair.....	11 1-2	11 7-16

GRAIN MARKET.

There was an absence of life in the market for wheat futures and a weaker feeling prevail. Spot trading slow and values unsettled; No. 2 hard winter at 77@78¢ afoot, or 2¢ over December. Futures were dull, flat and featureless.

	Opening.	Closing.
December.....	76 1/4	76 1/4
January.....	78 1/2	78
March.....	80 1/2	82 1/2
May.....	83	82 1/2
July.....	84	84

Corn was dull and sluggish with trifling fluctuations, spot easier, with a moderate trade. No. 2 at 50@51¢ in elevator, 51@52¢ afoot, and 52 1/2¢ f. o. b. afoot; yellow and No. 2 white at 51 1/2¢, and do, ungraded at 50@51¢. Futures quiet and easier.

	Open.	Clos.
December.....	50 1/4	50 1/4
January.....	51 1-16	51 1/8
February.....	52 1/2	52 1/2
May.....	53 1/4	53 1/4

Oats dull; with a weaker drift, particularly on May contracts. Spot quiet but steady. Futures dull and weak.

	Open.	Clos.
December.....	36 3/4	36 3/4
January.....	37 1/2	37 1/2
May.....	40 1/2	40 1/2

The Chicago market was within the usual narrow range. There was a moderate speculating business in wheat, advances from the northwest, indicating that liberal movements from that section are likely to keep up, having a bearish tendency. Oats were weak, selling at 33@34¢ for No. 3 white, and No. 2 white at 35@36¢. Corn ruled 1/4@1/2¢ lower. No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold at 39@41 1/2¢, and No. 4 at 38@39¢, f. o. b.

The following table exhibits the extreme range and closing prices on change for the leading futures of grain and hog products, also the closing quotations.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat.....	71 1/2	71 3/4	71	71 1/4
December.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
January.....	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
February.....	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
March.....	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
May.....	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2
July.....	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2
Pork.....	36	36 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
December.....	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
January.....	15.40	15.57	15.40	15.57
February.....	15.45	15.70	15.33	15.70
March.....	15.45	15.70	15.33	15.70
May.....	15.45	15.70	15.33	15.70
July.....	15.45	15.70	15.33	15.70
Decide.....	9.35	9.53	9.24	9.52
January.....	9.30	9.55	9.30	9.55
May.....	9.10	9.22	9.05	9.20
Short Ribs.....	8.02	8.25	8.02	8.20
January.....	8.10	8.25	8.02	8.17 1/2

CATTLE MARKET.

	\$ 75@76.00
Choice cattle.....	53@54.00
Gold grade shipping steers.....	44@45.00
Medium shipping steers.....	38@39.00
Common to steer size.....	32@33.00
Common to choice bulls.....	41@42.00
Fair to choice cows.....	21@22.00
Poor to common cows.....	10@11.00
Stockers and feeders.....	17@18.00
Texas steers, grass fed.....	24@25.00
Texas steers, grain fed.....	24@25.00
Veal calves, good to choice.....	15@16.00
Veal calves, poor to common.....	11@12.00
Milk cows, per head.....	15.00@16.00

The hog market was 10 cts. higher, rough common at \$5.70@5.80, packers and mixed \$5.75@6.00, prime heavy and butcher's weights, \$5.75@6.20, light \$5.65@5.90, skips and pigs, \$4.75@5.75. Sheep, steady; natives, \$3.75@4.00; Westerns, \$4.70@4.75 per 100

REFORM IN OUR GOVERNMENT

Necessary to Secure Beneficial Legislation for the Masses.

Disfranchise All Federal Office-Holders During Their Tenure of Office—How It Will Benefit the People and Purify the Ballot.

By C. W. RICE, Rivedale, S. C.

There are thousands of thoughtful American citizens who are convinced that many changes and reforms in the United States Government are necessary to secure better legislation in the interests of the masses of the people.

Uncle Sam's house needs repairing very badly. Some parts of it are in a very bad condition.

Now, when a new house is to be built, or an old one to be repaired, what is the first step? Get material to work with, of course. Suppose the house is to be built of wood? Then the first step is to select suitable trees in the forest, get them cut down and haul them to the saw mill, and there turn the logs over to the sawyers, who will saw them into lumber, according to the order. When the log passes through the saw mill, the slabs and tite sheeting will be cut off, and only the portion of the log that is really useful to the builder is turned over to the carpenter to use in his work.

The men who advance new ideas and principles are those who find good trees in the forest and think that they will make good lumber if properly sawed up. By writing about these ideas they simply call the attention of others to the trees they find, and thus quite a number of people get to examining these trees. After awhile the crowd decides to cut them down and haul the logs to the saw mill, which is the Congress of the United States.

In passing through Uncle Sam's saw mill, at Washington, the slabs and sheeting are taken off by the work of the committee, debates in Congress, and the votes of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The lumber thus turned out by the Congressional saw mill is delivered to the master workmen of the various departments of the Government to be used in the work of repairing or making additions to Uncle Sam's House.

These master workmen have a large army of employees under their charge who attend to the painting, plastering, papering, carpeting, etc.

They simply execute the laws which have been passed, and attend to arranging all the details necessary, or carrying out the plans which have been demanded by the people.

Now I have found a tree in the forest which I think will make good lumber. It is a fine one, and has no knots. I don't claim to be the first man who has found it. Probably dozens of others have thought of the same idea, and some may have written about it before, but this article may suggest new thoughts to some readers.

Would it not be a good idea to disfranchise all Federal office-holders during their tenure of office? If not, why not? What is, or ought to be, the true position of an office-holder? An officer of the Government should be a servant of the people, employed to do a certain work, some to work with their brains, others with their hands, according to qualifications.

It is admitted on all sides that any party in power makes too much use of the votes and influence of its officeholders for partisan political purposes and to perpetuate its power.

Any change which brings the Federal officeholder nearer to his true position of a servant of the people would be beneficial. To take away his vote would remove him, so to speak, from the political battle-field, and let the rest of the people go to the polls and decide upon his record. Of course his influence is nearly always worth more to his party than his mere vote; but if public sentiment gets strong enough to enforce the enactment of such a law, the same sentiment will keep it from being a dead letter.

Every elective and appointive Federal officer, President, Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, and on down the line, should be included. Make it a clean sweep.

When the officeholder's term of office expires, and he is not re-elected or re-appointed, thereby

ceasing to be a public servant, his political rights should return to him.

Now, there is nothing derogatory to a man to lay aside his political franchise temporarily to be a public servant for awhile. I fail to see where he would degrade himself or lose his self-respect in so doing.

Now I call on all thoughtful citizens of the United States, no matter to what political party they belong, to examine this tree, and see if they think it will make good lumber to be used in repairing Uncle Sam's house.

I hope that we can get a large crowd to conclude that this tree had better be cut down and hauled to the saw mill at Washington. The best axe, and really the only safe one with which to cut legislative timber, is the axe of justice, ground on the grindstone of common sense.

PLAIN TALK

A Reform Governor's Annual Message—Recommends Economy.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, says that all claims against the State have been promptly met. Commenting on the assessment of property for taxation for the last sixteen years, during which time the total increase has been only \$33,000,000, the governor says that "this indicates that we are a very improvident and non-progressive people, or else a large amount of property escapes taxation."

He speaks of radical defects in the educational system and says it is a humbug. He says that the South Carolina college is not in a satisfactory condition, and the new regime has felt no desire to patronize it on account of the "inhospitable atmosphere surrounding it." The governor, however, does not favor the proposition to close the institution. He says, on the contrary, that the pledge of 1890 in regard to fostering it must be speedily kept.

Under the head of "assessment of property" the governor refers to the judges who decided against the State in the bank cases, which played such an important part in the recent State campaign, as follows: "As long as the judiciary misinterpret the law, override it, or indulge in judicial legislation or effort to secure equality in taxation, the protection of life and property and a fair and impartial administration will be in vain."

He goes on to say: "Very few men believe that any private citizen would have received the consideration given the banks, and though I stand ready to accord all corporations equality before the law, I cannot remain silent while the laws are trampled under foot and see them accorded privileges which a private citizen feels he cannot obtain."

The message deals at length with the question of prohibition, which is a leading one in the State now. The governor points out some of the obstacles in the way of forcing a prohibition. Referring to the statutory prohibitions in regard to spilling in bar rooms and selling whisky to minors, he says: "Our solicitors, our judges, our juries, sworn officers of the law, see and know these things and yet they do nothing."

One difficulty he mentions is the probability of a desperate political struggle between the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists two years hence; with an appeal to the negro as the balance of power.

The governor recommends that the legislature consider the matter of the establishment of a soldiers' home for Confederate survivors. In conclusion, the governor reminds the legislature that the stringency of the times demands the most rigid economy. He recommends salaries instead of fees for county officers and a reduction of salaries all along the line.

Language Lore.

Some interesting statistics have been compiled by a Frenchman respecting the different languages spoken in various parts of the world.

Hestates that the language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was then less than that of 6,000,000 human beings. French was the mother-tongue of at least 30,000,000 at a time when English was spoken by less than 16,000,000, and 50,000,000 of French-speaking people were living when the Revolution broke out in 1789. Between forty and fifty years the English language equalled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left far behind. German is now spoken by

10,000,000 persons in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by 46,000,000 in the German Empire, by 40,000 in Belgium, and by about 2,000,000 persons in Switzerland. German is also spoken by about 2,000,000 persons in the United States and Canada, giving a total of about 60,000,000 who use the German language. French is spoken by the 38,00,000 inhabitants of France, by 2,500,000 in Belgium, by 600,000 in Alsace-Lorraine, by 1,500,000 in the United States and Canada, by 600,000 in Hayti, and by 1,500,000 in Algiers, India, the West Indies and Africa; in all about 45,000,000. English is spoken by 37,000,000 persons in the British Isles, by probably 57,000,000 of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 3,700,000 West Indies, and 1,000,000 in India and other British colonies, bringing the total of the British-speaking race to over 100,000,000.

UNGRATEFUL INDIANS.

An Extravagantly Generous Government's Reward.

A generous and extravagant government is again threatened with war as a reward for its efforts to better the condition of a vermin-infested tribe of Indians.

The Southern Ute reservation is 120 miles in length and fifteen miles wide. Its western end is bounded by Utah and the Southern side by New Mexico. The southwest corner stone marks the only place where four States join. The Ute is too fat and lazy for agricultural pursuits. The agent says that not more than eight of the entire tribe cultivate the soil, and they are not successful farmers. Of this large tract of land there are but about 275 acres under cultivation.

The tribe numbers 986 souls, divided into three bands. The Utes now hold a grievance against the Government because a new reservation of more than twice the size of their present one is denied them.

The Utes desire to be removed because of the scarcity of the game on their present reservation, and because there is not enough grass to feed their stock. They have 43,000 head of horses, 23,000 sheep and goats, and 1500 head of cattle.

The weekly rations issued to this tribe consist of six beeves, 2300 pounds of flour, seventy pounds of coffee, 100 pounds of sugar, 100 pounds of beans, thirty-five pounds of baking powder, 100 pounds of bacon, and thirty-five pounds of soap, which they can't eat and have no other use for.

The complaint of the Navajos dates back to August, 1891, when an attempt was made by the authorities to compel the attendance of 100 of their children at school provided by the Government 100 miles away from their reservation.

The Indian police, who were sent for the children, were disarmed, and told to go back and tell the agent that he was a fool to think that they would submit to have their children taken so far from home. Chief Black Horse has sent his ultimatum to the Government through a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. He said:

Tell the great captain at Washington that we want to be good Indians, but before we will submit to have our children taken so far from us that we cannot visit them and see how they are treated we will fight. We have many ponies and sheep, we have good rifles, and our belts are filled with cartridges, but we do not want war if it can be avoided.

The message deals at length with the question of prohibition, which is a leading one in the State now. The governor points out some of the obstacles in the way of forcing a prohibition. Referring to the statutory prohibitions in regard to spilling in bar rooms and selling whisky to minors, he says:

"Our solicitors, our judges, our juries, sworn officers of the law, see and know these things and yet they do nothing."

One difficulty he mentions is the probability of a desperate political struggle between the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists two years hence; with an appeal to the negro as the balance of power.

The governor recommends that the legislature consider the matter of the establishment of a soldiers' home for Confederate survivors. In conclusion, the governor reminds the legislature that the stringency of the times demands the most rigid economy. He recommends salaries instead of fees for county officers and a reduction of salaries all along the line.

A Dangerous Deadlock.

Occurs when the sieve-like action of the kidneys is interrupted, and they partially cease to secrete from the blood those impurities for the escape of which they are such important channels. Bright's disease, diabetes, suppression of the urine, and weakness and inaction of the bladder—these are complaints to the relief of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adopted. Those ailments unchecked are very formidable, and the utility of a recourse to this fine remedy and preventive cannot be pleaded with too much insistence. The Bitters is likewise efficacious in an incomparable degree for malaria, indigestion, costiveness, rheumatism and debility. In neuralgia it has also proved itself a sovereign medium of relief.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

It Will Demand Prompt Attention from Congress.

This Question Will Be Merged in the General One of Restricting Immigration All Round During the Present Session.

provides a house for him, furnishes it and supplies the servants. Even the barber who trims the President's beard is a salaried employee of the Government. When Grant came into office the salary of the President was only \$25,000 annually. Yet several of Grant's predecessors had been able to save some money. Buchanan left a fortune of \$200,000, Lincoln \$75,000, and Johnson \$50,000.

THE SINGLE TAX.

The New South Wales Ministry Was Compelled to Accept It.

The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

An extremely significant vote took place in the New South Wales Parliament on October 18, when the protectionist ministry saved itself from defeat only by voting against a resolution proposed by one of their own supporters and in favor of an amendment offered by the most bitter opponents of protection—the single tax men.

It was becoming more and more evident every day that radical action on the land question could not be much longer delayed in New South Wales, and with the evident design of testing the feeling of the house, Mr. Chapman introduced a resolution declaring for a progressive land tax on holdings over £1000 in value.

This was opposed by Mr. Cotton (single taxer), who declared that if a man holding land up to £1,000 in value was too poor to tax, it was clearer still that the man who owned no land at all and had only his hands to depend upon ought not to be taxed by ad valorem duties, and who moved a straight single substitute declaring:

That in the opinion of this house a system of raising revenue by the direct taxation of land values, irrespective of improvements, would greatly promote the welfare of this country.

In the debate, which ensued, it was evident that Mr. Cotton's amendment would be carried, when the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, came out with the declaration that he should vote for Mr. Cotton's amendment, and with a further declaration that the government intended to press the local government bill, which authorizes the municipalities to raise their revenues by a tax on land values without reference to the improvements on the land.

On division Mr. Cotton's substitute was adopted in place of the original resolution by a vote of forty-six to thirteen, both the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition voting for it, and it was then finally adopted by a vote of 49 to 10.

ITALY has elected by a great majority a Chamber of Deputies, which indicate that the people firmly favor a policy of retrenchment and peace. Their verdict is likely to be of immense importance in the present situation of European politics. Signor Giolitti had promised to reduce the military expenditure from about \$80,000,000 to less than \$50,000,000; to reduce the taxation which was burdensome to the poor, and to bring the nation's expense within its income.

There is reason to hope that he may fulfill his pledges, though the late Chamber of Deputies was elected on promises of economy, and yet upset successfully the ministries of Crispi and Rudini when they proposed certain savings. These savings were not of the sort which the deputies desired most. Crispi was defeated, and Rudini after him, because, being committed to the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, they wished to maintain great forces while reducing outlays on the interior.

There has been a large amount of band-wagon exultation indulged in by Democrats, recently, over the results of the November election. The keen observer cannot fail to see, however, that the true leaders of the party are silent and thoughtful, because they are painfully cognizant of the fact that the leaders of the party must now collect their wits and promptly proceed to redeem the pledges made to the people during the last six months.

"Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away." Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning The National Economist can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 936, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

HEADQUARTERS IN MEMPHIS

The Farmers Alliance Cotton Bureau Organized.

Not an Organization to Squeeze Middle-Men, but Proposes to Be Mutually Beneficial to Cotton Dealers and Alliance Men.

Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, November 20.

When the recent convention of

the Alliance first met in this city a project was laid before the body looking to the formation of a cotton co-operative bureau, under the operation of which the cotton producers might get better profits out of their business. The Alliance, in executive session, turned the proposition over to a committee known as the cotton co-operative committee, composed entirely of delegates from the cotton States, who are supposed to know the needs of the cotton growers. This committee on Friday reported a plan for the proposed bureau, which report was published in the Appeal-Avalanche yesterday. The bureau is to be known as the Alliance cotton co-operative board, to consist of one member from each of the cotton States to be appointed from the State Alliances. It was provided, however, that the first board should be elected by the cotton co-operative committee of the Alliance.

Yesterday that cotton co-operative committee met at the Gayoso parlors. The following persons comprise the committee, and most of them were present at the meeting:

Dr. W. L. Kerm, J. H. Jamison, B. G. West, Frank Burkitt, Gen. A. M. West, Mississippi; Col. G. W. Dyer, Memphis; L. W. Compton, John A. Moore, Florida; Milton Park, J. W. Biard, W. R. Robinson, C. W. Macune, W. R. Cole, R. J. Sledge, Ben Terrell, Harry Tracy, L. B. Upshur, Texas; W. R. Maxwell, R. W. Beck, Alabama; H. L. Bedford, Dr. A. F. McKinney, A. L. Mims, John P. Buchanan, T. B. Reese, Matt Rhea, J. L. Bartee, George A. Gowen, T. V. Neal, W. F. Gwynn, L. K. Taylor, Tennessee; L. W. Dillson, Arkansas; D. P. Duncan, J. E. Trudall, E. R. Walters, South Carolina; Marion Butler, J. A. Ramsey, North Carolina; J. W. McFarland, T. J. Given, Louisiana; W. A. Broughton, Georgia.

This committee elected the following officers to conduct the bureau:

R. J. Sledge, Texas, president.

B. G. West, Memphis, secretary.

J. R. Maxwell, Alabama, fiscal agent.

These executive officers were empowered to perfect and carry out the objects of the organization in the cotton States. Messrs. Sledge and Maxwell left the city yesterday, but are expected to return on Monday, when they will confer with the secretary, Mr. West, and announce plans for putting the bureau on a plane of usefulness.

"We are not an organization to squeeze out the middle men," said one who was asked for an idea of the plans of the bureau. "On the other hand, we expect to cooperate with the middle-men. We can be mutually beneficial. Cotton dealers will be expected to take an active part in the affairs of the bureau, though they may not be members of the Alliance. We have a plan whereby we expect to get money on easier terms from the East. The producers and dealers will share the benefits.

"Memphis, I have no doubt, will be the headquarters of the bureau. It all depends upon whether we get the desired encouragement and co-operation from the dealers here. The secretary lives in Memphis. President Sledge will probably make headquarters in New York. The locating the headquarters of the bureau in Memphis means much for this city. We will concentrate the cotton output in this city more than at present. We will enlarge the compress facilities here, and provide ourselves with our own transportation facilities by river. Our choice settles on Memphis by reason of her location, her excellent transportation facilities by rail and water, and the fact that already Memphis controls an immense cotton trade.

Why don't farmers study science and learn how to turn their soil to best account? It isn't politics that keeps them poor, its ignorance—Kate Fields' Washington. Why don't the interesting dude who penned this brilliant inquiry, go off and die? The soil yearns for him.

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NEW YORK CITY, 129 TIMES BUILDING, F. L. Ford, Manager.

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
COMMITMENTS.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 BRAVELY AND
FEARLESSLY PROCLAIMED OUR CAUSE AND DEFENDED OUR
RIGHTS.IT IS 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-

REFEIRMED AT OCALA AS FOLLOWS:

RESOLVED, THAT THIS SUPREME COUNCIL REINFORCE
THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST AND THE ACTION
BROTHER C. W. MACIE AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN SAID
PAPER, AND WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO URGE THEM 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,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

N. R. P. A.

The Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union was a child of necessity, born of the exigencies of the times, and is yet destined to be the Moses of the oppressed, and in spite of the combined efforts of plutocrats and demagogues will yet lead the wage-slaves of the United States into the sunlight of financial freedom, even if it necessitates the filling of the deep ditches surrounding plutocracy's citadel with the lifeless bodies of designing demagogues from its own ranks.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST is the only independent family newspaper published at the National Capital which devotes its columns to the cause of true reform, and is entirely free from dictation by any political party or by Government officials. It does not boot-lick Congressmen to pay its bills as some of the avowed reform papers do. It presents the truth without fear or favor, regardless of whose ox is gored.

INSIDE REASONS.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST was not established as a money-making machine. In 1888, members of the Farmers' Alliance and National Agricultural Wheel, believing that the order would become more powerful if a paper was established at the seat of Government to advocate the principles and demands of the order, arranged with members of the order to furnish the money to establish it, and they now own every dollar of its stock.

These men were all prominent in the People's party cause in the late campaign. They bore the brunt where the fight was thickest, and carried the banner where "the demands" led. So did THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. It will ever do so. No political "machine" shall ever dominate or crack its demagogue whip over it. THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, to aid the movement, adopted the policy of publishing reform literature and selling it at cost. This policy it has strictly adhered to, as the hundreds of thousands who have purchased its publications will testify, the object being to educate the people on the principles of the order.

No sooner had THE ECONOMIST adopted this policy than certain other papers, which never have been Alliance papers, began a covert war on it, and have left no slander unemployed to destroy, because they saw their chances of speculating upon the membership destroyed.

If our sentiments suit you, subscribe for THE ECONOMIST and encourage the growth of our doctrines. If they do not suit you, subscribe, and by understanding us more perfectly, prepare yourself to controvert them.

THE RESULT IN TEXAS.

The recent election in Texas shows what reformers can do when they contend for principle alone, and refuse to fuse with any other organization. This the People's party adherents in that State refused to do, under any circumstances, preferring to suffer defeat for principle's sake, than success through entangling alliances.

No reform political party can permanently succeed by fusion, because being driven into a fusion means a compromise of the reform principles involved for the sake of success at the polls.

The policy adopted in Texas by the People's party from precinct to State officers was join our party, otherwise we cannot give you any recognition. The consequence was a long and bitter campaign in which the People's party met champions of the Republican and Democratic parties in open combat at every point, and, of course, every one who could be bought, bullied or managed, were driven out of the People's party, leaving those who can be relied upon, to stand by the principles they love under all circumstances.

The vote in the different Congressional districts were as follows:

First district—Hutcherson, Democrat, 14,489; Stephenson, Populist, 6084; and Taylor, Republican, 3042.

Second district—Cooper, Democrat, 17,457; Wilson, Populist, 10,466; Averill, Republican, 664.

Third district—Kilgore, Democrat, 16,335; Perdue, Populist, 12,187.

Fourth district—Culberson, Democrat, 15,916; Clark, Populist, 10,021; Hurley, Republican, 4,365.

Fifth district—Bailey, Democrat, 25,733; Bell, Populist, 6,302; Grant, Republican, 3,843.

Sixth district—Abbott, Democrat, 25,025; Kearby, Populist, 17,229.

Seventh district—Pendleton, Democrat, 19,698; Barber, Populist, 15,499.

Eighth district—Bell, Democrat, 17,688; Jones, Populist, 12,353; Drake, Republican, 1,496.

Ninth district—Sayers, Democrat, 19,574; Horner, Populist, 12,021.

Tenth district—Gresham, Democrat, 12,886; Metzler, Populist, 4,250; Rosen, Republican, 9213.

Eleventh district—Crain, Democrat, 10,275; Terrell, Populist, 5,025; Brewster, Republican, 5067.

Twelfth district—Paschal, Democrat, 11,073; McMinn, Populist, 5,867; Terrell, Republican, 5,856.

Thirteenth district—Cockrell, Democrat, 17,111; Malby, Populist, 6,522; McCoy, Republican, 2,372.

The total vote of the State, as far as heard from, is 421,401. Hogg (Dem.), the present incumbent, received 184,057; Clark (Dem.), 128,063; Nugent, Populist, 105,378; Pendleton, Prohibition, 1311; Houston (Rep.), 20,818. The counties yet to hear from, polled, in 1890, 10,425 votes. These counties will swell Nugent's vote to 108,000, while the total Populist vote for Congressmen foot up 123,826.

Clark was indorsed by the Republican party in convention assembled.

It is known that from thirty to fifty thousand reformers voted for Hogg because they preferred him to Clark and believed that Nugent had no chance of being elected, they very naturally chose what they believed the less of the two evils.

Should the Democrats fail to promptly enact substantial financial reform laws as promised by them in the late campaign the Populists will sweep Texas in 1894. Of this there can be no doubt.

THE adjutant general reports that in 1888-'89 the number of desertions from the army was 2344; in 1890-'91 it was 1593, and in 1891-'92 1382, or a fraction over 5 per cent of the total enlisted strength. As the enlisted strength is now greater than four years ago, the percentage of desertions is considerably less than one-half what it was at that time. Four years ago desertions became so wholesale as to force military cognizance. Remedial reforms followed. Better commissaries, provision, schools, reading-rooms, amusement halls, and restrictions upon official severity, and the trouble was checked. It is now well in hand. Let the rule be applied outside the army.

DEMOCRATIC ORATORS throughout the Southern States, during the recent political campaign, with great unanimity declared that the Democratic party had not been in power in the United States since 1866. That if they had, the just complaints of the producers of wealth would never have been heard of, and pledged that if the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Democratic party ever got in power that they would abolish national banks, promptly increase the circulating medium till the volume would be sufficient to enable the people to transact their business upon a cash basis. The advocates of the People's party asserted that the Democratic party would not do these things, if even they had the power. The people believed what the Democratic orators said, relied upon their pledges, and elected their candidates by unprecedented majorities, and the world will know in a short while whether Democratic Congressmen were in earnest or trifling with the people.

PROMINENT COTTON GROWERS.

The personnel of the cotton cooperative committee, selected by the delegates from the cotton producing States, at Memphis, in November last, proves that they acted wisely. Col. Sledge, who was made president and general manager, is more widely known than any other man in the cotton States, but few, if any, planters in the South have produced as many bales of cotton as he since the war. This fact has made him known everywhere, and it may be safely said that no man has more friends among cotton raisers and handlers, than Col. Sledge.

Having served in the army with some of the richest men in New York and New Orleans, who have made world-wide fame, and having been close friends of theirs since the war. No man in the South would have more influence with capitalists in securing their co-operation than Col. Sledge.

Again, Col. Sledge's known push and pluck and desire to aid the cotton raisers is a sure guarantee that no stone will be left unturned that would aid in developing and pushing the enterprise to a successful termination.

Mr. Maxwell is known to be one of the best cotton experts in the country, and a gentleman of irreproachable character. No man stands higher than he among cotton raisers and financiers. Being a thorough-going Alliance man and a friend to the oppressed, all may rest assured that his efforts, like Col. Sledge's and B. G. West's, will be in the interest of the cotton producers.

B. G. West, the secretary of the committee, is a son of Gen. A. M. West, of Holly Springs, Miss., and a business man of known and recognized ability. His push will rapidly develop the enterprise and bring it into notice, and his name will give it character among planters throughout the Mississippi Valley.

IT IS SO STRANGE to hear a Republican paper plead honestly for the oppressed and unfortunate that the following from an editorial on the Homestead strike does the New York Recorder honor:

The situation calls for mercy—the mercy of the law and the mercy of capital. One should come from the executive committee at Harrisburg, the other from the castle in the Scottish highlands. The strikers were wrong. No one will, no one can, defend their acts of lawlessness; but have they not been sufficiently punished? Is no clemency to be shown them? Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick have won. Is there no compassion in their hearts? Will nothing satisfy them except the utter ruin of their old employers? That terrible blacklist should be burned. Put it out of the furnaces and destroy it forever. The vile thing is un-American. It is the invention of European industrial despots. Give the men at Homestead one more chance. Nobler workmen can be found anywhere. Let Mr. Carnegie take pity on their hapless wives and children. Here is the best opportunity he ever had for the exercise of his philanthropy.

SAVIGERIE, the French cardinal of Algiers, who practically stamped out the slave trade in Africa, is dead. It may be said that no man did so much to put an end to the horrid traffic in flesh and blood. When he went to Africa, Europe was indifferent to the horrors of slave-hunting and bartering, but his descriptions of the heartrending scenes finally aroused statesmen and rulers to take steps to suppress it.

THE object of pensions is to relieve distress, and it would seem from recent Treasury statements that the Government will soon be in need of a pension herself.

MR. J. F. TILLMAN.

Much has been said and written as to the course of J. F. Tillman, secretary National Executive Board of the Farmers' Alliance and manager of the National Lecture Bureau. He has been severely denounced and criticised by partisan People's party papers for sending out Democratic literature. It should be remembered that Mr. Tillman has been a consistent Democrat all the time, that he never for a moment allowed any one to believe that he favored the People's party or any other party except the Democratic party, and at the Supreme Council, in Indianapolis, in 1891, in his response to the address of welcome by the mayor of the city, he asserted the strongest fealty to Democratic principles and immediately afterwards, during that meeting, the Supreme Council endorsed and approved his manner of conducting the lecture bureau. It is certainly wrong to accuse Mr. Tillman of treachery or treason to the Alliance on account of his work for the Democratic party, as some partisans have done, because he never pretended to be anything else but a Democrat as he had a perfect right to be under the constitution. But it is presented as a crime against him that he officially indorsed the Democratic party, to which his answer is that every one of the paid national officers, the president, lecturer and secretary, put in their whole official time for three months before the election, at working for a political party.

Having served in the army with some of the richest men in New York and New Orleans, who have made world-wide fame, and having been close friends of theirs since the war. No man in the South would have more influence with capitalists in securing their co-operation than Col. Sledge.

Again, Col. Sledge's known push and pluck and desire to aid the cotton raisers is a sure guarantee that no stone will be left unturned that would aid in developing and pushing the enterprise to a successful termination.

But the most false and absurd statement made against Mr. Tillman is that McAllister wrote his report and used him as a tool during the campaign and at Memphis.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Tillman stood squarely by his principles like a man all the way through, shouldered the responsibility for all he did, and whether right or wrong, excited the admiration of all present, and the Supreme Council unanimously forbore any censure or punishment, leaving him a member of the order in good standing.

IN 1814, SEVENTY-NINE YEARS AGO, THE first newspaper was printed by steam. For some time prior to 1814 it was known that steam power could be utilized in printing, but it was due to the enterprise of Mr. John Walter, then proprietor of the London Times, that the

Supreme Council unanimously forbore any censure or punishment, leaving him a member of the order in good standing.

Nowthen, let us have results, and not promises. Why wait a year or two when the subject may be forgotten by half the country, and the monopoly has gathered in another fifty or one hundred million of illegitimate profit.

THE German Emperor and Caprivi, his Chancellor, are really on trial before the Reichstag on the imperial budget. The army estimates that were prepared independently of the increased expenditures involved through the new bill amount to 585,000,000 marks, being 12,500,000 marks over the amount contained in the last budget.

There is an almost unanimous feeling among the members of the Reichstag against proceeding with the army bill until the government's financial projects connected with the measure are fully disclosed.

The house will compel Chancellor von Caprivi to make an explicit statement during the discussion of the general estimates until a full official declaration is made of the government's plans for new taxation covering the extra expenditures.

Chancellor von Caprivi, as recently as the last session, opposed the Centrists' proposal to repeal the law against the Jesuits, but the party have chosen the right moment to bring pressure on the government, which will

surrender and will neither oppose nor support the bill, but will let the Centrists pass the measure with the assistance of the Freisinnige party, the Socialists and the Poles,

all of whom would vote for the repeal of the present anti-Jesuit law.

If the North Dakota judges and juries are composed of the same kind of men who elected her she will continue to "tote" those responsibilities.

THE speculators are loud in their professions of "doing to the death," Hatch and Washburn's anti-option

bills. Cotton exchanges are being utilized to present petitions against their passage, and agents are being sent through country districts to create unfavorable sentiment and secure petitions for Senators to hang excuses on.

LEGISLATIVE SIDE-SHOVS.

The work of the Congressional committee investigating the great coal combination is progressing but slowly, while the profits of the deal go steadily on.

The investigation, so far, has developed practically nothing. Committees are appointed every year, and liberal appropriations made for their expenses, with an avowed purpose of correcting some of the flagrant evils with which the country is beset. The result of this committee work bids fair to become a repetition of those that have gone before.

Impractical Congressmen ask a lot of impractical questions which the monopolist and their henchmen impertinently decline to answer; an expense bill of five or ten thousand dollars, a report from the committee a year or two later, the action upon which (if any) promotes the interest of monopoly, more investigations are ordered and the political time-servers, in Congress, apply for another term upon their records in serving the people and suppressing monopoly.

This sort of legislative side-show has gotten to be such a palpable fraud that an enlightened nation will no longer accept excuses and subterfuges. They demand a full and honest performance as set forth in the promises of a Congressional investigation.

THE facts in this case are simple, the rich corporations that own the coal supply and the means of transporting it to market have conspired to consolidate their ownership into a monopoly, and thus to levy tribute upon all industries and upon all the people. They have already made an advance in price which takes from the people, annually, about \$50,000,000 in excess of the fair value of the coal consumed.

In other words, these people have conspired to impose a tax of \$50,000,000 upon the rest of the people, for which they give absolutely nothing in return.

Nowthen, let us have results, and not promises. Why wait a year or two when the subject may be forgotten by half the country, and the monopoly has gathered in another fifty or one hundred million of illegitimate profit.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, is authority for the statement that fully one-third of the colored vote had gone over to the Democratic party. This statement is significant, but the assertion that the defeat of the Republican party is chargeable to the disaffection of the negro vote, is rather overdrawn.

There is no doubt, however, that the sentimental obeisance which has held the negroes in the political bondage of the Republican party, is giving way to intelligent thought and action upon principles.

IT IS BELIEVED that the negro will not be badly treated by the incoming administration; it is even remored that a strong political effort will be made to throw the negro vote of 1896 into the Democratic column through the recognition of the negro by President Cleveland's administration.

Colored Democratic clubs are being formed, organization is being encouraged and assisted by the Democratic party managers.

There are about 200 newspapers published and read by colored men in the country, some of which openly opposed Harrison, some were silent and some only lukewarm in

SUPREME COUNCIL MINUTES

Record of the Work Done at
Memphis.

Very Important Business Transacted -- Arrangements for the Formation of a Cotton Bureau. Committee Reports, Etc.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 15, 1892.

FIRST DAY.

The annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, called to order by President Brother H. L. Loucks at 10:30 a. m.

After the formal opening exercises and addresses and responses, Brother H. C. Demming, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary call the roll of States and delegates, and that names of delegates objected to, or apparently not eligible to seats, be referred to the committee on credentials without debate, said committee to make report strictly in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Carried.

Following committee on credentials: H. C. Demming, Pennsylvania; C. H. Ellington, Georgia; Frank Burkett, Mississippi; J. G. Otis, Kansas; R. D. Southworth, Colorado. Recess till 2 p. m.

Supreme Council called to order by President Brother H. L. Loucks, at 2:30 p. m., with the following organization: Vice-president, Maj. Mann Page, Virginia; Stewart, R. J. Rollins; doorkeeper, J. C. Robertson, Tennessee; assistant doorkeeper, H. D. Cannon, Tennessee; Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Briggs.

Word taken up and found correct. Prayer by Chaplain Rev. W. H. Briggs. Supreme Council opened in due form. Addressed by several brethren on good of the order.

Report of committee on credentials to the council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. The committee on credentials begs leave to submit that it has acted in compliance with the action of your body this morning and unanimously reports that the following States and Territories have reported and forwarded funds entitling them to representation as follows:

Delegates: Alabama—I. L. Brock, Montgomery; J. R. Maxwell, Tuscaloosa; California—W. H. Briggs, Modesto; E. C. Tully, Bitter Water. Colorado—W. E. Anderson, Rocky Ford; R. A. Southworth, Denver. Delaware—W. W. Morris, Greenwood; J. M. Eisinger, Vernon, Florida—L. W. Crompton, John A. Moore, Pensacola. Georgia—C. H. Ellington, Thomson; Jeff D. McGee, Knoxville; M. D. Irwin, Atlanta. Illinois—T. J. Cross, Shiloh Hill; F. G. Blood, Mount Vernon. Indian Territory—S. L. Oakes, Principal; T. J. Roe, Grand River, Iowa—L. H. Griffith, Atlantic; S. C. Bartholomew, Little Sioux, Indiana—Entitled to two but none reported. Kansas—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa; John G. Otis, Topeka. Kentucky—T. T. Gardner, John W. Jones. Mississippi—A. M. West, Holly Springs; J. H. Jamison, Cliftonville, New York—I. E. Dean, Honeycut Falls; C. B. Matthews, 55 Main Street, Buffalo. North Carolina—Marion Butler, Clinton; J. L. Ramsey, Raleigh. North Dakota—Walker Mui, E. C. D. Shortridge, Oregon—Entitled to two but none reported. Pennsylvania—Henry C. Demming, Harrisburg. Henry C. Snively, Lebanon. South Carolina—J. E. Tindal, Columbia; E. R. Walter, Orangeburg. South Dakota—George G. Cross, Aberdeen; J. R. Lowe, Mitchell, Texas—Harry Tracy, Dallas; W. R. Robinson, Alvin; W. R. Cole, Dallas. Virginia—Mann Page, Brandon; E. R. Cooke, Feith; J. Haskins Hobson, Belona. West Virginia—H. C. Lockney, Arnoldsburg; T. M. Stone, Pine Grove. Wisconsin—P. F. Newell, New Richmond; C. M. Butt, Viroqua. Washington—Entitled to two but none reported.

The following States have reported the amounts set opposite their respective names, but nothing has been received by the treasurer of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union; Arkansas, \$144.50; Michigan, \$215.20; Missouri, \$518.20; Ohio, \$70.85; Oklahoma, \$38.50.

The following States have made no report; Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee.

Respectfully submitted, H. C. Demming, Frank Burkett, C. H. Ellington; John G. Otis, R. A. Southworth.

By Brother Page, of Virginia—*Resolved*, That this evening be set apart for eulogies on our late deceased president and beloved brother, L. L. Polk, and a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Passed.

By Brother Griffin, of Iowa—*Moved* that the delegates now applying for admission be seated upon their obligating themselves to pay all the dues that may be due from their State Alliances within three months; and that the said delegates' expenses be paid by warrant on their State treasury. Passed.

Committed on Memorial of Brother L. L. Polk; J. B. Suttler, of Arkansas; M. D. Davie, of Kentucky; Brother J. F. Willets, of Kansas; F. G. Blood, of Illinois; H. C. Demming, of Pennsylvania.

Moved by Brother McDowell, of Tennessee, that committee of eight be appointed on constitution and by-laws. Carried.

Moved by Brother Ellington, of Georgia, that a committee of seven on resolutions and demands, be appointed. Carried.

By Brother Ellington—*Resolved*, That all State lecturers present shall be allowed

the privileges of the floor and the right to engage in discussion, but shall not be entitled to vote. Carried.

By Brother Burkett.—*Resolved*, That all propositions for amending, exchanging or altering our demands, and all resolutions offered shall be referred to the committee on resolutions and demands, without debate. Carried.

Moved that that part of the resolution setting aside to-night as memorial on Brother Polk be reconsidered. Carried.

By Brother Blood, of Illinois.—*WHEREAS*, Since the last meeting of the Supreme Council, we have lost by death, our beloved and honored president, Brother L. L. Polk; *be it Resolved*, That two hours, from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., Wednesday evening, November 16, be devoted to memorial services in honor of Brother Polk, and that the doors be open to the public for that time. Carried.

Moved by Brother Wardall, that Brother Gwynne and West be appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the memorial services of Brother Polk, and that notice be inserted in the morning papers. Carried.

Moved by Brother H. C. Demming that the chair be authorized and requested to appoint the various standing and other committees. Seconded by several and unanimously adopted.

Following committees were announced: Committees on memorial, constitution, demands and resolutions.

Report of committee on order of business: Your committee on order of business beg leave to report as follows: The hours of meeting shall be from 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., with recess at will. All resolutions shall be read and referred to the proper committee without debate. The election of officers shall occur immediately after the reports of the committee and action thereon. A member shall be allowed to speak only once on a subject, and limited to five minutes. We suggest the following order of business: 1. Opening of council. 2. Reading of minutes of preceding day. 3. Reports of officers. 4. Appointments of committees. 5. Unfinished business. 6. New business. 7. Reports of committees. 8. Miscellaneous business. We recommend the following committees: On press, committee of three. On secret work, committee of three. On finance, committee of five. On mileage and per diem, committee of three. On good of the order, committee of seven. On constitution, committee of eight. On legislative demands, committee of seven.

We further recommend that a special committee of five be appointed to draft a memorial on death of President Polk, and the report of this committee be made a special order at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. We also recommend that the President's annual report be made a special order for 7:30 p. m., Tuesday evening. Adopted.

I. E. Dean, E. R. Cocke, T. T. Gardner, Geo. G. Cross.

The committee on credentials respectfully report further as follows: Delegates from Arkansas—J. B. Suttler, J. P. McDonald, Louisiana—J. W. McFarland, Homer; W. C. Flint, Homer, Tennessee—A. L. Minis, Wilkinson; J. H. McDowell, Nashville, Missouri—Abiel Leonard, W. C. Aldridge, Maryland—Frank H. Jones, Federalsburg; M. G. Elsey, Woodstock.

The committee recommended that the foregoing be immediately seated as delegates. Adopted.

Recess at 6 to meet at 8 p. m.

Evening session.

President Loucks' annual message was read. The President announced that he would have further suggestions to make after receiving the reports from executive officers.

Following resolution by Burkett, of Mississippi: *Resolved*, That so much of the President's address, as relates to the death of Brother L. L. Polk, be referred to the committee on memorial; so much as relates to political action to the committee on demands; so much as relates to our demands to the committee on demands; so much as relates to eligibility to membership to the committee on constitution and by-laws; so much as may be found under the heading, "What of the future?" to a special committee of three; and so much as relates to all other subjects to the committee on the good of the order. Carried.

Word taken up and Alliance opened in due form.

Committee on press: Gwynne, Blood and Tindall.

Following committee on secret work: J. A. Moore, of Florida, Jeff McGee and J. W. Norris.

Committee on finance: Good of the order and mileage and per diem, were announced. Report of executive committee postponed until tomorrow.

Moved by Brother Suttler, that we take recess until 9 a. m., to-morrow morning. Carried.

Wednesday morning, November 16, 1892.

Supreme Council called to order by President Loucks in the chair at 9:15 a. m. Word taken up. Prayer by Chaplain Rev. W. H. Briggs. Opened in due form. Minutes of the 15th read and approved.

Brother Gov. Buchanan, of Tennessee, was invited to the stand and made a few remarks.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union,

Your executive board hereby submits the following report in regard to its labors coupled with such suggestions as seem most important. This board has held three sessions during the year, one in January, at which time the work for the year was laid out and the insurance degree, instituted according to instructions from the last Supreme Council, and put in working order. One in May when the half-yearly report was received from the secretary, and steps taken to try and secure payment of dues from States which were in arrears. And the last meeting on the 10th of the present month for the purpose of examining the secretary-treasurer's books.

At the beginning of the year the secretary was placed under bond in the sum of \$10,000. Said bond is now on file with the board and is held subject to the inspection of any member of this body.

The business transacted by the secretary-treasurer has been much smaller than last year owing to the fact that State Alliances have been organized in nearly all the States, and very few organizers have been working directly under the national secretary. The principal business of that office is transacted with the thirty-five States' secretaries who report once a year. The transactions of the secretary-treasurer

for the year ending November 1, 1892, show a net loss of \$1,635.57, that is to say, the expenses of the order have exceeded the income by that amount. The salary account is as follows:

President, per annum.....	\$3,000.00
Lecturer, per annum.....	2,000.00
Secretary, per annum.....	2,000.00
Clerk for president \$900 per year.....	449.92
Total salary expense for this year.....	\$7,699.92
Delegates' expense for the year—	
Indianapolis.....	6,000.00
Ocala.....	195.31
St. Louis.....	1,074.41
Total.....	\$7,895.63
Officers' expenses for this year—	
Executive board.....	434.43
President Polk.....	975.13
President Loucks.....	1,272.48
Secretary.....	81.43
Legislative committee.....	1,272.48
Total.....	\$3,793.85
Total salary and delegates' expenses.....	16,713.78
Officers' fees and dues.....	65.58
Per capita dues.....	14,356.05
Net balance of propaganda fund.....	409.10
Profit on merchandise.....	217.33
Total.....	\$15,078.66

Making a net loss as above stated of \$1,635.57. It is respectfully suggested that this body take such action as will reduce the expenses below the probable receipts, otherwise, the order will soon become involved in debt. In fact the secretary's report now shows that a large part of the assets of the order are not available to discharge its liabilities. This board does not deem any comment necessary but simply submits these facts for the earnest consideration of the delegates.

AID DEGREE.

From the inception of the Alliance movement the necessity of establishing co-operative lines of work to assist in upholding and maintaining the order has been recognized, and many efforts in this direction, accompanied with varied and often indifferent success, have been attempted in nearly every State. Although not always successful, they have demonstrated one thing very clearly, namely, that a wide-spread and urgent demand exists for work of this character. Attention was early turned towards mutual insurance, both life and fire, for the reasons that it seemed to be an every day necessity and also that the high protective tariff exacted by the old line insurance companies was getting to be almost prohibitive in its character, more money being collected every year in excess of premiums, over losses paid, in each State of the Union than would suffice to run the entire State government, including all the eleemosynary and penal institutions at their present rates of expenditure, or the entire expenses of the United States Government honestly and economically administered (with the exception of the pension list).

Township, county, district and State farm fire mutuals are being rapidly organized in nearly all of the States and are as a rule giving unqualified satisfaction and saving our farmers much money, and teaching them by actual lessons how easy it is to co-operate together in a business way. These local companies appear to be as satisfactory as anything we are likely to get (short of Government insurance, which is now receiving considerable attention abroad and will possibly be the ultimate solution of the insurance problem). Therefore we would recommend that the organization of these fire mutuals be encouraged, particularly among our members and that an insurance department be established in our national official organ, in which reliable information shall be published to assist in the work of organizing and perfecting such companies.

We would also recommend to the officers of the State Alliances in States where the laws are not favorable to the organization of mutuals, that they take steps at once to bring the matter to the attention of their State legislatures and urge favorable action. In life insurance there has been an earnest and constantly growing demand for the establishment of a fraternal life insurance department similar in character to that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, etc.

In 1888 the Dakota Territorial Alliance established an Aid Association which proved quite successful. Soon after, Kansas established a Mutual Benefit Association. Texas and Georgia attempted something of a similar character, all of which resulted in bringing the matter before the Supreme Council at Ocala, where a committee was appointed with instructions to report at Indianapolis, which they did by recommending the establishment of a co-operative degree in the order to be known as the National Alliance Aid Degree for the purpose of assisting the families of deceased, worthy members. The Supreme Council adopted the report, and instructed the ex-board to establish such a degree and proceed to introduce it, which has been done, and we herewith submit a brief report thereof together with copies of the by-laws and ritual for your consideration. The board met in January, and formulated a plan founded upon the methods and experience of the leading Fraternal Associations, adopting a brief and simple ritual and set of rules, and selected Brother Alonzo Wardall to take general charge.

We recommend that these subjects be taken up, and such action taken at this meeting as will interest and encourage the brotherhood by guaranteeing to them the benefits which must inevitably flow from wise co-operation.

C. W. MACUNE,
J. F. TILLMAN,
ALONZO WARDALL.

Moved by Brother Briggs that the report of the executive committee be received and the suggestions made referred to appropriate committee. Carried.

Moved by Brother Mann Page that the suggestion relative to the Alliance aid degree be referred to a special committee to make report on same. Carried.

Report of the national secretary: To the officers and members of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Your national secretary-treasurer begs leave to submit the following report for your consideration. During the year just past many things have operated against the prosperity and advancement of our order. In the early part of the year we had the misfortune to lose our beloved president, which cast a gloom over our order all over the country. Soon after his death all the political parties of the country held their national conventions, and one of the most heated campaigns was inaugurated, of which history gives an account. During this campaign Alliance work in many of the States was almost entirely lost sight of, which fact accounts to a great extent for the great falling off in membership as shown by the present reports of the State secretaries. Judging from my correspondence there is a disposition all over the country to rebuild the waste places and make our noble order stronger and more effective in battling for the oppressed than it has ever been in the past. Since my report to this body one year ago the States have paid \$14,386.05 in per capita dues, \$6,000.00 of which was paid to the delegates of the Indianapolis meeting. All of this amount of dues was not paid in cash, but a considerable amount was paid in delegates' expense vouchers of the St. Louis and Ocala meetings, some of which are yet outstanding. As shown by my printed statement, when my books were closed, there was \$1,427.09 in cash on hand, of which \$836.55 has been paid out on salary and other accounts since the books were closed, leaving \$590.54 of that amount yet on hand. Since my books were closed, and at this meeting, I have received in cash and checks \$2,348.80 which, added to the amount on hand when books were closed, gives total cash on hand \$2,939.34.

At the meeting of the executive board, since my books were closed, the following items of expense have been audited by the board: Expense executive committee, \$1,427.09; expense executive committee, A. Wardall, \$11.30; expense executive committee, J. F. Tillman, \$143.00, which, added to the amount of executive committee expense, as shown by printed report of \$143.40, makes a total of \$943.20. This item should have appeared in my printed statement, with the expenses of the other officers.

After giving a great deal of study on this matter of collecting dues by the national, I am thoroughly convinced that our laws, both State and national,

paid on losses, \$2,439.63; paid traveling expenses, rent and express, \$667.06; printing and stationary, \$158.04; advertising, \$54.95; postage, \$60.50; clerk hire, \$148; total expense, \$1,878.55; total paid out, \$5,818.10; cash on hand, \$1,792.11; total, \$6,810.20. Three assessments have been made, namely, May 1, September 1 and November 1.

Notices of two of the deaths in October came too late to make the assessment for them at the regular time by November 1.

The plan provided for payment of either \$500, \$1,000 or \$2,000 at death of member. None but members of the order in good standing between the ages of 18 and 55, either men or women, and who can pass a careful medical examination, are accepted. Joint policy running to husband and wife and payable to survivor, is a popular feature. Provision is also made for the payment of one-quarter of the policy for the accidental loss of eye, arm or leg.

The expense of joining the degrees has been placed as low as possible, and is only intended

tant convention of the people ever assembled in this country. The effects of which is being felt to-day all over our land. For the first time in our history, the industrial toilers from all avocations met, looked each other in the eye and joined hands to do battle for the cause of labor. Your committee is glad to be able to report that a spirit of fraternity is rapidly growing between all organized laborers engaged in whatsoever calling they may be. Your committee is much impressed with the importance of encouraging this tendency, believing as we do the interest of all labor to be common, we see no good reason why they should not act together for their common good. And your committee believes that if this concert of action can be secured, it will greatly hasten the accomplishment of the purposes for which we have all organized. We would therefore urge that this Supreme Council instruct our lecturers and request the reform press to give this matter special attention, and that you take such other action as you may in your wisdom deem necessary for the accomplishment of such union. As to consolidation, your committee is not able to report the progress hopeful, but feel confident that the consolidation of all the great farmers organizations cannot be delayed for any great length of time. Their objects and interests being common it is but a question of time when they will be united in one grand brotherhood through which they will declare, with a voice that must be heard, for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Believing that your committee will not be able to accomplish further results for the present year, we ask that it be discharged: H. L. Loucks, Ben Terrell, Marion Butler, committee.

Moved by Brother Lowe, WHEREAS there is great need for a book, cheap in price, that shall give in a short, succinct way, the arguments in favor of the various demands of our order to the end that as many of our members as possible may be in possession of the essential facts in order that they may uphold our demands intelligently without having to wade through a dozen or more works to secure it, therefore, be it Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to take such action as may speedily give us such a work. Carried.

Moved by Brother Page of Virginia that we suspend the regular order in order to fix an hour for election of officers. Carried.

Moved by Brother Page, that we fix the hour for election of officers at 8 p. m. this evening. Carried.

Moved by Brother Hanna, that a committee of three be appointed to arrange a reunion between the ex-confederate and union soldiers. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Supreme Council called to order by President Loucks.

Resolution by Wardall on railway transportation, read and referred to special committee of three. Carried.

Report of Brother Willets, national lecturer, made a verbal report.

By Brother Roberson, of Texas, on international monetary commission:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Federal Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and WHEREAS, this grant of coinage power to Congress is so full and specific as to render it clearly the constitutional duty of Congress to create, control and regulate the value of all money, of every character, used by the American people; and WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has moved in the matter of an international monetary conference for the adjustment of questions arising out of American financial conditions; therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, that this course on the part of our Government violates the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, by which we have been taught that European powers should never be permitted to exert any influence in the political or material affairs of any nation on the American continent; and be it further Resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to protest against foreign nations having anything whatever to do with our financial system, and that the entire money question of our country be settled by the American Congress according to the demands of the masses of the people; and Resolved further, That our members of Congress be furnished with a copy of these resolutions. Adopted. W. R. Robinson, W. R. Cole.

Report of the committee on insurance received and adopted. Brother president and brethren: Your committee on the aid degree report as follows: We have examined the plan and purposes of the degree and find it founded upon the methods adopted by the successful fraternal orders of the country and that its purposes are in line with the fundamental principles of our order, viz., mutual assistance in time of need and particularly to watch over and care for the families of deceased members. Believing that its general adoption would prove of great and lasting benefit to the order and realizing that to make it succeed will require united and harmonious action. Therefore we recommend: First, The hearty approval of the degree as established by the executive board. Second, That the officers of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and the official organ of the order be requested to give the degree work the prominence it deserves in the work of the order and that for the ensuing year a special effort be made by them to introduce it. Third, That the State officers be requested to take the proper steps at once to lay the matter officially before their membership and invite their co-operation. Fourth, That the Alliance press of the country be invited to give it friendly assistance to the end that the order may be strengthened and its influence extended. Fifth, That our national and State official organs be asked to establish an insurance department in their papers for the dissemination of reliable insurance information, both fire and life. Sixth, That Brother Alonzo Wardall is entitled to the thanks of the order for his untiring efforts in establishing the degree and we commend him to the brethren in his future work. Seventh, That the executive committee be instructed to keep a careful oversight of the work of the degree, require such bonds from the officers of the degree as they may deem necessary and report as often as they may consider necessary of all their doings, publish the facts in the national official organ and in all things look carefully to the protection of the interests of the order in connection with this degree, that confidence may be inspired and the membership protected. Eighth, Full reports should be required at each annual ses-

sion of this body. I. E. Dean, J. H. Hobson, T. J. Crose and S. M. Scott. Approved.

Report of judiciary committee received and adopted. We desire to report that no matter demanding our consideration has been placed in our hands and, therefore, we have nothing to report. Respectfully submitted, M. D. Davie, Chairman.

Committee on demands reported. Moved by Brother Dean, of New York, that the report of the committee on demands be received and considered. Carried.

To the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. We your committee on resolutions and demands have the honor to submit the following demands:

First. We demand a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. a. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. b.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to at least \$50 per capita exclusive of legal reserve. c. We demand a graduated income tax. d. We demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. e. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered. f. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Second. The land, including all the natural resources of wealth is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all land now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Third. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system; being a necessity for transmission of intelligence, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people. C. H. Ellington, chairman, C. B. Matthews, J. R. Maxwell, Marion Butler, W. S. Hanna, and R. A. Southworth. Adopted as a whole.

Moved by Brother Hanna, of Kansas, that we make a special order of 2 p. m. to-morrow for reunion of confederate and union soldiers. Carried.

Moved by President Loucks, that we suspend the regular order in order to fix an hour for election of officers. Carried.

Moved by Brother Page, that we fix the hour for election of officers at 8 p. m. this evening. Carried.

Moved by Brother Hanna, that a committee of three be appointed to arrange a reunion between the ex-confederate and union soldiers. Carried.

Moved by President Loucks.

Supreme Council called to order by President Loucks.

Resolution by Wardall on railway transportation, read and referred to special committee of three. Carried.

Report of Brother Willets, national lecturer, made a verbal report.

By Brother Roberson, of Texas, on international monetary commission:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Federal Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof; and WHEREAS, this grant of coinage power to Congress is so full and specific as to render it clearly the constitutional duty of Congress to create, control and regulate the value of all money, of every character, used by the American people; and WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has moved in the matter of an international monetary conference for the adjustment of questions arising out of American financial conditions; therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, that this course on the part of our Government violates the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, by which we have been taught that European powers should never be permitted to exert any influence in the political or material affairs of any nation on the American continent; and be it further Resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to protest against foreign nations having anything whatever to do with our financial system, and that the entire money question of our country be settled by the American Congress according to the demands of the masses of the people; and Resolved further, That our members of Congress be furnished with a copy of these resolutions. Adopted. W. R. Robinson, W. R. Cole.

Report of the committee on insurance received and adopted. Brother president and brethren: Your committee on the aid degree report as follows: We have examined the plan and purposes of the degree and find it founded upon the methods adopted by the successful fraternal orders of the country and that its purposes are in line with the fundamental principles of our order, viz., mutual assistance in time of need and particularly to watch over and care for the families of deceased members. Believing that its general adoption would prove of great and lasting benefit to the order and realizing that to make it succeed will require united and harmonious action. Therefore we recommend: First, The hearty approval of the degree as established by the executive board. Second, That the officers of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and the official organ of the order be requested to give the degree work the prominence it deserves in the work of the order and that for the ensuing year a special effort be made by them to introduce it. Third, That the State officers be requested to take the proper steps at once to lay the matter officially before their membership and invite their co-operation. Fourth, That the Alliance press of the country be invited to give it friendly assistance to the end that the order may be strengthened and its influence extended. Fifth, That our national and State official organs be asked to establish an insurance department in their papers for the dissemination of reliable insurance information, both fire and life. Sixth, That Brother Alonzo Wardall is entitled to the thanks of the order for his untiring efforts in establishing the degree and we commend him to the brethren in his future work. Seventh, That the executive committee be instructed to keep a careful oversight of the work of the degree, require such bonds from the officers of the degree as they may deem necessary and report as often as they may consider necessary of all their doings, publish the facts in the national official organ and in all things look carefully to the protection of the interests of the order in connection with this degree, that confidence may be inspired and the membership protected. Eighth, Full reports should be required at each annual ses-

sion of this body. I. E. Dean, J. H. Hobson, T. J. Crose and S. M. Scott. Approved.

Report of judiciary committee received and adopted. We desire to report that no matter demanding our consideration has been placed in our hands and, therefore, we have nothing to report. Respectfully submitted, M. D. Davie, Chairman.

Committee on demands reported. Moved by Brother Wardall that we suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution. Carried.

Moved by Brother Wardall that we amend the constitution, or statutory law, so as to read: "That the president shall not be eligible for two consecutive terms." Vote stood as follows: In favor, 38; opposed, 5. Carried.

Nomination of officers being in order at 3 p. m. Brother H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, and Brother C. W. Macune, of Washington, D. C., were placed in nomination. Nominations were closed. Brother Macune called a few of his friends together, and after consultation arose and withdrew his name from nomination by the consent of Dr. Robinson, of Texas, who had placed him in nomination in behalf of that State, and Gen. West, who seconded his nomination, and stated that he would withdraw as a member of this body.

The Supreme Council took recess at 11:45 p. m. until 9 a. m. the following morning without the election of officers.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

Supreme Council called to order by President Loucks; prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. H. Briggs. Minutes read and approved after correction.

Moved by Brother McDowell that a committee be appointed to secure speakers for the public meeting. Carried. Brother McDowell was appointed as a committee of one. Moved that the committee be suspended. Carried.

There were 60 delegates' votes and 12 officers', making 72 votes in the body. In the election of president only 51 votes were cast, and H. L. Loucks received 26, balance scattering.

Vice-president — Marion Butler received 43; scattering, 11; total, 54.

Secretary-treasurer — L. K. Taylor received 30; J. H. Turner, 23; scattering, 14; total, 57. Taylor elected.

Lecturer — Ben Terrell received 28; scattering, 26; total, 54. Terrell elected.

Executive committee elected was L. Leonard, Mann Page, I. E. Dean and H. Demming.

Member to fill vacancy on judiciary committee, R. A. Southworth was elected.

Committee on finance made following report: To the National Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union: The committee on finance respectfully reports that it has discharged its duties and finds as follows:

The financial condition of the national organization is not as satisfactory as it ought to be; but it is believed, after careful examination of the books and papers and conferences with officers and brethren of longest experience in the order, that with the amended constitution and laws we shall have a much better state of the treasury a year hence. The books of the secretary-treasurer are well kept and the balance sheet of November 2, 1892, has been prepared with much care and labor. But we would recommend that in lieu of this printed balance sheet, there be prepared and printed a brief statement of all moneys received, the source of the receipts, the moneys paid out, a brief mention of the object of payment, the amounts due, the value of material on hand, brief mention of how the material is made up, and also a statement of the debts of the organization, the whole report to be so clearly submitted that anyone of ordinary intelligence can understand. A practice prevails to some extent to hold back obligations due and payable until after the annual report, thus leading to a wrong impression as to our exact financial condition.

Resolved, That we are grateful to Col. Robert Gates and B. G. West, of Memphis, for their extreme kindness to this body, and the very satisfactory arrangements made by them for our comfort and welfare.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the courtesies extended this organization by the city councils of Memphis, the Memphis Commercial Association, the Cotton Exchange, the Merchants' Exchange, and the county of Shelby, and the citizens of Memphis and Shelby county generally. Adopted.

Verbal report of committee on interstate railway.

Resolution by Brother Wardall received and adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to urge upon Congress the building of a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the line of the British possessions by the United States Government, and that Brother Robinson, of Texas, be requested to draw up a memorial to Congress and the legislatures of the several States interested, setting forth the necessity and advantage thereof, and asking favorable action. Said memorial to be submitted to the executive committee of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union before publishing it, and that the delegates present from the several States interested shall constitute local committees, to bring this subject to the attention of the people and the legislatures of their respective States. The following committee was appointed to present the memorial to Congress:

W. R. Robinson, of Texas; S. M. Scott, of Kauai; Abiel Leonard, of Missouri, and Alonzo Wardall, of South Dakota.

Report of the committee on co-operation:

We, your sub-committee on corn and stock beg leave to make the following report: That an Alliance agent be appointed, whose business it shall be to place himself in communication with subaliances and county and State agents for the purpose of facilitating exchange between our alliances in the corn and stock producing sections, and the agents in the corn and meat consuming sections, and to act as an exchange and sale agent. L. H. Griffith, chairman, F. G. Blood, Abiel Leonard.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Supreme Council called to order by President Loucks in the chair at 2:30. FOLLOWING report on good of the order:

WHEREAS, We not only firmly believe in the religion of our fathers, but the divine inspiration of that book, whose pages are open in our numerous subordinate Alliances whenever in session; and

WHEREAS, We believe that reform in Sabbath day observance is imperatively demanded throughout our Heaven-blessed Republic; therefore.

Resolved, That we appeal to all our members as well as all other friends of good Government, to do whatever they can to restore a proper observance of the Lord's day everywhere in our beloved country. Adopted.

Report of the committee on co-operation:

We, your sub-committee on corn and stock beg leave to make the following report: That an Alliance agent be appointed, whose business it shall be to place himself in communication with subaliances and county and State agents for the purpose of facilitating exchange between our alliances in the corn and stock producing sections, and the agents in the corn and meat consuming sections, and to act as an exchange and sale agent. L. H. Griffith, chairman, F. G. Blood, Abiel Leonard.

Resolved, That this Council recommend the appointment of a standing committee from this body consisting of one from each State through which said railway would pass; whose duty it shall be to formulate plans and submit to the several State legislatures to the end that proper and concerted action may be secured.

WHEREAS, One of the demands of this order is the question of transportation, and

WHEREAS, The great trunk lines of the country have been established in the interest of their promoters and not in the interest of the producer and consumer, and

WHEREAS, The shorthand and necessarily cheapening of transportation is in the interest of our people and

WHEREAS, The great Mississippi valley is the natural gateway where a bulk of the freight traffic of the country should pass, and

WHEREAS, The time is most opportune for making an effort for the cheapening of freight traffic, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Supreme Council earnestly advocates in the Congress of the United States, the building of a transcontinental railway, commencing at some deep water port in the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, looking to the construction of an interstate government air line of railway, extending from deep water on the gulf coast of Texas, to some point on the line of the United States and the British possessions. Texas, W. R. Robinson; Kansas, S. M. Scott; Missouri, A. Leonard; Arkansas, J. B. Sutler; Colorado, R. A. Southworth; Iowa, S. C. Bartholomew, Indian Territory, T. J. Roe.

Resolved, That this council amend article vii, section 2, of the constitution as follows: Insert in second line, after the word "male," the words: "and female," and strike out all after the word "year," in the fourth line. Adopted.

Report of committee on good of the order received and adopted. To the officers and members of the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union:

REPORT NO. 1.

Mr. Tillman's written report to the body:

Having had charge of your national lecture bureau during the past year, I hereby submit my report.

I have sent out by mail to the lecturers and brotherhood of the order, at their

C. as additional delegates from these States. Adopted.

Moved by A. Wardall that we suspend the rules in order to introduce a resolution. Carried.

Moved by Brother Wardall that we amend the constitution, or statutory law, so as to read: "That the president shall not be eligible for two consecutive terms."

Vote stood as follows: In favor, 38;

opposed, 5. Carried.

Nomination of officers being in order at 3 p. m. Brother H. L. Loucks, and Brother C. W. Macune, of Washington, D. C., were placed in nomination. Nominations were closed. Brother Macune called a few of his friends together, and after consultation arose and withdrew his name from nomination by the consent of Dr. Robinson, of Texas, who had placed him in nomination in behalf of that State, and Gen. West, who seconded his nomination, and stated that he would withdraw as a member of this body.

The Supreme Council took recess at 11:45 p. m. until 9 a. m. the

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

Investigation of the Reading Coal Deal.

The House Sub-Committee Meets With Insolence and Perjury from Magnates—Witnesses Decline to Furnish Information Requested.

The congressional inquiry into the Reading coal deal was begun in New York the 25th ultimo, all the members of the sub-committee appointed by Congress being present except Messrs. Lind and Storer. Wm. J. Coombs, of Brooklyn, is the chairman of the sub-committee conducting the investigation. The first day's proceedings of the committee elicited the information that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company controlled coal lands in the State of Pennsylvania aggregating 113,317 acres, of which about two-thirds were unimproved.

Copies of leases of the Lehigh Valley and Central railroads, by which the coal deal was consummated, were next put in evidence. Since these leases had gone into effect, the witness said, contracts had been made by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to purchase coal from certain individual operators, the price to be paid to such individual operators being 60 per cent of the price realized for the coal at tidewater.

President McLeod of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company said he would give the committee the number of interested individual coal operators along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at the time the deal took effect, and the number at present, and also the number of tons produced by the individual operators then and now.

In the proceedings of Monday, only two members of the sub-committee were present, Congressman Patterson, of Tennessee, and Wise of Virginia—Congressman Patterson acting as chairman.

F. E. Sayward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, when sworn as a witness, remarked that he hoped the committee would ask him some intelligent questions so he might be able to give some intelligent answers. He had not heard any intelligent questions asked yet. Then he said: "Now let her go."

Congressman Wise caused Sayward to somewhat modify his manner by requesting him to conduct himself with some degree of propriety. He was excused after being five minutes on the stand. He told the committee if it wanted to get a list of prices it had better go to the chambers of commerce and boards of trades in different cities.

President R. M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was called to the stand. Mr. Olyphant said the principal business of the company is mining anthracite coal, and the quantity produced last year was about 4,000,000 tons. A large portion of this came east to tide-water over the Erie road. Mr. Olyphant said he never had attended any of the monthly meetings of the sales agents, at which prices were discussed as well as the output. For the last forty years, he said, the price of coal was always lower from January to July than during the rest of the year. From July on to the beginning of the year prices always held an advancing tendency.

The witness thought the advance during the present year in the price of coal had been about 30 cents. He made some objection to furnishing the committee with a table of prices per year, and after some discussion refused point blank to furnish the information.

Smith D. Mackey, a Jersey City retail dealer, was the next called. He said he bought his coal from the Pennsylvania railroad. At some seasons of the year he would be obliged to pay a dollar more a ton than at others.

The prices were always higher in the fall. In last October he paid 60 or 70 cents more a ton than he had paid in the spring.

"Are the profits of the retail coal dealer excessive?" asked Mr. Beach.

"They are not. At least they were not last year. It was a hard season for everybody. Our profits were larger the year before."

An additional batch of affidavits were filed in the court of chancery of New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 28th ult., by the defense in the suit of the State of New Jersey against the Reading railroad combination. These affidavits are chiefly in defense of the Easton and Amboy railroad case. Charles Hartshorne, vice-president

of the Easton and Amboy, as well as the Lehigh Valley, gave the history of the roads, and then went on to deny that under the lease of the Lehigh Valley to the Reading any combination was entered into concerning the selling or mining of anthracite coal, or that there was any purpose to create a monopoly in the supply of coal so as to give Reading control over the output and price. The coal companies in which these railroads are stockholders do not monopolize the product or sale.

C. F. Henderson, general manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, in his affidavit, gave tables to show that there has not been a scarcity of coal in consequence of any diminution or limitation of supply during August, September, and October of this year. He claims that the advance made in prices were not unreasonable, and that at present the prices are not properly remunerative. He denied that various companies sent their agents to meetings in New York to join the advance of prices.

John H. Jones, chief of the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, give figures to disprove the charge of curtailment in the output of coal, quoting the amounts mined by a large number of companies.

The Congressional sub-committee concluded its work in New York last week without having secured any incriminating evidence against the manipulators of the combine.

Thomas Thadford of Stokes & Thadford was called. He was asked to prepare a comparative statement of the relative prices he was compelled to pay for coal during the years of 1888-90 and '91. The gist of Mr. Thadford's testimony was that the prices of coal are unusually uniform and he believed this to be the effect of the coal combine.

Thos. F. Torrey, the general sales agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, asserted that the coal handled by him is shipped over the Erie road. He says he attended nearly all the meetings of the sales agents and at these meetings the prices to be charged for coal during the ensuing month were frequently discussed. No cast iron scale of prices is fixed, he said, but there is usually a sort of tacit consent given that the prices charged should be approximately uniform. The output of coal was also often referred to, but no decisive action was taken.

Mr. Torrey said that the most intense competition prevailed between the various coal agents and this competition conflict of interests prevent united action.

A long and searching series of questions by Congressman Patterson failed to shake Mr. Torrey from his position.

It is expected that the committee will make its report to Congress at an early day, and some action may be taken during this session of Congress.

Calamity Preditors.

The tornado that devastated the town of Red Bud, Ill., was foretold by Prof. Hicks, the St. Louis astronomer and weather prophet. He was asked what effect will be produced by the close approach to the earth of the comet which is attracting so much attention now. He replied:

A vitiating effect. It intensifies the noxious condition of the earth's atmosphere produced by Saturn. The planet and its rings of semi-gaseous matter revolve with great rapidity, and some of the rings thrown off enter the earth's atmosphere, and vitiate it. The coma of a comet is composed of material precisely similar to the rings of Saturn, and if this material gets mixed up with the earth's atmosphere, epidemics and severe illness are bound to result. To the combined influence of Saturn and the comet we owe the present prevalence of typhoid fever and kindred complaints. Typhoid fever shows that the earth's atmosphere is vitiated, and that it is in good condition for cholera next summer. I am on record as predicting cholera for next summer, and I have not changed my mind as to the probability of its coming.

Immigration.

From a "Present-Day Paper," by Washington Gladden, in the Christmas Century.

Whatever may be true of London, it is probable that a large share of the poverty of our American cities is due to the influx of helpless and degraded people from other countries. London draws into its insatiate maw the vigor of the country and impoverishes it.

New York and Boston are themselves largely impoverished by the immigration of multitudes whose standard of comfort is far below that of our own people, and who help to drag the natives down to their own level. The American policy seems to prevent the "pauper labor" of foreign countries from competing on its own ground with American labor, but to open the doors as widely as possible for this "pauper labor" to come to America and depress our own labor market by its desperate competition.

PURE RELIGION AND POLITICS

The True Principles for Which the Alliance Battles.

The Poor Are Crying to God and He Hears Them—Right Here in America Is the Moral Battlefield of the World!

By J. M. SNYDER, Verderette, Neb.

Do my Alliance brethren ever think that our battle is for a pure religion as well as pure politics? How many of you believe that our movement is the gospel of Jesus Christ in politics? I believe, and teach others to believe, that Jesus was, is, and will continue to be the greatest constitutional lawyer that ever uttered a word on this planet. How does that sound for Alliance doctrine? Now mark well that woman in Revelations who gave birth to the man child while the dragon was waiting to devour the child. The child was caught up to God. The woman was given wings and flew away to a wilderness prepared for her. The dragon followed her with a flood of waters, but the earth helped the woman and swallowed up the waters. Of course Christ was the child. The woman was the persecuted church. Why not America for the wilderness?

Now take notice that Luther was just nine years old when Columbus discovered America. Europe was ripe for the great religious uprising. It came. Luther, Calvin, and a host of others, together with Henry VIII fell into line. A persecuted church resulted very soon. Where is the wilderness? All eyes turned to America, and to America they came. Result—a new state. New ideas on civil government, and new forms and usages grew out of it. But the dragon still sends after it the flood of waters. The end is not yet. The battle is on. The contest deepens. So, "on ye brave who wish to glory or the grave." Liberty can retreat no further. There are no new continents or great islands to go to. No, it must be fought out here. This is Armageddon.

The seventh vial is ready, perhaps poured out now. See Revelations xvi, 6. That was the only one of the seven that was general. The other six were for localities or parties. Turkey got the sixth in 1834, and has never been a persecuting power since, and never will be. England and France took that away from her before they consented to meet the Pashae of Egypt at Beyrouth.

The seventh goes into the air. Had it been the light, only half the world would have been involved, for the light only reaches half of the earth at any one time. Water covers only three quarters, but air is the same every where on sea and land at the same time.

So the last was poured into the air. It will be universal. Both hemispheres are involved. The standing armies of Europe are ready now for action. Money has been, and now is, the American god. Greed of gain has demonized silver, created endless corporations, and these have gathered untold and unparalleled millions. The poor are crying to God and He hears them. Every tear is in His bottles; every drop of blood is registered. We are getting ripe for judgement very fast. Our statutes are "iniquity framed into law." God curses it, and all work like it. But every abuse has furnished the cause of its own destruction. Priest-craft, king-craft, slave-holding, usury and all sin are alike in their nature. As the former abuses went on until revolution tore the life out of them, this greed of gain will do the same. They reached too far and fell. So will the money oppression fall. The means and agencies of its destruction are largely in itself.

But right here in America is the moral battlefield of the world. We shall be punished, and punished severely, not a doubt of it, but we will not be destroyed. The big fortunes, most likely, will be swept away. Cities may be destroyed and vast destruction may result. But the more we fill all minds with the doctrine of "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," the safer we will be. Every time a convert is made to the doctrine of equal justice to all we add to our strength and safety. He is the best patriot who is the best Christian. But it must be practical, real. The world and church have theory now, until nausea is felt.

A South Carolina man thinks inside of old parties is the place to work out the problem, and says no

one has answered him. Well, when he can reverse history and reform a corrupt party or church, perhaps he can succeed. Big job, my brother. Cleveland is elected and South Carolina helped do it. What good will the country get from it? We shall see. But you are thinking of a two-thirds majority that can veto his veto.

But there is the judiciary still beyond the President. When will you change that, with the old power still in office? A California brother thinks the West can't be held in line four years more if the South fails us now. Well, the South has failed, even Alabama failed us, and hopeful Texas and North Carolina did not fall in line. So we are dead, are we? No hope. We've failed and this movement is relegated to oblivion. If so, then we "died a bornin,'" and "since I am so soon done for, what then was I born for?" Not so my brethren. If this movement; if these demands have no more foundation and stability than this, then we are about the best advertised set of fools ever seen West of the Atlantic. But our principles are eternal truth. They are fundamental principles. Under some name, in God's appointed time, they are to be enthroned.

Human weakness may ruin the Alliance, though I hope for better things. Like causes may make the Omaha convention the last of the kind, though I do not expect it to be so. But suppose the worst that can happen does happen. Is God helpless? Will His truth cease to go marching on? Will the innate wickedness in the legislation of the last thirty years ride on prosperously? Will no resistance arise? Will the people be quiet under this mountain of bondage and sin? Never; no, never. God lives, and the Alliance can be His servant if it so chooses. Both can fail if they will, but God will find other agencies. The kingdom of Jesus Christ is foreordained to rule the world through law—civil polity. Who is on the Lord's side?

DEMOCRATIC party managers must now change from negative to aggressive financial reform statesmen or they will find their party in the soup inside of two years.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren st., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Having recently purchased a large stock of watches upon special reduced terms consisting of solid gold, silver, and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a portion of our collection to those who will order from us. The American Style Movement Watch, in gold-filled cases, and guaranteed to keep perfect time, is a first-class reliable time-keeper, at about one-third retail price. Gold-filled cases can be had at prices considerably less than solid gold cases, and can be made by buying by the dozen to sell over again. Gold Watches at \$100 each, and as an inducement for you to order quickly, we will send to each person who sends full amount with order, a handsome chain to those who send full amount with order. Mention whether ladies' or gentlemen's is desired. W. H. SIMPSON, 87 College Place, New York.

Charges, and we will send the watch to you O. O. D. subject to examination. If found perfectly satisfied, you will pay us \$6.25, and if not, \$6.25 and take the watch, otherwise you will pay one cent. Can we make you a fair offer? A handsome chain to those who send full amount with order. Mention whether ladies' or gentlemen's is desired. W. H. SIMPSON, 87 College Place, New York.

Agents Wanted.

SEND 25¢ for Sample Price by Mail. STAR Hame Fastener Co., Chicago, Ill.

EUREKA VEHICLES & HARNESS & SADDLES ARE MADE TO THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. \$8 Single Horse Harness. \$5.00 Double Harness. \$10 Platform Spr. Wagon. \$13.00 Top Breast. \$12.50 Top Phaeton. \$8.50 Top Surrey. \$6.50 Top Buggy. \$10.00 Top Coach. \$12.50 Top Carriage. \$15.00 Top Brougham. \$18.00 Top Chariot. \$20.00 Top Phaeton. \$22.00 Top Coach. \$25.00 Top Brougham. \$30.00 Top Chariot. \$35.00 Top Phaeton. \$40.00 Top Coach. \$45.00 Top Brougham. \$50.00 Top Chariot. \$60.00 Top Phaeton. \$70.00 Top Coach. \$80.00 Top Brougham. \$90.00 Top Chariot. \$100.00 Top Phaeton. \$120.00 Top Coach. \$140.00 Top Brougham. \$160.00 Top Chariot. \$180.00 Top Phaeton. \$200.00 Top Coach. \$220.00 Top Brougham. \$240.00 Top Chariot. \$260.00 Top Phaeton. \$280.00 Top Coach. \$300.00 Top Brougham. \$320.00 Top Chariot. \$340.00 Top Phaeton. \$360.00 Top Coach. \$380.00 Top Brougham. \$400.00 Top Chariot. \$420.00 Top Phaeton. \$440.00 Top Coach. \$460.00 Top Brougham. \$480.00 Top Chariot. \$500.00 Top Phaeton. \$520.00 Top Coach. \$540.00 Top Brougham. \$560.00 Top Chariot. \$580.00 Top Phaeton. \$600.00 Top Coach. \$620.00 Top Brougham. \$640.00 Top Chariot. \$660.00 Top Phaeton. \$680.00 Top Coach. \$700.00 Top Brougham. \$720.00 Top Chariot. \$740.00 Top Phaeton. \$760.00 Top Coach. \$780.00 Top Brougham. \$800.00 Top Chariot. \$820.00 Top Phaeton. \$840.00 Top Coach. \$860.00 Top Brougham. \$880.00 Top Chariot. \$900.00 Top Phaeton. \$920.00 Top Coach. \$940.00 Top Brougham. \$960.00 Top Chariot. \$980.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,000.00 Top Coach. \$1,020.00 Top Brougham. \$1,040.00 Top Chariot. \$1,060.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,080.00 Top Coach. \$1,100.00 Top Brougham. \$1,120.00 Top Chariot. \$1,140.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,160.00 Top Coach. \$1,180.00 Top Brougham. \$1,200.00 Top Chariot. \$1,220.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,240.00 Top Coach. \$1,260.00 Top Brougham. \$1,280.00 Top Chariot. \$1,300.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,320.00 Top Coach. \$1,340.00 Top Brougham. \$1,360.00 Top Chariot. \$1,380.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,400.00 Top Coach. \$1,420.00 Top Brougham. \$1,440.00 Top Chariot. \$1,460.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,480.00 Top Coach. \$1,500.00 Top Brougham. \$1,520.00 Top Chariot. \$1,540.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,560.00 Top Coach. \$1,580.00 Top Brougham. \$1,600.00 Top Chariot. \$1,620.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,640.00 Top Coach. \$1,660.00 Top Brougham. \$1,680.00 Top Chariot. \$1,700.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,720.00 Top Coach. \$1,740.00 Top Brougham. \$1,760.00 Top Chariot. \$1,780.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,800.00 Top Coach. \$1,820.00 Top Brougham. \$1,840.00 Top Chariot. \$1,860.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,880.00 Top Coach. \$1,900.00 Top Brougham. \$1,920.00 Top Chariot. \$1,940.00 Top Phaeton. \$1,960.00 Top Coach. \$1,980.00 Top Brougham. \$2,000.00 Top Chariot. \$2,020.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,040.00 Top Coach. \$2,060.00 Top Brougham. \$2,080.00 Top Chariot. \$2,100.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,120.00 Top Coach. \$2,140.00 Top Brougham. \$2,160.00 Top Chariot. \$2,180.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,200.00 Top Coach. \$2,220.00 Top Brougham. \$2,240.00 Top Chariot. \$2,260.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,280.00 Top Coach. \$2,300.00 Top Brougham. \$2,320.00 Top Chariot. \$2,340.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,360.00 Top Coach. \$2,380.00 Top Brougham. \$2,400.00 Top Chariot. \$2,420.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,440.00 Top Coach. \$2,460.00 Top Brougham. \$2,480.00 Top Chariot. \$2,500.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,520.00 Top Coach. \$2,540.00 Top Brougham. \$2,560.00 Top Chariot. \$2,580.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,600.00 Top Coach. \$2,620.00 Top Brougham. \$2,640.00 Top Chariot. \$2,660.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,680.00 Top Coach. \$2,700.00 Top Brougham. \$2,720.00 Top Chariot. \$2,740.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,760.00 Top Coach. \$2,780.00 Top Brougham. \$2,800.00 Top Chariot. \$2,820.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,840.00 Top Coach. \$2,860.00 Top Brougham. \$2,880.00 Top Chariot. \$2,900.00 Top Phaeton. \$2,920.00 Top Coach. \$2,940.00 Top Brougham. \$2,960.00 Top Chariot. \$2,980.00 Top Phaeton. \$3,000.00 Top Coach. \$3,020.00 Top Brougham. \$3,040.00 Top Chariot. \$3,060.00 Top Phaeton. \$3,080.00 Top Coach. \$3,100.00 Top Brougham. \$3,120.00 Top Chariot. \$3,140.00 Top Phaeton. \$3,160.00 Top Coach. \$3,180.00 Top Brougham. \$3,200.00 Top Chariot. \$3,220.00 Top Phaeton. \$3,240.00 Top Coach. \$3,260.00 Top Brougham. \$3,280.00 Top Chariot. \$3,300.

HON. JOHN DAVIS, OF KANSAS

Tells of the Great Fight and How They Won It.

The Legislature an Unknown Quantity—He Favors Judge Martin for Senator if the Choice Falls Upon One Outside the Breastworks.

Hon. John Davis who is fast becoming a national figure in politics, has a tall spare figure, a kindly face, framed in white hair and beard, and the hand clasp of a warm heart, greeted THE ECONOMIST reporter at 712 A street northeast, where, in inostentations but homelike quarters, he lives with his family.

There was no need for a prologue. The thought uppermost in both minds was the late campaign and its results.

"You won," said the reporter. "Kansas carried the flag. It must have been a great fight."

"It was," replied the Congressman settling back in his chair and putting his finger tips together, "the bitterest campaign the State has ever known. The Republicans were desperate. It is an easy thing to beat a party in power of years, because personal popularity has much to do with election results, but a Presidential year, men run to cover like birds. A million dollars were spent in Kansas by our opponents, and a favorite mode of bluffing was to stake big sums on results. They lost their money and their offices."

"Upon what issues was the battle fought?"

"They had practically none, except 'Stand up for Kansas,' and the assertion that the Republican party policy was correct. We made ours,

more money, lower railroad freights, and attack all along the line on protective tariff. I met the Republican who ran against me—Burton—only twice. He left each time before debate was done, and I claimed that a soldier who deserted a battlefield before fighting was over, was whipped. The crowd seemed to think so too."

"How much did you beat him?"

"Him! It was a four cornered affair. There was a Democrat, a Republican, a Prohibitionist and myself running in my district. I stood them all down 202 votes ahead. We swept the State, elected the Weaver electors, entire State ticket, and five out of seven Congressmen, three People's party, and two indorsed Democrats."

"What of Funston?"

"He is beaten. They can prove that one hundred and fifty negroes were imported into his district, and illegally voted. This will seat his Democratic rival, who will contest."

"About the legislature and United States Senator."

"The legislature is in doubt. On joint ballot in the Senate six to eight majority. In the House it is nearly a tie. If the Republicans organize it the Democratic members will hold balance of power. Should this prove the case, I favor Judge Martin who espoused our cause. He is a strong brainy man."

"You are well satisfied with results in the West, Mr. Davis, are you not?"

"I am. They are on the high road to emancipation from pluto-cratic misrule."

"To come back to the capital. What are your opinions of an extra session of Congress?"

"I agree with Crisp. His idea is to convene shortly after the 4th of March, appoint committees, elect Speaker and get ready for winter work on tariff and financial legislation. While the members are recreating, the committees can be formulating their bills. Five weeks would be enough to get the work in hand. By all means, I hope to see an extra session. The people need it, and politicians should obey the call."

Senator Palmer Speaks.

"The adhesion of Senator Culion to the doctrine of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people indicates to my mind that the resolution for a constitutional amendment will pass at this session of Congress. The recent elections have given strength to the movement. The fact that in States like Kansas, Nebraska, and perhaps others doubtful conditions render it probable that United States Senators will be elected by

combinations and deals, supports this view."

"I predict that unless some blunder is made the northwest and the South will make Democratic Presidents and control Democratic policies in the future. The commercial rivalry between Chicago and New York will contribute to that end. The south and southwest will favor the same general line of policy, for those sections have little in common with the East and a great deal with the West. The sceptre has departed from the Atlantic States and the center of political force is in Illinois from this time forward. I had rather have lost the Presidency than lost Illinois and Wisconsin."

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis and Memphis.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

2. We demand that the Government shall establish subtreasuries in the several States which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

3. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

4. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectively prevent dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

5. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government, and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

8. That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

9. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

10. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

11. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

12. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the Governmental ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

13. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender of all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by paying in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

EXCHANGE.

They elected another woman a trial justice to Wyoming last week. The first one who was elected a year ago, sent her husband in jail for contempt of court, and the Wyoming voters seem to have come to the conclusion that female justice can't be bulldozed.

THE FARMER.

A little tariff tinkering will not put more money in circulation. It will not prevent corporate and non-resident ownership of land. It will not settle the commerce problem. It will not prevent the coming to our shores annually a half million pauper laborers to compete with

REFORM PRESS SELECTIONS**DISCUSSION OF CURRENT TOPICS FROM ORGANIZED STATES.**

TERSE AND PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS BY REFORM WRITERS WHO "WOULD RATHER FALL IN THE RIGHT THAN SUCCEED IN THE WRONG."

OWNERS OF THE UNIVERSE.
Let us corner up the sunbeams.
Lying all around our path;
Get a trust on wheat and roses;
Give the poor the thorns and chaff;

Let the rich have more;

Hoarding benefits of to-day;

So the poor will have scant measure
And two prices have to pay.

Yes, we'll reservoir the rivers,
And capture the falls;

And we'll have a trilling toll tax;

One each poor man who partakes;

We'll brand his number on him;

That he'll carry through his life;

We'll apprentice all his children,

Get a mortgage on his wife.

We'll capture e'en the wind-god,

And confine him in a cage;

And then, through our patent process,

We, the atmosphere will save;

Thus we'll squeeze our little brother

When he tries to hang his tail,

Put a miter on his nose pipe,

And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight,

And monopolize the moon;

Claim a royalty on rest days,

For a profit on rest days;

Forget through ocean's spray

We'll charge just what's worth

We'll drive our states around the lakes—

In fact we'll own the earth.

—Painters Journal.

Fayetteville (Arkansas) Liberator:

It is conceded by all parties,

to Marion Cannon, of California, is elected

to Congress by the People's party.

A nobler, truer man don't live.

We have met him in the great Alliance and labor

conventions, and have always been im-

pressed with his unwavering frank and

kindly manhood.

He is fearless and true,

and the peer of any man elected

to that body.

Would that we had an

hundred and a score like him to send

the ringing voice of truth and soberness

through those halls so fatally prostituted

to gambling and legalized robbery.

Ingalls' speech, delivered at Topeka,

Saturday evening, contains 12,672 words,

and every word of the distinguished ex-

Senator will increase the Republican

majority in the State of Kansas by one

vote.—Clawne Tribune before election.

This, recalls the observation of the

parrot after an encounter with the bulldog. Polly, you talk too—much.

Industrial Union (Missouri) graphic-

ally defines a mortgage:

'A mortgage is a lively thing and sel-

dom dies young. I can't recall an in-

sidence of ever having seen a sickly mort-

gage; and it can be said with strict

accuracy that mortgages breed faster

than Mormons. A mortgage is a perfect

incarnation for immortality. It lives in

perpetual youth, and the older it gets

the more robust it becomes.'

Plow and Hammer (Ohio) very perti-

nently enquires:

If Uncle Sam can lawfully issue green-

backs to carry on war and destroy

human life, would it not be better still

to issue the needed money to employ

labor in improving our miserable com-

munity roads, and thus sustain human life

and promote the general comfort and

contentment?

Virginia Sun characterizes a travesty

upon justice correctly:

The boy soldier, Iains, who was strung

up by the thumbs by the Democratic

colonel, Streator, has lost his suit for

damages. A plutocratic judge charged

a plutocratic jury to acquit the pluto-

catic officer, who is now authorized to

plead his innocence.

We obtain Through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and

that you can buy GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

We will fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when seal of the Ali-

ance, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Sub-Alliance, 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

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 17, 1892.

No. 14.

SPEAKER ASTOR LIBRARY SHUBBED

Comments of Democrats upon the Occurrence.

Action of the Tariff Reform Club Condemned--Text of the Speech Which Was Not Delivered--A Brief Talk with the Speaker.

Political circles in Washington had a genuine sensation to discuss in the past week in the direct affront offered to Speaker Crisp last Saturday night at the dinner of the Tariff Reform Club in New York. The dispatch yesterday afforded the basis of the universal gossip. The Speaker was one of the guests at the banquet, and it was stated in the papers, when his name first appeared as among the prominent Democrats to be present, that an invitation had been extended to him at the instance of Mr. Cleveland. This announcement was, of itself, an indication that there might have been some friction regarding his presence, but it was hardly supposed that having invited him, and his acceptance having been returned in good faith and spirit, the managers would go so far as to totally ignore his presence. This, however, seems to have been the program decided upon and successfully carried out by those who had the dinner in charge. No explanation for the cavalier treatment has as yet been offered beyond that given by ex-Secretary Fairchild, who remarked, after some little hesitation, that where so many distinguished Democrats were present all could not be expected to be called upon. In view of the fact that ex-Representative and Governor-elect Stone, of Missouri, Representative Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, and others even less prominent in national politics, were afforded an opportunity to express their views, the explanation does not seem to explain.

While this ignoring of Speaker Crisp's presence could not have been expected to escape public notice and comment, it happened to be emphasized by the fact that the Speaker, anticipating that he would be asked to make some remarks, had prepared a brief speech. Being waited on by a representative of the Associated Press for a copy of his address, the Speaker furnished it with the understanding that it should not be used unless delivered. When the banquet concluded he was asked by the press representative why it had been omitted. "Because," answered the Speaker, "I was not invited to make it." And when ex-Secretary Fairchild was asked why the Speaker had been ignored he gave the explanation above stated.

Another remarkably incident of this very remarkable dinner was the fact that Representative Johnson was allowed to use the occasion as an opportunity to vent his displeasure at the present organization of the House, despite the presence of Speaker Crisp as a guest. Mr. Johnson remarked that if the Fifty-third Congress did not do better than the Fifty-second the party would be doomed to defeat, and he proffered the advice that in the next Congress the leaders should be radical tariff reformers. All this, and more to the same effect, was uttered by Mr. Johnson, whose antipathy to the Speaker is well known, in Judge Crisp's hearing. It was the public declaration of the opposition to the Speaker, and was evidently intended to be a sensational display of the undercurrent which has been trying to

make itself felt in the House for some time against Mr. Crisp's re-election.

If that was its object, it will prove a boomerang. Not only did Judge Crisp's friends yesterday resent the ill-advised attack, but among those who have not yet declared their position it created sympathy for the Speaker. As Delegate Smith, of Arizona, who, although he has not a vote, has always differed from and fought against the Speaker, said to a Post reporter yesterday, "If I had a thousand votes they would now go to Mr. Crisp. I shall do what I can to re-elect him." It was the common opinion yesterday that the affront of the Tariff Reform Club and Mr. Johnson's speech have materially advanced the re-election of Speaker Crisp.

The Speeches.

Mr. Cleveland was, of course, the guest of honor and spoke first. He expressed his well-known views regarding the duties of the Democratic party, and made a sort of reply to Harrison's message.

SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ.

A storm of applause followed Mr. Cleveland's speech and cheering was kept up for several minutes. When quiet was again restored Carl Schurz, the next speaker, was introduced. He spoke as follows:

"As you all remember, before the last Democratic national convention was held many well-meaning Democrats honestly believed that with Mr. Cleveland as a candidate the Democratic party would be doomed to certain defeat. They thought that a man who, instead of truckling to other people's prejudices, had always expressed his own convictions of right and duty with defiant frankness, must have provoked an insuperable opposition; and could not be popular; that a candidate who had made every rascal his open or secret enemy, could not find honest men enough to elect him; that, therefore, Mr. Cleveland was utterly unavailable. This was the view of the so-called practical politician.

He smiled disdainfully at the political idealism of those who believed Mr. Cleveland's election possible. But it turned out, as it often does, that the political idealists was far the most practical politician of the two. The professional had made a characteristic mistake. He had, indeed, estimated the spirit of the rascals correctly, but he had underestimated the number and spirit of the honest men. He had judged aright the motives animating the ward caucus, but he had misjudged the motives most potential with the great American people. In one word, he had left out of his calculation the moral forces in American politics. But just these moral forces were the decisive factor, for they turned to Mr. Cleveland for every Democratic vote he lost several times as many votes of patriotic men who had not been Democratic before, but who were Democrats with him.

Stirred by these moral forces, came forth the rank and file of the Democratic party, the honest masses whose enthusiasm for a good cause and a worthy leader brushed away like cobweb all opposition and all feeble considerations of expediency in the party councils. Then came forth the "Independents," the men who, as has been said of Edmund Burke, "sometimes change their front, but never change their ground," the men who, in struggling for good government, had the courage to expose themselves to the pelting storms of political warfare without the shelter of a party roof over their heads; the men whom the partisan politicians call "those enlightened, unselfish, and patriotic citizens who rise above the other party; but whom he calls a lot of dudés and Pharisees amounting to nothing when they happen to rise above his own party."

MILLS' TARIFF IDEAS.

When Mr. Schurz finished speaking there was a repetition of the handkerchief waving and another burst of unbounded enthusiasm. President Anderson, as soon as he could get the attention of his hearers, introduced Senator Mills, who spoke to the sentiment, "Our victory and the responsibilities it imposes." In the course of his remarks Senator Mills said:

In proceeding to prepare the measure which is to be substituted for the present law of taxation, one subject must stand prominent, overtopping and overshadowing all others. That one is that we must see that whatever measures of taxation we adopt shall not only insure the right of the American people to labor and to market the products of their labor, but to see that the employment of the labor of the whole country shall be a prime

object of the Democratic party when it prepares its measures for adoption. [Applause.]

In order that we may give constant employment to the labor in our manufacturing industries, we must untax every material that enters into the manufacture, because we have promised that we shall deal equally with the American people. I mean that we must follow a principle, no matter where that principle goes, if it is right. [Applause.] We must take the tax off jute, flax, hemp—all fibers; off metals and off machinery. Then we should take all duties off the finished articles, and reduce them to a uniform standard. We must abandon the specific system of taxation that taxes by quantity, and blinds the eyes of the taxpayers and nobody can account for it except the body in whose interests the taxes lay.

SPEEDY LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, followed, and was succeeded by Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, who said:

The Democratic party has long been used to defeat. Now it faces the responsibility of a sweeping victory. Only party honesty and party courage can guide it safely. The real danger is not from without, but from within; not from open enemies, but from half-hearted friends; not that we may go too fast and too far in abolishing protection, but that we may not go fast and far enough. What the masses demand of the Democratic party is that it shall conform practice to profession—that its action shall be as radical as its platform. It is not the people, but the leaders, who need education on the tariff question. The people indicated their will in the Congressional election of 1890; they again indicated it in Chicago by forcing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland against the politicians and a radical platform against a protectionist majority report. And again they have spoken and with a determination that will brook no delay. We must do something commensurate with our victory.

A great idea is beginning to move in American politics. The Democratic avalanche has started; it will rend the party that tries to play with it; it will crush whoever seeks to block its way.

What a Congress can do is controlled by its organization. The will of the people will be thwarted and the next Congress paralyzed if we again put half-hearted men in the lead. In organizing the new House, let us remember that "party honesty is party duty," and party courage is party expedient," and put in the lead men who will not palter with protection. We need not fear the free trader or the single taxer. The men whom the Democratic party has to fear in its councils is the sugar-coated protectionist. The quicker he goes elsewhere the better. We need his room. The masses trust honesty and love courage. They despise a trimmer and hate a coward.

We should not be frightened by a deficit, nor hampered by any supposed necessity of continuing the extravagance of protectionist profigacy. Nor need we fear that the people will not submit to direct taxation. What they will no longer submit to are the taxes on consumption, which throw the burden on those least able to bear it.

Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, Senator Carlisle and Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, followed.

The audience called for Speaker Crisp, but as he had left the hall, Gen. A. P. Collins, of Boston, who was somewhat impeded by a severe cold, was called on by the chairman to speak. He made a few congratulatory remarks, after which the assemblage broke up.

Great indignation exists in Washington among members of Congress over the slight put upon Speaker Crisp, and the press denounces it as a premeditated conspiracy to "turn him down." It is evident the factional party fight has opened.

The Subscription Label Explained.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

GENTLEMEN:—There are quite a number in this vicinity who do not understand by the label when their subscription expires. It would please us very much if you would print an explanation of it. I do not know but what my time has expired, but I think not. If it has, please send it right along anyway, and as quick as I find that it has expired I will remit at once. I do not want to miss a single number, as it is my favorite of thirteen papers. MARTIN J. SMITH, Haslett Park, Mich. Member of the State Executive Committee.

In reply to the above, and numerous other inquiries concerning subscription labels, THE ECONOMIST desires to state that the first figure or figures, represents the day of the month when subscription expires, the month, in abbreviated form, comes next, and the year follows. Thus—28 Jan. 93, means that renewal is due the 28th day of the first month of the new year.

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION

Judge Gresham Annuls Part of the Interstate Law.

Part of Section 12 Is Declared Void. This Opinion Is Held to Establish, Virtually, the Unconstitutionality of the Entire Act.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Judge Gresham has rendered one of the most important decisions which has been handed down since the interstate commerce act was enacted.

Last July W. G. Brouson, D. Brown, L. Hopkins, Henry Walker, W. R. Stocking, and others refused to answer certain questions propounded by the interstate commerce commission, and under the twelfth section of that act, District Attorney Milchrist brought a petition before Judge Gresham to compel the production of the books and the answer of the questions.

Judge Gresham, in a long opinion, refuses to grant the petition to compel the witnesses to testify and produce books, holding that the court could not be made subsidiary to or a subordinate auxiliary to a non-judicial and administrative body.

This is the famous case in which the Chicago and Grand Trunk, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Big Four, Chicago and Erie, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Wabash, Lackawanna, and other roads were accused of unjust discrimination in favor of large Chicago shippers, notably the Illinois Steel Company.

The case will now go to the Supreme Court, and if Judge Gresham is sustained in his decision, the interstate commerce act will be virtually a dead letter.

The railroad lawyers are jubilant, feeling that they have now virtually established the unconstitutionality of the interstate commerce act.

These developments demonstrate that if Congress is to undertake the regulation of railroads in regard to their rates of transportation it can only accomplish this purpose successfully by the enactment of laws that can be made operative.

Judge Gresham in his decision says:

Undoubtedly Congress may confer upon a non-judicial body authority to obtain information necessary for legitimate governmental purposes, and make refusal to appear and testify before it touching matters pertinent to an authorized inquiry an offense punishable by the courts, subject, however, to the privileges of witnesses to make no disclosure which might tend to incriminate them or subject them to penalties or forfeitures. The prosecution of an action for violation of such a statute would clearly be an original suit or controversy between parties within the meaning of the Constitution, and not a mere application like the present for the exercise of the judicial power in aid of a non-judicial body.

So much of section 12 as authorizes or requires the courts to use their powers in aid of inquiries before the interstate commerce commission is unconstitutional and void, and the application is dismissed for want of jurisdiction to entertain it.

COAL COMBINE VICTORY.

Decision in the Reading Deal Suit In Upholding the Agreement.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 10.—Hon. W. W. Hart, the master and examiner appointed in the suit of Matthias H. Arnot against the Philadelphia and Reading and the other corporations interested in the Reading deal, filed his report in the office of the prothonotary.

The report occupies over 200 type-written pages, and is one of the largest documents ever filed in the prothonotary's office.

Mr. Hart finds for the combine in every point in controversy. He finds that the roads owned and

operated by the Philadelphia and Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads are not parallel and competing, and that the lease of the Lehigh Valley railroad by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad is not in violation of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

The case will now go before Judge Metzger, where it will be argued as soon as possible, and in due season the judge will pass upon the great question involved. After his opinion is handed down it will go to the Supreme Court.

A COMING ENTERPRISE.

The Nicaragua Canal Would be of Great Benefit to America.

Among the delegates in the Nicaragua canal convention at New Orleans was a Mr. Slade, of Columbus, Ohio. This gentleman on being interviewed respecting the enterprise, gave so much general information that his remarks are worth repetition. He said:

"The unanimity existing throughout the entire proceeding, warrant us all in the hope that our Congressmen will not disregard the popular mandate, to build the canal at once. It is a national undertaking and requires Governmental control. The aid requested by the resolutions which were adopted, is that the United States pledge its credit to insure the speedy completion of the canal at its minimum cost—which is something less than \$50,000,000. It is to be hoped that the Congress which is now about to assemble will carry through the necessary measures."

"But, Mr. Slade, would it be constitutional for the Government of the United States to give its aid to and control the canal across a Central American State?"

"That question has long ago been answered," was the reply, "by the action of our Government in the purchase of Louisiana from France. We must at times obey that cardinal maxim, *sicut populi—suprema lex*. Had we not done so then, but yesterday I would have been standing on British soil. Napoleon sold us Louisiana to prevent it from falling into England's hands."

"Did we not purchase Florida? Did we not acquire California by purchase from Mexico?"

"Just so. Is it necessary for us now to accept the concessions made by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, build the canal and hold it, in order to restore our commercial supremacy in the Western Hemisphere?"

"What, in your opinion, Mr. Slade, are the advantages to commerce and to our section of the country by the building of this canal?"

"An immediate and magnificent expansion in the value of all Southern lands will result. The teeming wealth of Asia and the Pacific isles will be brought thousands of miles closer to our gulf ports. The former prices of cotton will be restored. A market for all Southern coal will be opened through the coaling stations of the canal. American iron will replace the British product among the South American Republics along the Pacific coast. American shipping will again revive, when the water routes between New York and San Francisco is shortened by 10,000 miles; New York to Valparaiso to 5000 miles; New York to Hong Kong 4000 miles, and New Orleans to San Francisco by 11,000 miles. The expansion to our shipping interest is almost inconceivable."

"Inasmuch as many hundreds of millions have been lost at Panama, and the project has been abandoned, how can we expect better results at Nicaragua?"

"Why, there is no comparison between the two," responded Mr. Slade. "Panama was never practicable. It was a scheme from beginning to end. Witness the present confusion in France. The first Napoleon in 1805, when his army engineers who had been sent over to Panauia to survey the canal, reported back that the soil of the isthmus at that point required solid retaining walls of masonry the entire length of the canal, abandoned it as impracticable.

"The Nicaragua route has been surveyed by United States army engineers and has been reported as practicable. The board of engineers have fixed the cost at \$57,000,000. This sum is trivial when compared with many of the expenditures of our Government."

"Our Government should build this canal at once. Not allow England to place her paw upon it. The starry banner should wave at Greytown and Britto; and an untrammeled international commerce invited to spread its wings from the Western to the Eastern world by the maritime canal at Nicaragua."

"Governor-Elect Waite's Views."

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 10.—Governor-elect D. H. Waite, in an interview, declares himself in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver, Government control of the railroads and the telegraph, the abolition of the present national banking system, a usury law and the subtreasury law.

THEY HISSED SHERMAN'S NAME

Bitter Feeling of Silver Men Toward Ohio's Senator.

Southern Silver Convention at El Paso, Tex.—A Resolution Favoring the Bimetallic Standard and Passage of a Free Coinage Bill.

EL PASO, TEX., Dec. 8.—The Southern silver convention to-day adopted a resolution providing for the organization of a pan-American bimetallic association, and elected the following officers: A. C. Fisk, Colorado; secretary, C. P. Phillips, Colorado, treasurer, Dennis Sheedy, Colorado; one vice-president from each State represented, and an executive committee. The headquarters of the association are to be at Denver, and the officers will serve until the first annual meeting next October.

The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions adopted to Senators Teller, Stewart, and Sherman, Congressman Bland and Cattin, and President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland.

Sherman's name was greeted with hisses whenever it was mentioned, for it is constantly being said by free silver men, he is the man who wrought the demonetization of silver in 1873. In several speeches the Brussels conference has been referred to, but no speaker has expressed any opinion other than that the calling of it was a political scheme, and that it will accomplish nothing.

The following resolution was adopted as the sense of the convention:

"We demand of the Congress of the United States the restoration of the double or bimetallic standard, and the immediate passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1 of gold, the silver coined to be a full legal tender for all debts whatsoever."

A resolution demanding the statehood of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona was enthusiastically adopted.

CARRIED CALIFORNIA.

RETURNS, with One Precinct Out, Give Cleveland a Plurality.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. Dec. 14.—The secretary of state has received full returns from the State. Including the unofficial vote from Inver county, the secretary figures that the entire vote cast in California was 269,000, Cleveland receiving 117,908; Harrison, 117,756; Weaver, 25,226; Bidwell, 7,187. Cleveland's plurality, 152. Thomas R. Ball (Rep.) was elected. He was the only Republican elected, defeating J. F. Thompson, who received the lowest vote on the Democratic ticket. The prohibition party failed to poll enough votes to have the names of its candidates placed on the ballot; hereafter.

Mexico to Send a Woman Band.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Madame Diaz, wife of President Diaz

OPPOSE ROTHSCHILD'S PLAN

Difficulties and Perils of the Existing Situation.

The Financial Views of the American Delegates at the International Conference—Mr. de Rothschild Withdraws His Plan.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—Mr. James B. McCleary, of the United States delegation, proceeded to point out the difficulties and perils of the existing situation. He said that whatever was the cause, the fact remained that a remedy was imperatively needed. He appreciated the attention which Mr. Rothschild had given to the important business of the conference, but he could not support the Rothschild plan. He said:

I cannot admit that it is just the proper remedy for America to continue to purchase \$4,000,000 ounces of silver annually at a price not to exceed 100 cents on the dollar, on the condition that the European powers make yearly purchases to the amount of 5,000,000 pounds for five years at a price not to exceed 43 pence per ounce; and that if silver should rise above that price purchases be immediately suspended. I cannot see why in America should be required to pay 100 cents on the dollar if necessary while the European powers pay only 73 cents on the dollar. It seems an unequal distribution that we should be expected to purchase twice as much silver as Europe.

The object of the conference should be not to fix a price which would keep silver below par, but to enlarge its use and restore it to a parity with a value it had with gold prior to 1873, when it was first outlawed. Mr. Rothschild's statement that if the conference should be dissolved without a definite result, silver would depreciate to a frightful extent, perhaps leading to a monetary panic, is very significant; but his plan seems to be insufficient to meet the grave situation he predicts, and inadequate as a remedy for decreasing prices and distress in agriculture.

In order that the situation in the United States should be fully known, Mr. McCleary explained the position of the different political parties, and added that he believed that the people in general, without regard to political affiliation, indorsed the American plan. Referring to the silver bullion law, he said that the law was not entirely satisfactory to either party, and in support of his statement he quoted from the platforms adopted by the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions. For himself, he believed that the silver act of 1890 would be repealed, if not at the present session of Congress, certainly at the next. The American delegates were not induced to present their plan or to attend the conference because America was a large silver-producing country. America as a nation was not interested in the working of silver or gold mines. The Government paid no royalty to either and raised no taxes from them.

It should be understood that the American delegates had no power to bind their country. They were authorized to consult the other delegates for the purpose of elucidating and solving the important problem and if a solution were agreed upon, they were to report the result to their Government and Congress would take such action as would give such validity to their work as seemed proper.

Mr. de Rothschild followed Mr. McCleary. He said that as America would not support his proposals, he considered that it would be most in accordance with the respect due the conference to withdraw them. He thanked the conference and the committee for the sympathetic reception they had accorded his proposals.

An important section of the international monetary conference holds that Mr. de Rothschild's withdrawal of his plan for a solution of the silver question does not bar the further discussion of his proposals by the conference, the committee to which the plan was referred having presented it for the consideration of the conference, thus taking it out of the hands of Mr. de Rothschild.

Mr. Henry Cannon, one of the American delegates and president of the Chase National bank, has asked the committee to discuss the proposals of the American delegates as stated to the plenary conference. M. Montefiore Levy opposes the committee's proceedings to discuss the American proposals. He bases his objection on the ground that the committee was appointed to discuss a special question in reference from the conference, and that the American proposals are related to fundamental principles that would better come within the competence of the conference. A majority of the com-

mittee concurs in the opinion of President Levy.

In reply to the invitation extended to him by the conference, Prof. Andrews, of the United States delegation, made an address, in which he said he hoped the idea that America was bent on only increasing her national wealth, and that she was merely acting as the service creature of mine owners forever, he dismissed as being equally as absurd as the idea that American interest was mainly due to the distress afflicting the American monetary system. Continuing, Prof. Andrews said:

We have not and are not at present likely to have a dollar in silver beyond our needs in the United States. We have no idea of soliciting any favor from the people of Europe. What we desire is as much to Europe's interests as to ours. We wish to multiply our trade with the world—to do a vast business with China, Japan, and Central and South America, and at the same time with Europe. This will never be successfully accomplished so long as two great groups of nations continue to drift apart. The evils of fluctuating exchange which beset England in her commerce with India we also experience in our trading with our nearest neighbors, but we are determined not to accomplish a desirable end, at the terrible cost of opening a similar chasm between ourselves and the nations of Europe. We will part company with Asia and South America rather than with you. We will not forever continue alone the task of sustaining the price of silver. If Europe is not enough interested in the matter to co-operate with us we will soon decrease our annual purchases of silver and begin to provide by recruiting our currency by the issue of paper. The next Congress is nearly certain to open procedure in that direction. We will not give up our gold.

The time-honored monetary policy of the United States will never be changed with Mr. Cleveland's consent.

Referring to the tariff, Prof. Andrews said it was obvious that there was no surer way to lower the American tariff than for the European countries to agree upon a policy favorable to silver as money. That alone, he declared, would abate the incessant conflict for gold and leave the United States free to effect a generous reduction in the customs tariff.

In conclusion Prof. Andrews said he thought that some of the plans proposed to the conference were feasible, and if the delegates continued their deliberations with a due sense of their responsibility the conference would not fail to devise a measure of relief.

GREAT BRITAIN INSINCERE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—The bimetallic delegates to the international monetary conference are discussing whether or not they shall unite in signing a memorandum on the obstruction offered by Great Britain to a determination of the questions before the conference. If the conference resumes its sittings after a prolonged adjournment such a protest is conceived likely to induce the British government to present to the conference a decided policy through its delegates acting in union thereon. The present British delegation appears to have been sent purposely to muddle the proceedings. There is no cohesion among the British representatives, either as to principles or procedure.

It has been made clear that the British Government has purposely avoided giving any instructions tending to the common action of its delegates upon any point whatever. It is now obvious that this course was designed to foil the conference in coming to any general or special solution of the silver question.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—It is expected that Senator Jones will wind up the debate on bimetallism on Tuesday with an important declaration. The concluding sitting on Thursday will be devoted to an endeavor to crystallize the results of the conference.

SILVER MINES SHUTTING DOWN.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 14.—Since silver fell to 90, mines have constantly been closing, and almost every day a report is received of some property, large or small, discharging men. There are hundreds of mines not being worked. If silver goes under 70 cents it is not likely that there will be a dozen purely silver mines in operation.

CARSON, NEV.—The most noticeable evidence of Nevada's distressed condition from the low market price of the white metal is the constant depopulation of towns which a few years ago were thriving and produced many thousands of dollars in gold and silver. Virginia City at one time contained 20,000 people, and the annual output reached into the millions. At present the population is 7000.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—The monetary conference has reached no conclusions, and aimless discussions still continue.

THE Secretary of War announces in recent regulations that any soldier (private) who shall have served two years in the army, may have open to him the way to a second lieutenancy upon passing a certain prescribed examination.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Government Revenues and Expenditures for the Year.

An Increase of \$150,000,000 Since the Last Report—Fresh Issues of National Bank Notes—Condition of the Public Debt.

The Treasurer of the United States, Hon. A. H. Neuberger, has submitted to Secretary Charles Foster the annual report on the operations and condition of the Treasury, as follows:

The net ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year were \$347,937,784.24, a decrease of \$37,674,663.07 as compared with the year before. The ordinary expenditures were \$345,023,330.58, a decrease of \$10,349,354.16. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$37,239,762.57 to \$9,914,453.66. Including the public debt the total receipts for the year were \$736,401,266.24, and the expenditures \$684,019,289.56.

Considered with respect to the effect upon the Treasury, the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans, and the deposits for the retirement of national bank notes, increase for the time the cash available for the uses of the Government; while the second, arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and Treasury notes, tend to swell the assets of the Treasury, but do not affect the available balance.

For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of eighty-eight millions of expenditures over revenues in 1891, and one of upward of twenty-seven millions in 1892. In the second class there was an excess of nearly sixty-nine millions of receipts in the former year, and one of eighty millions in the latter. As compared with 1891, there was a saving of upward of fourteen millions of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of the revenues by legislation.

On June 30, 1891, there stood charged to the Treasurer on books of the register a balance of \$726,222,332.60. Adding thereto the revenues of the year from all sources, gives a total of \$1,462,625,628.84 to be accounted for. Out of this was disbursed by warrant a total of \$684,019,289.56, leaving a balance of \$778,604,339.28 charged to the Treasurer on June 30, 1892. In addition, there were other liabilities arising from the postal revenues, from the deposits to the credit of disbursing officers, from the 5 per cent fund for the redemption of national bank notes, and from various other sources. These, together with sums of money collected, but not yet charged to the Treasurer on the books of the department, brought the total liabilities up to \$777,854,945.67 at the former date, and to \$815,631,638.91 at the latter date.

Analyzing the true condition of the Treasury, and setting aside the trust funds, the Treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks, amounting to \$207,100,451.63 at the beginning of the year, and to \$165,718,150.68 at the end. Of the former amount, \$119,000,000, and of the latter, \$114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory, in view of the heavy disbursements.

The amount of the public debt is given as \$1,545,996,591.61 on June 30, 1891, and \$1,583,464,144.63 on June 30, 1892. The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,005,866.61 to \$968,218,840.63, while those secured by full deposits in the Treasury increased from \$549,190,031 to \$620,245,304.

There was an increase of over \$20,000,000 during the year in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of national bank circulation, and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits.

A total addition of \$1,664,000 was made to the par value of the securities composing the Pacific railroad sinking funds.

In proportion to the volume of national bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upwards of \$59,000,000 in the fiscal year. A change of the regulations has been made by which fragments of notes valued by the Comptroller of the Currency at less than face are received unconditionally from the holders at the par value of the securities composing the Pacific railroad sinking funds.

The Treasurer closes by calling attention to the labors of the commission appointed under the act of September 30, 1890, to investigate the methods of safe and vault construction, with a view to improving the vault facilities of the department. Their report, submitted last summer, has been forwarded to the Secretary. The commission has endorsed the representations heretofore made of the needs of the office and the sub-treasuries, and have approved the recommendations offered with reference to the extent of the reconstruction to be undertaken. The Treasurer urges that prompt steps be taken to carry their suggestions into effect.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

"The right of suffrage accorded the women of Wyoming, as a huge joke by the Democratic party, in 1890, with the intention of having the law repealed at the next legislature, has remained and flourished until the present time, when it has become so deeply implanted, so ineradicable a provision of the constitutional platform, that when the question of Statehood was agitated, and the right accorded twenty-three years ago proposed to be stricken from the Constitution, the majority, with a wise, far-seeing insight into the country's good, rose as a body, and declared against such action," writes Kate E. Thomas, in the Washington Post.

Character in Thumbs.

The size of the thumb is an almost certain index to the character of the man. A big thumb is a sure indication of a strong character of some kind, whether good or bad.

the metal, and the country \$26,000,000. It thus appears that the depletion of the reserve is the consequence of the increase of the circulation of gold certificates, and this, it is shown, grows out of the difficulties which the Treasury encounters in the return of the notes and silver certificates of small denomination, which were sent out in the autumn for moving the crops. The movement sets in strongly after the 1st of January, through the sub-treasuries, whence the notes, being more or less worn and of denominations unsuited to city use, are sent to Washington for redemption. The shipment, redemption, and destruction of the old notes and the issue of the new take time. Before the Treasury can make the conversion the sub-treasuries are drained, and the Treasury has nothing but gold certificates to send them. In this way the gold reserve suffers, until a working balance of other material can be got together.

The issue of United States paper currency amounted to \$376,726,583, exceeding those of any previous year.

The nearest approach to this total was \$30,000,000 in the year before, and the next nearest \$291,000,000 in 1883. Of the whole amount, \$298,000,000 took the place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while \$8,000,000 consisted of fresh issues. During the first six months there was an increase of upwards of \$37,000,000 in the denominations of \$20 and under outstanding and during the last six months an increase of \$36,000,000 in the denominations of \$50 and over. The Treasurer remarks that it would seem to be the proper policy to make provisions for the periodic changes which appear to be natural, both in the amount and the denominations of the paper currency required by the people.

Satisfactory changes have been effected in the condition of the fractional silver coinage through the liberal appropriations of the past two years for this purpose. With only small amounts available for the expense of recoinage, the direct object of the appropriation had formerly often to be sacrificed to that of supplying imperative demands for a particular denomination. The material to be recoined had to be selected with reference to the product required.

Consequently a good part of former expenditures for this purpose was devoted to working over good material without producing any improvement in the condition of the whole stock. With more adequate provisions, the department has been able to turn all the silver reported by the several offices of the Treasury to be held as uncirculated over to the mints for recoinage. Partly in consequence of the improved condition of the coins themselves, and partly as the result of a more liberal plan of distribution, the Treasury between June 30, 1891, to September 30, 1892, reduced its holding of fractional silver by no less than \$7,000,000. A still further reduction is expected to be realized in consequence of the improved condition of the coins of the current year, and in particular from the manufacture of the Columbian half dollar.

There has been a slight decrease in the amounts of counterfeit silver coins and paper currency presented at the Treasury offices. Important legislation is contained in the act of Congress approved July 28, 1892, which provides that all national bank notes issued to or received by any national bank shall be redeemed as provided by the revised statutes, notwithstanding such notes may have been lost or stolen from the bank and put in circulation without the signature, or upon the forged signature of the president or vice-president and cashier." The immediate effect of this enactment is to provide for the redemption of certain incomplete notes which had been issued by the Treasury Department to the banks whose titles they bear, but had been stolen and put into circulation before having been signed by the bank officers. In connection with earlier provisions this enactment makes redeemable all impressions of the genuine bank note plates known to exist.

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"Yes, I think we shall gain home rule in time, but you know that only implies a national parliament in Ireland for purely local matters. We may assume, as a matter of course, that the Irish will be well represented in the home parliament. There is no feeling in my country against the queen. Her majesty is simply forgotten. If there is a home rule parliament established in Dublin, and she goes over to open it, she will receive such an ovation as she never dreamed of in her wildest moments. Theoretically I am a Republican myself, but I have no special grievance against monarchs, and I think it is well for a country like this to have a figure-head."

"You would not have a revolution then?"

Mr. McCarthy slowly smiled. "Well, I don't know that I desire any special revolution. This is an epoch of revolution," said he, "and I am glad of it."

THE annual report of W. D. Owen, superintendent of immigration, shows that 579,663 immigrants arrived in this country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892; 280 came in violation of law, and were returned to their homes. Of this number 1763 were contract laborers. Sixty thousand Canadians enter the United States every spring who return in the winter to spend their profits with their own kith and kin.

SPEAKER CRISP, announces himself in favor of an extra session. "He says it would be an unanswerable charge for a Congress to draw ten months salary at home when such time might be spent in fulfilling promises. Crisp's head is level in this particular. The country is mighty anxious to see those same gold-plated professions get off the stump into statute law."

PROSPECTIVE visitors to the Columbian Exposition will not be pleased to hear that Chicago is thief and burglar ridden. Crime of this description is rampant, and in the language of a notorious crook "de perice don't know a thief from de pay envelope."

PRUSSIA has her Panama scandal in a discovery that her boasted army is equipped with rifles that shatter like glass. Out of 900 Lowe guns, 590 proved worthless at a recent test. The emperor and his generals are demoralized by the discovery.

THE steal of the Kansas legislature is arousing considerable Republican mirth. James Rosenthal was elected. Failing to get his certificate of election amuses the g.o.p. It is a pity some of these facetious partisans cannot be "translated."

"CORPORAL" TANNER, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, estimates the old soldier vote at 1,700,000.

depends on circumstances. The nail joint of the thumb indicates the will power; the second joint, intellectual ability. A man who has a long second joint to his thumb is certain to have marked logical power; the man who has a long and broad nail joint is sure to possess an iron will. The sign is infallible, and any man who examines the hands of his acquaintances with a view to comparing the hand with the known character will be convinced that it never fails.

COMPLAIN OF TAXES.

The Agricultural Conference at St. James' Hall in London.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The agricultural conference resumed its session in St. James' Hall to-day and proceeded with the program laid down for discussion. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Conservative member of Parliament for the Wells division of Somerset, submitted a motion declaring that the imperial and local taxes on farming land ought to be reduced. He contended that the remedy for the depression in the agricultural industry was not alone to be found in protection. The land is so overtaxed, he said, that many farmers pay an income tax on an income that is never earned.

The unanimity and enthusiasm displayed at the conference yesterday in favor of protection and bimetallism have alike astonished the Conservatives and Liberals. The former expected a more vigorous and obstinate demonstration from the Liberal farmer delegates, who proved so weak that they were overwhelmed.

Every farmers' club and agricultural association in the United Kingdom was represented in the conference. To the astonishment of all sides a meeting that the executive committee was supposed to be trying to muzzle required a restraint against the expression of ultra-protection declarations. With regard to bimetallism this was taken as a necessary adjunct of protectionism, but it will have a more important bearing upon political action if a number of the Conservative members of Parliament, emboldened by the resolutions of the conference, combine with the Irish members to support Mr. Chapman's motion that will be offered in the house declaring in favor of bimetallism.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, one of the leaders of the Irish party in the English Parliament, lately expressed himself thus:

"Yes, I think we shall gain home rule in time, but you know that only implies a national parliament in Ireland for purely local matters. We may assume, as a matter of course, that the Irish will be well represented in the home parliament. There is no feeling in my country against the queen. Her majesty is simply forgotten. If there is a home rule parliament established in Dublin, and she goes over to open it, she will receive such an ovation as she never dreamed of in her wildest moments. Theoretically I am a Republican myself, but I have no special grievance against monarchs, and I think it is well for a country like this

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION

A Pronounced Public Sentiment in Favor of It.

The Cholera Experience of Last Summer Will Cause this Session of Congress to Give Unusual Attention to the Subject.

The subject of restricting immigration is certain to command unusual attention from this session of Congress. Chiefly because of the cholera experience of last summer, there is in the country to-day a more pronounced public sentiment in favor of restriction than there has ever been before.

People who had formerly a vague idea that we were receiving somewhat too carelessly whom-ever might choose to come, without regard either to quantity or to quality, became suddenly convinced that their suspicions were only too well founded. No sooner was their attention concentrated upon the quality of the immigration which was bringing the pestilence to our doors, than they began to perceive that there was in it also very doubtful material for good citizenship. It came about, therefore, that the demand which was made for restricting immigration in the interest of the public health became one also for restricting it in the interest of public and political welfare.

As a consequence of this, to us, very hopeful condition of opinion, the approaching session of Congress is likely to be called upon to consider many plans, both for regulating and for restricting immigration, and is likely to give them more serious thoughts than such measures have commanded heretofore, if for no other reason than that public opinion now demands some decisive action in the matter. Legislation in the past has been timid and halting, partly because of the political consequences of anything like the rigorous restrictions, and partly because of a lack of public opinion in support of such restrictions. The fear of political consequences—that is, of alienating the support of foreign-born voters by seeming to be hostile to their nationalities—may still be an obstacle when the question of legislation is reached, but it will be counteracted largely by the strong public sentiment which is now discernible in nearly all parts of the country.

The restrictive measures are likely to appear in two forms, one set relating to quarantine regulations, and the other to direct checks upon the whole mass of immigration.

It has been proposed, and the plan may be considered by Congress, to have in connection with a national quarantine in the country a kind of branch quarantine service in foreign ports. This could be done by limiting the number of ports from which immigrants would be allowed to sail for this country to four or five, and by establishing in each of them an inspection bureau at which every person desiring to emigrate would be required to register at least five days in advance of sailing. Such person could, in that period, be thoroughly examined as to his health, character, and capacity for self-maintenance, and if he proves unsatisfactory, shipment could be refused to him.

The American consuls could assist in this work, and could give certificates, countersigned at the port of sailing, which would serve as passports, and be the only kind receivable, for admission into this country.

Another plan, which has no reference to quarantine regulations, is that free immigration be suspended for ten years, beginning with 1893, and that every immigrant arriving here after that date be admitted only on payment of \$100. If he return home within three years, the money is to be refunded. If he remain in the country three years, and can present satisfactory evidence that he is a law-abiding and self-supporting citizen, the money shall be repaid to him at the expiration of that period. This amounts to a tax on immigration, and while it would undoubtedly restrict it greatly, and would keep out a great deal of the poorest and least desirable of it, it would not keep out some of the most objectionable; for almost any criminal who really desired to get in could raise the necessary money, or his neighbors might raise it for him to be rid of him. The plan of examination at the ports of sailing, though obviously it would be more difficult

of execution, would act more efficaciously as a sifter, which is the most desirable form of restriction.

But that restriction of some kind is imperatively needed, all thoughtful persons admit. It may be many years before we shall have a repetition of the cholera visitation, but we are going to have with us every year, in steadily increasing volume, a great mass of ills in our body politic, introduced therein by the precipitation of a huge mass of foreign voters who know little about our institutions and care even less.

We have no doubt whatever that if these ideas could be carried into effect—that is, embodied into law—a vast improvement in our political condition would be the result; but the trouble is that the politicians, who are our masters in such things—save during the rare and fleeting moments in which the people become sufficiently indignant to assert their supremacy—would not willingly consent to the changes.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

Facts That Will Be Presented by Superintendent Porter.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, the superintendent of the census, Mr. Robert P. Porter, again urges that the census bureau be made a permanent bureau of the Government. He speaks of the complaints about the enumeration of population, which came principally from cities and States, that time has vindicated the accuracy of the Government work. The statistics of manufactures in Philadelphia have been retaken, with the result that the sum of the total value of the manufactured product is decreased by \$156,944,940. This large sum is due, the report states, to the dereliction of the Federal officers who undertook the work.

The total disbursements on account of the eleventh census from the commencement of operations up to and including June 30, 1892, amounted to \$8,203,693.32.

Some of the items that went to swell this total are as follows: Pay of enumerators, \$2,485,458; census proper, \$663,562; printing and stationery, \$631,686; farms, homes and mortgages inquiry, \$1,005,771; manufactures, \$6,48,379. In July, 1891, there were 2330 clerks on the rolls. In June last there were 1214.

Mr. Porter states that after making due allowance for the increase of population, of manufacture, of agriculture, of mining, the extension of our railroads, and after omitting from the calculation the cost of the investigation of individual indebtedness, the per capita cost of the eleventh census, when completed, will not greatly exceed the per capita cost of the tenth census.

He estimates that the sum of \$240,000 will be needed to continue the office from March 1 to June 30, 1893.

"The clerical force," he adds, "has now reached the maximum and a steady decline will take place from now until the work is completed. It is not likely that the number employed December 31, 1892, will exceed in all divisions 1000 persons." By the close of the present calendar year, Mr. Porter hopes to have the whole, or at least a good part of the manuscripts of all final reports, except four, in the hands of the public printer. There are thirteen volumes to be published, and of this number eight quarto volumes are in the hands of the printers.

Enterprising War Correspondent (Archibald Forbes, in the Christmas Century).

Sedan was marked by efforts of journalistic enterprise, crude, it is true, but indicative, at least, of energy. Again it was the New York "Tribune" which took "first spear," only, the wielder of the weapon was this time a Briton. Holt White, a man whose abilities should have given him a better fate than a premature death in an Austrian hospital, was with the Germans on the day so unfortunate for France. He stood by Sheridan when Napoleon's letter of surrender was handed by General Reille to old Wilhelm; the napkin that had constituted Reille's flag of truce was given him as a souvenir. And then with dauntless courage he walked right across the battle-field through the still glowing embers of the battle, reached the frontier, made for the nearest railway station, and got to Brussels early next morning. He could not telegraph from there. His own

story was that when he tendered his message, the people at the office refused to transmit it, scouting him as either a lunatic, or a "bear" bent on creating a panic on the stock-exchange, but I have heard that he had not the cash with him to pay for a long message. Anyhow, he came to London, getting there the day but one after the battle, in time for a short synopsis of his narrative to be printed in a late edition of the "Pall Mall Gazette." It appeared at length in next morning's " Tribune."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Monthly Statement Issued from the Treasury Department.

The monthly public debt statement, issued from the Treasury Department, shows a net decrease of \$397,452 in the debt during last month. There was a decrease of \$1,080,894 in the non-interest bearing debt, while on the other hand there was an increase of \$960 in the interest bearing debt, and the surplus, or net cash balance in the Treasury, was lowered \$682,482 during the month. The surplus to-day, including the \$100,000 gold, greenback reserve, aggregates \$130,328,918 against \$131,011,400 a month ago. The net available balances in the Treasury to-day, including \$11,250,000 deposited in national banks, amounted to \$16,035,117, or about \$4,000,000 less than on November 1, a month ago. Treasury gold assets to-day aggregate \$247,598,465, against which there are \$123,000,000 in gold certificates outstanding, leaving a gold balance of \$124,000,000, an increase of nearly \$500,000 during the month. The national debt to-day, less the cash balance in the Treasury, amounts to \$834,913,881, of which amount \$585,032,980 is interest bearing debt, made up of \$559,668,480 4 per cent and \$25,364,500 2 per cent bonds.

Government receipts last month, in round numbers, aggregated \$28,750,000 against \$27,000,000 in November, 1891, and in the five months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$162,640,969, or nearly \$15,000,000 more than during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand expenditures during the five months of the current fiscal year, up to December 1 were \$161,000,000, or about \$17,000,000 more than during the same months of the preceding year.

PROMINENT Alliance men, many of them old in the work, and some who for several years had lost interest in the cause, have written letters to the editor of THE ECONOMIST congratulating him upon the stand he took at Memphis, and asserting their intention of now going to work in earnest to push the Alliance to greater proportions than ever before. They all, with one accord, breath the same sentiment, which, in effect, is that Brother Macune's position is the only salvation for the order, and upon that all the old members and many new ones will again unite and push the work. Let the Alliance arm equip and prepare men for the fight, but let the political parties do the fighting. They say for Brother Macune to have allowed political schemers to dominate the order would have been treason. We sustain him and THE ECONOMIST.

Now is the time to push Alliance work. The excitement attending the recent election has died out, and all of the original members of the order should come together in this, the holiday season, and unite upon the principles in which they believe. Forgive and forget the differences of the past in regard to methods and details. Build up, revive and extend the Alliance as a non-partisan organization of farmers, working as a great educational force to fit and qualify its members to better discharge their political and social responsibilities. Lend a hand and support THE ECONOMIST in its great battle on this line.

In the suit of the Government against the Bell Telephone Company, the defendants have asked that the time allowed to them for the taking of testimony be extended until November 4, 1893. They began to put in their testimony on January 25, 1892. The object is to let the patent expire before the manipulated law can possibly affect the value of the stock. This is a time-worn trick. Justice should undo her bandages and proceed to sit down heavily upon the Bell Telephone Company.

IN SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA

A Country of Great Promise for the Homeless.

A Fine Climate—Early Springs and Long Summers—Plenty of Water with a Soil that is Dark, Rich, and Three to Five Feet Deep.

By Wm Coleman, McCook Neb., Box 15.

This county is in the southern tier seventy miles east of Colorado; and has 460,800 acres of fine laying-rich farm lands as I have ever seen. The lay of these lands is undulating or sloping. Thousands of acres slope just enough for good drainage. Nine-tenths are self-draining. At convenient distances canyons cut out into these slopes which leads the water to the streams. Some are quite deep with abrupt sides, which make good national wind-breaks for stock; and the bottom is covered with buffalos, or blue-stem grass, that is excellent feed. I have kept seventy-five head of cattle in the canyons through the winter, and did not feed two months the entire year.

soil.

The soil is a dark loam, three to five feet deep, and very rich. Its formation is peculiar. It absorbs moisture rapidly and retains it near the surface with wonderful tenacity, and crops keep green through a protracted dry spell. We have some very heavy rains, but by reason of the surface sloping, and perpendicular pores of the soil, I have never seen teams kept out of the fields to exceed a half day, even after the heaviest rains. By absorption and self-drainage the water disappears, and the surface soon dries, leaving little mud. For eleven years there has scarcely been a day but a good team could draw a ton ten or twelve miles to market. The sub-soil is porous and rich to a great depth. There are no bogs, ponds or sloughs; no gumbo, hard pan, red-roots, rocks, gravel, sand, or anything in the soil to hinder farming, and any common plow will scour. The soil rolls over so loose and mellow that it is a real pleasure to follow the plow. I farmed twenty-eight years in Iowa, and eleven here, and I find this soil the easiest worked and most productive I ever tilled.

CROPS.

The same kind of crops that are grown in Iowa are raised here. Sixty acres of corn can be grown here with the labor required to raise forty in Iowa. There are fields of corn here now of forty to sixty acres that have been cultivated but twice that will yield forty-five to fifty bushels per acre of shelled corn, and some well tilled, cultivated three times, will yield seventy. Thorough cultivation is what counts here. Fall wheat is yielding twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre; spring wheat fifteen to twenty-five; rye twenty-five to thirty-five; oats thirty to sixty; potatoes 100 to 300 bushels per acre. Vegetables of all kinds are raised, and are of the best quality. Take all kinds of crops for a period of ten years and I have raised equally as good crops here as I did in Iowa. Wet weather, frost and chintz bugs did my crops more harm there than drought and hot winds have here.

WATER.

In the valleys water is obtained at ten to thirty feet. On the divides, or high prairie, it is seventy-five to 200 feet to water, but it is easily brought up with wind-mills. It is clear and pure, almost as soft as rain water, and the best quality, and the supply inexhaustible. This country is watered by the Republican river, Beaver, Ash, Driftwood, Red Willow and Coon creeks. There is some timber on these streams. Wood can be had at \$1 per load, and posts at 6 cents apiece.

CLIMATE.

The air is pure, light and free from malaria. No asthma, ague unknown. Summers are long with cool nights. Spring opens early, and a large acreage of spring wheat is usually sown in February, and the ground in condition for corn planting by April 10. Frosts hold off late; the first this season was October 7. Winters are mild and short; the snow fall is light, seldom exceeding six inches deep, and usually the ground is bare and roads dry half the time in winter. Little feed is required for stock. For eleven years stock have not been

fed three months a year. For raising and feeding stock this is the stockman's home. This is no place for a lazy man, but intelligent industry and economy is sure of success. To those looking West for a home I want to say there is room here for 1000 industrious farmers. This country is still new and land is cheap. Some quarters, partly improved, five or six miles from a station, can be had for \$7 to \$10 per acre; \$500 to \$800 cash, balance time. One tract of 2500 acres of bottom land, with plenty of living water, only three miles from a small station, is now offered in a body at \$6.25 per acre cash. One fine grain and stock farm of 1080 acres, nine miles from McCook, all fenced, cross fenced, a good frame house of five rooms, other buildings, 150 acres in cultivation, 25 acres of timothy, 100 acres of timber, creek of living water. Price, \$12.50 per acre; half cash, balance time.

But these prices will not hold good as long as so many are coming and getting homes, and the chances to get a good home in such a fine country, at so low figures, will soon be a thing of the past. Many who are rearing in the East can own a home of their own here, with a soil of surpassing richness. You can get a home here now that will double in value, in two or three years. You can plant a grove and orchard which does well. After farming forty years, I am resting this year, but am kept busy most of the time in showing the country to home-seekers. I will show the country to anyone any day except Sunday, but will not, under any circumstances, show land to anyone on the Sabbath.

Letters of inquiry, inclosing stamp, answered.

They say an income tax is inquisitorial; that it is not right for the assessors to know how many bonds a man has got. But is it more inquisitorial than a tax on houses and lots? Is there any better reason why the assessor should insist on knowing how many houses you own than on how many bonds you own? No, the real objection to the income tax is that it puts a premium on perfidy; that the honest man would pay it; while the unscrupulous man would escape it altogether by swearing that he didn't have enough income to bring him within its provisions.

The above is clipped from an interview with a Democratic Congressman in a great daily. THE ECONOMIST can easily suggest a way to put "a premium" on unscrupulous men referred to. Send them to the penitentiary for perjury, if they be Vanderbilt or President-elect Cleveland. Spare no dishonest man, proven so.

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD is the big chief of the Berlin monetary conference. Other Semitic magnates are its presiding officers. The baron is doing the dictating. The European powers are standing round waiting orders. The United States is following suit. Summed up, his proposals are that America should continue her present purchases of silver, and the European powers should combine to buy an amount equal to \$25,000,000 yearly for five years at 86 cents an ounce. If silver should rise above that price the purchases are to be immediately suspended. The people would like to move to amend, to suspend the baron.

THOUGH Jones has been inaugurated governor of Alabama the trappings of office do not bring with them success from political perplexities. The Kolb men in the legislature have made up their minds to fight Jones to the end, and they are conducting the fight on the line of economy. This has proved attractive to many members who belong to the regularly organized Democracy. Indeed, the leader of the fight for economy is a regular. They hold the balance of power, and have put the governor squarely on the fight. He has reported as saying: "I will block the State government, shut up the schools and close the courts before I will consent to nullification and repudiation on the part of the legislature."

A SENATE committee has been sitting behind closed doors in executive session in New York for two weeks formulating a report on immigration. It is becoming noticeable that the recommendations of Commissioner Schulties, which brought upon his loyal head the wrath of the administration and steamship companies, are coming prominently to the fore. Right and reason will win. Mr. Schulties advised a tax of \$25 upon each would-be citizen landed in this country.

SENATOR COLOURTT, of Georgia, in an interview stands for repeal of the whole McKinley Bill.

THE DEFEAT OF MONOPOLY

The Famous Lake Front Case Decided.

One Thousand and Fifty Acres in Dispute—Valued at Many Millions—State of Illinois the Owner, Not the Railroad Company.

The United States Supreme Court has decided the famous lake front case. Justice Field rendered the opinion, which is very elaborate, and covers all the important points involved in the litigation.

The decision of the case has been awaited with great interest, and at one time it was said that it had been decided in the interest of the railroad.

It is decreed that the State of Illinois is the owner, in fee, of the submerged lands constituting the bed of Lake Michigan, the third section of the act of the State legislature of April 16, 1869, purported to grant to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and that the act of April 15, 1873, repealing the same is valid and effective in so far as those lands had not been acquired by wharves and structures completed by the railroad corporation before its passage.

The value of the property in litigation has been variously estimated at from \$6,000,000, the figures given in court by Counsel Jewett, of the Illinois Central, to \$70,000,000, the largest estimate. About 1050 acres were in dispute. Justices Brown and Gray joined Shiras in dissenting, and thus the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois won the case by the narrow majority of 4 to 3. The four justices in favor of the city were Justices Field, Harlan, Lamar and Brewer.

The effect of the decision is even more against the railroad company than was the decision of Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett in the circuit court, for it makes possible a loss by the company of some of the pier property it now occupies.

Mineral Output of the South.

The South does not as yet figure conspicuously, and its total mineral output is only forty odd millions, as follows:

State	Value of mineral products.
Alabama	\$ 9,623,329
Florida	2,785,728
Georgia	2,988,915
Kentucky	4,711,944
Louisiana	480,000
Mississippi	41,774
North Carolina	43,829
South Carolina	3,829
Tennessee	6,455,283
Texas	1,985,679
Virginia	6,623,070
West Virginia	6,

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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STYLING CHARACTER OF ADVERTISEMENT REQUIRED.

ADVERTISING OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY, 132 TIMES SQUARE.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the President of the Farmers' and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts. Following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national meeting in St. Louis:

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

Resolved, That we heartily approve of 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-

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

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
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N. R. P. A.

CRISP CUT.

The first move on the political chess board of the incoming administration has been made. It is an important opening, and has given rise to much speculation and uneasiness among Democrats.

The Reform Club, of New York, gave a banquet to President-elect Cleveland on the night of the 10th inst., a report of which is published in another column. The "Reform Club," of New York, is not a People's party organization. Its members do not belong to the Farmers Alliance. It has never been known to advocate more money or less taxes, and probably never will.

It would seem, from the published proceedings of the banquet, that its only claim to distinction is based upon the fact that it advocated the nomination of Grover Cleveland this year, but why it was ever named the "Reform Club" must be for all time to come one of the unexplained mysteries of the day, unless the name was applied in a Pickwickian sense.

The Democrats present and the Democrats absent at this important meeting of the club, given to Grover Cleveland, who is also one of its members, indicates that the anti-snappers propose to use the new President to the full extent of his ability to pay their political debts. It was essentially an anti-snapper meeting, and anti-Hill, anti-Croker, anti-Cockran, anti-Edward Murphy, Jr., anti-progressive Democracy, anti-conservatism; anti every Democrat that opposed Cleveland's nomination, and last, but not least, violently anti-Crisp. The dominating element of the meeting was the personal following of Mr. Cleveland and Henry George with his free trade and single tax.

The sentiments expressed by the speakers indicate what may be expected from the new President if he receives their counsels, which it is fair to presume he will, while he continues to train with them. Carl Schurz, the speaker of the evening, after Mr. Cleveland developed nothing in his remarks except a desire for revenge and retaliation upon the Democrats who had opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago, threw down the gauntlet for Democrats to commence a family quarrel for the spoils of office upon a basis that Mr. Cleveland should only reward his personal following. The opposition to Mr. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago came from two kinds of Democrats; one opposed him personally as entirely unfit and objectionable, the other had no objection to him personally, but thought it bad party policy.

After the nomination both these factions fell into line and worked for him as hard as though he had been their first choice. A fair conclusion that both are entitled to just as much recognition from the party as are those men who had no conscientious scruples to overcome in their work for the party, and to

hold otherwise is to prostitute the high prerogative of the chief executive of a great nation to a personal use. The next most honored speaker who immediately followed Mr. Schurz was R. Q. Mills. His speech was a resentment of the policy pursued by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, and was both untimely and out of place. It showed the littleness and spleen of the man. It was a fitting sequel to the manner in which he sulked like a spoiled child after his defeat for Speaker, and indicated that he had made Mr. Cleveland hear and acknowledge the sentiment expressed by him in Texas when he said it was the duty of the party to revenge his defeat. He is a testy, hot-headed, fractious, radical who has lost influence with the people, and Mr. Cleveland will have to "mash" two-thirds of the people in Mills' old district if he undertakes to pay all of Mr. Mills' political debts. After Mills came Congressman Tom Johnson, with his silly twaddle about free trade and single tax, a fitting finale for what had preceded.

The nation will wait with bated breath to see whether the coming President will repudiate these radical cranks in their effort to use him to pull their personal chestnuts from the fire or whether he will rise to the dignity of his position and serve his party and the nation faithfully. He cannot wipe out the stain of personal spleen and motive if he leaves the personal affront offered to Speaker Crisp go unrebuted. Mr. Crisp has been a true Democrat and a very able, fair, wise and just Speaker.

A CARD.

To my many friends who have flooded me with letters of congratulation and encouragement during the last two weeks.

Many of the letters require no special answer, and I take this method of acknowledging their receipt and saying that I highly appreciate every expression of confidence received, and assure the many kind friends who have written them that I shall always strive to be worthy their best opinions. Every man is liable to make mistakes, but the duty devolves upon every man to be honest, and in a God-fearing manner do and say what he believes to be right, and I shall, without fear or favor, do that.

I have now given up all official position in the Alliance, and will have, during the next year, nothing to draw me away from editorial work on THE ECONOMIST. I will, from now on, devote my entire time to that work, and shall not hesitate to cross swords with any who oppose the principles of the Farmers Alliance, and further, I propose to take up the finance question in detail, commencing at a b c, and show the incoming administration the responsibilities resting upon it. In doing this, I will commune with the many thousand readers of THE ECONOMIST every week. C. W. MACUNE.

A ROBABLY WILL DISBAND.

The committee of the whole in the Georgia legislature yesterday afternoon reported adversely on an appropriation of \$30,000 for the annual State encampment of the military. If the legislature adopts the report there will be no more encampments in the State, and it will probably result in disorganizing the State militia. Military men all over the State are indignant at the committee's report.—Star.

It is to be hoped that the legislatures of other States will see the wisdom of the Georgia legislature, should it adopt that committee's report, and put a stop to the silly practice of taxing the productive interest of the country to maintain a semblance of power to resort to barbaric methods of enforcing the laws.

There is no necessity whatever for a militia maintained at Government expense in this day and time. If liberty and justice no longer reside in this country, and the people are having their healthy, patriotic and love of country supplanted by fear of Governmental exactions and tyranny, then it is time to change the form of Government and build up a military force.

A NECESSARY CHANGE.

The agitation of the question of an extra session of Congress has brought forward the more important question of establishing a new and earlier date for the convening of Congress.

Could the framers of our Constitution have foreseen the great developments in the transition of news and travel, the incongruous provision of the Constitution that convenes Congress thirteen months after the election would have been otherwise. Two bills have been introduced in the present Congress by Springer, of Illinois, and Hooker, of Mississippi, providing that Congress shall assemble the first Monday after the fourth day of March, instead of the first Monday in December.

The bill has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it is to be hoped that the action thus taken in the matter will evolve some measure that will meet the necessities of the situation. The commendable feature of the bills above referred to, is that they relieve the President of the responsibility of calling an extra session, which the existing conditions seem to demand. The best that can be said of the measure is, that it is a partial solution of a question that will require an amendment to the Constitution to properly adjust the arrangement of the sessions of Congress, so that no dead Congress can make laws after a new Congress has been elected.

There are 356 members in the Fifty-third Congress; 214 of these are now serving out the unexpired term of the Fifty-second Congress. The 142 new members-elect, under the present arrangement, ordinarily would not assume their office until thirteen months after their election, but there is no doubt, if the question could be submitted to the will of the people, the 142 members-elect would be seated at once, and the gentlemen who are occupying their places, whose further services are rejected by the majority of their constituents, and who have no better reason for further retaining their offices than for the emoluments thereof, would give way to their successors promptly.

The same measure that changes the arrangement of the sessions of Congress will probably contain a clause providing for a presidential term of six years and no re-election.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

In his annual report, Mr. A. Taylor, United States Commissioner of Railways, recommends that the debts due the United States by the Central and Union Pacific railroads be extended for 100 years, with interest at 2 per cent.

The underlying facts are:

When these roads were first incorporated, a grant was given of the amount necessary for construction, the United States taking first lien upon the roads.

Subsequently, an amendment was passed (by what methods it is not necessary to state) making this lien second and a prior lien usurping it. Then came the formation of construction companies, which took stock without investing money, sold the first mortgage bonds, pocketed the profits and built the roads with Government credit and subsidies. Out of this shameless trafficking emanated the credit Mobilier scandal which ruined so many reputations and besmirched the character of prominent men even in the Cabinet circle.

Having thus engineered, through Congress and the stock markets, their vast scheme, the Goulds and Huntingtons began an appropriation of the incomes of their roads, which they applied to extending and building up the property, while upon various specious pleas they practically defied the laws passed to protect the Government's interest.

On December 31 last, there was due to the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the sum of \$55,500,458, and by the Central Pacific railroad the sum of \$65,089,112, an aggregate due from both of \$120,589,570.

And this amount is only a second lien, while the first lien, held largely by the Goulds and Huntingtons then amounted to \$63,615,000.

Having these prior liens, acquired without the expenditure of a dollar, these subsidy robbers demand the extension of their debt of over \$120,000,000, due the Government, for 100 years, under the threat that if the United States Government attempts to foreclose, the properties will be bought in for the benefit of the first mortgagees, and that the Government will lose all of its investment. Worse—they force a government commissioner to report favorably upon their proposal to extend for 100 years at 2 per cent (no doubt by contribution to his party's campaign fund), and armed with this precious document and backed by a conscienceless lobby, they knock upon the doors of the Fifty-third Congress and demand, in advance that it surrender to them, unconditionally, and consent to perpetuate and condone the steal which they have flourished upon.

It remains to be seen what action will be taken. It is altogether wrong to prejudge. By the light of its Congressional sanction, or repudiation of such monstrosities as this, the party in power must stand committed.

WANAMAKER'S REPORT.

It has been a common practice to disparage Postmaster-General Wanamaker. He has not, in spite of his vast executive and detail ability, won friends in the ranks of newspaperdom. Chief among his attackable points was the change of front, or rather abandonment of a cheap postal telegraph system after he had felt the heavy hand of Jay Gould and been squeezed by the "Little Wizard" commercially for several million dollars. No reasonable intelligent person doubts the feasibility of establishing Government telegraphic stations, and the ease and economy with which they could be conducted.

Wanamaker did not. It was his ambition to be the founder of the system. But no sooner had he advocated and recommended the plan, than the telegraph monopolist descended upon him in the stock markets, and came very close to accomplishing his financial bankruptcy. The plan was abandoned and the persecution ceased.

Outside of this, he has made a very able administration of his great office, and systemized many details of routine work, which lighten considerably the labor of the great army of employes handling the mails.

In a few terse business like sentiments his annual report sums up the growth and progress of the postal service during the past year.

He says \$5,000,000 was added to the gross revenue, the deficit reduced nearly a million; money order offices increased two-thirds, or from 16,700 to 16,689; eighty-two cities new offices established; 263 offices advanced to the presidential grade; 16,750,000 miles of additional service; 1590 new mail routes established, embracing 8500 miles of new service; ocean mail service extended; and pneumatic tube service introduced.

It appears that in the last four years 501 new mail routes have been established, traversing 29,690 miles; that the number of post offices has grown by over 8600, the number of money order offices 8200, and the number of free delivery offices has almost doubled.

"In my report of a year ago I said, and I have now to say, that 1 cent letter postage is a new possibility. One cent postage to every place in the world is what the nations are coming to. There are many who now insist that with the postal deficit removed we should immediately reduce letter postage. It must be borne in mind that the English penny stamp is no less than our 2 cent stamp, and that our letter stamp carries an ounce, while the English penny stamp carries but half an ounce. However, as a 2 cent stamp pays much

more than the cost of handling the letter mail, it is urged that the postage on this class of mail matter should be reduced. The present letter rate pays actually double the cost, and by this over pay serves as a protective rate to the department to cover the under pay from doing an express business for periodicals and books and carrying advertising sheets at 1 cent per pound that in point of fact are nothing more than business circulators that load the mail enormously. There is also to be mentioned the large amount of express business put upon the mails by the various departments of the Government."

He is much elated over a successful experiment of sorting city mail in the street cars. The idea is to establish a miniature mail service on the street car lines with clerks and sorting cases, just as on the postal cars which run on the great trunk lines. A car starting at the outskirts of the city would pick up mail in its route toward the central office, from the street letter boxes and from carriers who crossed the route from more distant streets, and the clerks would sort it up as fast as collected, ready for instant dispatch from the central office. Letters collected for local delivery would be ready for the carriers who might be starting from the office just as the car came in, while letters for dispatch beyond the city would be ready to go at once upon the trains without being sorted in the office. Hours might thus be saved in local delivery, and days in the forwarding to distant points.

Speaking still further of free deliver, Mr. Wanamaker says:

"The experiments have related to villages; but it has been a daily service, and it has cleared a profit. It is easy enough, therefore, to say that the free delivery can be extended further, and it ought to be done, whether it pays a profit to the department or not. I believe fully that great advantages could be made in the direction of country free delivery by an evolution of the star route service, and we would see free delivery to the persons living along the highways traversed by the star route contractors, with little, if any, increased cost to the department in a few years."

This shows the right spirit, but it does not go far enough. Why not spend "experimenting" in rural delivery of mail, the sums of money generally employed in such extreme cases as the one cited above? Is the farmer not entitled equally to the delivery of his mail at his doorstep with the merchant city man? Certainly so. To claim a right and prove it, is to soon realize it. Seeing, therefore, what agitation of free coinage of silver, an income tax, election of Senators and Presidents by direct vote of the people, has done towards making these issues popular with legislators, let the agriculturists continue to press home their claims for enlarged and improved postal facilities and before another campaign they will have both attention and endorsement.

A TRIBUTE TO DIAZ.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is among the great men of this century. While it is true that the sister republic is but one in name, let it be remembered that in semi-civilized countries strong governments or rulers are absolute necessities, and are but instruments in the economy of nature working out the history of ages. Diaz rules over a country where, out of a population of about 11,000,000, less than 20 per cent are of the white race, the rest being Indian, negro or a mixture of these in such infinite variety as to defy classification. He has evolved order from chaos, elevated the tone of the army, spanned space by the iron horse and telegraphic systems, opened public schools, broken up brigand bands, stopped revolution and raised the credit of his country far beyond the wildest dreams of his predecessors in office. Diaz is Mexico. Long live her present president.

THE patriotic gentlemen who represent their districts (their constituents without representation) in Congress at the rate of \$5000 a year for interpreting the Constitution, have resumed business at the old stand. The Constitution will be upheld and the people's measures withheld.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Please read the following in the Alliance and bring to the attention of the membership:

We have received remittances for subscription to THE ECONOMIST from the following parties who failed to give their postoffice address: O. B. Abbott, N. N. Hampton, George O. Beggs, J. S. Garfield, J. C. McGee.

The following have ordered literature and failed to give addresses: W. H. Stark, A. B. Washington.

F. M. Lauck, Waring postoffice, writes us for information, but gives no State. R. W. Bacon writes for information, but gives no postoffice or State.

J. C. Doolittle, Burton, writes for information, but gives no State.

Simon King, Jr., Litchfield, writes for information, but gives no State.

J. S. Roberts, of Shelbyville, writes a letter of inquiry, which can neither be answered nor investigated, because he fails to give his State. All our records are filed by States; so to make a start in hunting complainants we must know what State the enquirer lives in.

A. J. Keith, Secretary of Moore Hill Alliance, writes to us, but gives neither postoffice or State.

W. A. Daison writes on business, but gives no postoffice or State.

Somebody writes to have his paper changed from Meliss, Tex., to Roland, but forgot to give his name.

F. T. Tilley, secretary of an Alliance, wants THE ECONOMIST for the remainder of the year, but gives no post-office or State.

In May last we received a card from W. D. Marshall, who forgot to give his postoffice, asking us to change the paper of A. Osborn, from Bandon, Ore., to Dairylee. It was done, but now a postmaster's card from Dayville informs us that there is no such office in Oregon as Dairylee.

Wm. Campbell writes concerning a subscription sent in February, but as he gives neither postoffice or State, his inquiry cannot be answered.

Somebody at Avalon, Mo., who forgot to sign his name, sends the names of Tom Kountz, Riechart, Vernon county, and Wm. Bell, Bates county. We cannot send Mr. Bell's paper until we learn his postoffice.

The above remain from a large number of letters without postoffice addresses received by us and placed in the suspense box to await subsequent letters of inquiry.

THE LESSON OF HOMESTEAD.

It was fruitful of many. As a potent argument in the late campaign it carried the popular wave of indignation against a high protective tariff over the demoralized cohorts of Republican plutocracy, and buried the party originating and fostering the system beneath the ballots of an indignant country. It taught further, that mere trades-unions cannot stand against organized capital. In the practical surrender of the Amalgamated Association to the mill managers, after a bitter struggle, in which the sentiment of nine-tenths of the American born citizens of this Republic sided with the locked-out men, the point is plain that justice and poverty wage an unequal strife pitted against cohesive power and unlimited resources.

Treating as side issues the various deplorable incidents of this unfortunate controversy, any of which present strong features to be subjects for grave discussion, the third lesson appears.

Back of the discussion of low wages lies the self-evident fact that labor is over plentiful. The way, or one of the ways, to make labor less plentiful is pretty clearly demonstrated by the statement that 80 per cent of the Homestead employees are not Americans.

Foreign born, and imported for speculative purposes, they crowded out the native element, accepting lower remuneration and glaringly demonstrating the deplorable results of unrestricted immigration.

Homestead has become historical. It blazed the way to defeat of the protective barons, it illustrated to the over-confident and vapid youth of to-day the bitter fruits of serving a brutal autocracy for the poor privilege of

CONGRESS CONVENES AGAIN

A Profusion of Flowers and Little Business.

The President's Message Received But Members Desert Their Seats During the Reading—Kilgore's Point of Order Creates Laughter.

MONDAY.

Senate—Sharp upon the stroke of 12 Vice-President Morton brought the gavel down, barely missing a circular-shaped basket of roses that rested on his desk, and the Senate came to order. Captain Butler, in his prayer, referred feelingly to the President's recent afflictions.

There was a surprisingly large number of Senators present, seventy-one of the eighty-eight being ready for business.

The Republicans rallied one another in boyish fashion. Mr. Teller advanced to Mr. Sherman with his hand extended and seemed to be saying: "I told you it was only a question of time when your financial policy would drive Colorado out of the Republican column. She's gone, and you are to blame." Don Cameron and Mr. Wolcott sat on a sofa together and recalled the predictions they made immediately after the Minneapolis convention. Mr. Quay, as usual, was taciturn and absorbed in a newspaper.

Flowers appeared in abundance. On Mr. Sherman's motion a committee was appointed to join a like committee of the House to wait upon the President and his pleasure.

Mr. Sherman then proposed that adjournment be taken until to-morrow, saying that the Senate already knew, from the public prints, that the President would not be ready to send in his annual message until to-morrow. But Mr. Harris suggested a recess instead, so that the President might have the opportunity himself to advise Congress at that point, and a recess was taken.

House—The floor of the House when the second session of the Fifty-second Congress opened at noon looked like a gigantic flower bed intersected by little carpeted paths that started at the Speaker's desk and ran through the roses and pinks and chrysanthemums to the cloak-rooms in the rear. There were flowers for congratulation and flowers for condolence. There were roses and chrysanthemums for victory and bleeding hearts and rue and cypress for defeat.

When the hands on the big new clock in front of the press gallery pointed to 12, Speaker Clisby's gavel descended with a resounding thump, and the House came to order. Dr. Millburn, the blind chaplain, made a short prayer, in which he returned thanks that so many members had been permitted to resume their duties in safety and in health. It was noticeable that many of the members who have recently wrestled with the People's party in the South were particularly emphatic in chorusing the "amen."

Two hundred and twenty-four members responded to their names. A recess was taken for a half hour, during which members lounged about the floor and shook hands with each other. At 1:35 the committee appointed to wait upon the President returned, and Mr. Springer reported that the President would send a communication to the House to-morrow. Then Mr. English, of New Jersey, announced the death of the late Representative McDonald, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned until noon.

TUESDAY.

Senate—The reception of the message was by no means a tribute to the document. Secretary McCook read it leisurely and without manifest interest. The Democratic Senators, with here and there an exception, occupied themselves with letter-writing or reading newspapers. McPherson gave attention to the paragraphs relating to the finances, and some of the Southern men looked up when the force bill utterance was passed.

Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio), under instructions from the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the bill extending for three years from June 3, 1892, the provisions of the act to provide the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men in the volunteer forces.

Mr. Kilgore (Tex.) made a point of order against the bill, and quoted the rule, which provides that business unfinished at the end of one session shall be returned after the sixth day of the subsequent session of that Congress.

Mr. Outhwaite suggested that if there was any force in the point the House would not be able to transact any business until six days had elapsed.

The Western Senators, especially the younger men, like Wolcott, Dubois, Houghborough and Carey, looked thoughtful. They charge the Republican upset beyond the Missouri river to the joint account of the President and Secretary Noble, and they seemed to be thinking of the leadership that had landed them all in the ditch.

Comment on the message is guarded. Here and there a paragraph pleases some Republican Senator whose own labors have been in that particular line, but taking the whole document together not much is said about it. A particularly happy summing up was that it sounded like an application for a new trial, with a few chances of its being granted.

Upon the completion of the reading of the message both the House and Senate adjourned.

House—Deaf ear turned to the reading of the President's message. Few members remained to hear it read, and before the clerk had finished the galleries were almost deserted. A few Republican members settled down behind their desks to listen to the message, but before long one of them—an Ohio Representative—fell asleep. When the reading began big Tom Reed stood in one of the side aisles with a look of indifference on his broad face. The majority of the members gathered in groups back of the baize curtains and talked about the recent campaign.

The message consumed three hours and a half. It appears in full in this issue.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—A message was received from the President of the United States in response to a Senate resolution of April

11, 1892, as to the agreement of 1817 between the United States and Great Britain concerning naval forces on the great lakes, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Various executive communications, including the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, were presented and referred.

Numerous petitions from various States for and against the passage of the anti-option bill were presented and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 14, 1890, directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Vest, as to alleged partisan action by employees of the Census Bureau, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The resolution offered last session by Mr. Peffer, as to the effect of the interstate commerce law on railroad charges, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Vest for the appointment of a commission to confer with the proper authorities of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory with the view of making such agreements and arrangements with those tribes, as well as induce them to take homesteads in severalty and to sell the remainder of their lands to the United States, was taken up, and Mr. Vest proceeded to address the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

At 1:15 the Senate adjourned.

House—The House met at noon.

After the appropriate reference of a number of executive communications—most of them being engineer reports and findings of the court of claims—the committees were called for reports.

No reports were submitted.

In the consideration of the morning hour the unfinished business was the Senate bill (called up by the Committee on Public Lands) conveying to the State of Kansas a portion of the Fort Hayes military reservation as a site for the soldiers' home. The remainder of the reservation is opened to settlement under the homestead law.

The bill was amended so as to allow the fee to remain in the United States; but the House refused to order the previous question, and the bill was not passed.

The next bill called up was one by Mr. Herbert (Ala.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was a Senate bill terminating the reduction of the members of the engineer corps of the navy.

On the question of the passage of the bill, the vote stood: Yeas, 126; nays, 95.

Mr. Holman moved to reconsider, and Mr. Herbert moved to lay that motion on the table.

Pending which the consideration hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) called up a privileged bill, being Senate bill 1549, to provide for the printing and distribution of public documents. The object of the bill is to perfect a uniform law to govern public printing. It was agreed that the bill be read by sections and they should be considered as agreed to unless amendments were offered.

THURSDAY.

Senate—Little or nothing done. A communication from the Secretary of War was laid before the Senate, showing that a balance of \$3732 was still due to the State of Pennsylvania for moneys expended by the State for the use of the United States in 1864.

A few uninteresting communications and petitions were introduced and referred, and at 12:30, wearied of its own stupidity, the Senate went into executive session, after first agreeing to adjourn over till Monday.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

This measure has been postponed a week. Its advocates and opponents are gathering in force, and a warm struggle is predicted before a test vote is permitted.

House—The pending business was the motion made by Mr. Herbert (Ala.) to lay upon the table the motion made by Mr. Holman (Ind.) to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed the bill terminating the reduction of the engineer corps of the navy.

Mr. Herbert's motion was agreed to—yeas, 110; nays, 86. So the bill was passed.

Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio), under instructions from the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the bill extending for three years from June 3, 1892, the provisions of the act to provide the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men in the volunteer forces.

Mr. Kilgore (Tex.) made a point of order against the bill, and quoted the rule, which provides that business unfinished at the end of one session shall be returned after the sixth day of the subsequent session of that Congress.

Mr. Outhwaite suggested that if there was any force in the point the House would not be able to transact any business until six days had elapsed.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) remarked that the whole difficulty arose from the failure of this Congress to adopt the rules of the last Congress.

The Speaker sustained the point, and to the great amusement of the House it found itself without an occupation for awhile, but finally resumed consideration of the bill providing for public printing and binding and the distribution of documents.

FRIDAY.

Senate—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House—On the motion of Mr. McMullin (Tenn.) it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Catchings (Miss.) from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution amending the rules so as to provide that business coming over as unfinished from one session of Congress may be considered immediately at the meeting of a subsequent session of the same Congress. Adopted.

The call of committees for reports was unproductive.

A motion made by Mr. Hooker (Miss.) that the House proceed to the consideration of business on private calendar was defeated. Yeas, 53; nays, 141.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING BILL.

The consideration of the Senate bill (with House amendments) relative to public printing and binding was then resumed.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) withdrew his motion, which was pending, to recommit the bill and by unanimous consent the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading having been reconsidered, Mr.

Holman moved to strike out those clauses of the measure which relate to the office of superintendent of public documents.

The amendment was agreed to, after half an hour consumed in drumming up a quorum, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Andrew (Mass.) presented the petition of Rev. Philip Brooks, and others, asking for the repeal of the Geary Chinese act. Ordered printed.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE WORLD'S MILEAGE.

The following shows the mileage of the world by countries:

Germany.....	25,690
Austria-Hungary, including Bosnia.....	16,467
Great Britain and Ireland.....	19,933
France, including Finland.....	22,592
Russia, including Poland.....	8,117
Belgium.....	3,215
Netherlands.....	1,587
Switzerland.....	1,293
Spain.....	6,137
Portugal.....	5,222
Denmark.....	971
Iceland.....	4,915
Sweden.....	1,582
Koumania.....	372
Greece.....	449
Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, and Rumania.....	1,079
Malta, Jersey and Man.....	68
United States.....	13,322
British America (Canada).....	1,151
Newfoundland.....	559
Central America, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.....	534
Mexico.....	231
United States of Columbia.....	1,259
Cuba.....	474
Venezuela.....	77
Santo Domingo.....	11
Bolivia.....	579
Ecuador.....	15,837
British Guiana.....	22
Japan.....	924
China (proper).....	3,992
Africa.....	11,137

ANY member of the Farmers Alliance who does not hold the principles and demands of the order superior to his party fealty, is sadly in need of education along the line of common sense.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

A list of Alpine accidents for 1892 has been published. There were thirty-two fatalities in all, twenty having occurred in ascents without guides and six with guides. Twenty-six were tourists and six were guides. Ten were caused by attempts to gather edelweiss.

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LATE LEGISLATIVE NOTES

No Opposition to Speaker Crisp for Re-election.

An Interesting Incident in the House—How Tom Reed Became Bascistic To Do Away With the Electoral College.

THERE is some talk of transferring the Bureau of Pensions to the War Department, and a bill authorizing it has been introduced.

MCKINLEY will be nominated by the Republicans in Ohio, and a desperate effort made to re-elect him governor.

THE assistant doorkeeper of the Senate chamber, Captain Bassett, is a venerable, dignified old man, who was appointed a page sixty-one years ago by Daniel Webster.

THERE is something supremely funny in the Democratic and Republican Senators caucusing for the purpose of "watching each other" and appointing committees to do it.

THERE will be exactly 142 new faces in the next Congress. They will represent the men who did not run, who were beaten at the primaries, and who met defeat at the ballot-box.

IT is currently reported that Speaker Crisp will have no opposition for re-election. Congressman Sayers, of Texas, who led Mr. Mill's followers last session, has declared for Crisp as his own best successor.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT, in his annual report, recommends that assessment of Government employees be made a penal offense. He declares he sees no other way to mitigate the evil.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, of Illinois, announces his intention to push a bill doing away with the electoral college, convening the next Congress, January 1, making the President's term six years and rendering him ineligible for re-election. Good.

As foretold by THE ECONOMIST, the bill to repeal the Sherman act, which provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces each month and the entire stoppage of silver purchase has been introduced. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, is its author.

REPRESENTATIVE AMERMAN, of Pennsylvania, has nerve. He has a bill introduced providing for issue of \$75,000,000 bonds redeemable in coin at the option of the United States after ten years. It is to cover the deficiency.

"I SEE the President comes out strong for civil service reform," said a member to Mr. Reed when the reform paragraphs of the message were being read. "Did you ever know a dying man who didn't think heaven was a pretty good place?" was Reed's answer.

SENATORS PEPPER and Kyle are subjects of great interest nowadays to visitors at the Capitol. Upon their action hinges most possibly the reorganization of the future Senate, as developments appear to give Republicans the advantage in some of the hotly contested Western legislatures.

THE joint committee on immigration and naturalization have unanimously agreed upon a bill to suspend and prohibit immigration into the United States, except as to visitors and others coming for a temporary sojourn, for one year from March 3, 1893. Immigrants from countries of North and South America are excepted. It now goes to Congress for action.

REPRESENTATIVE HARTER, of Ohio, the Democrat who Senator Sherman congratulated upon his election, has presented a bill for the continuance of the national banking system, removal of the 1 per cent tax, and also 10 per cent on State banks. Doubtless the "greatest financier of the century" drew up the document.

"We have got to have the right kind of a tariff bill," says Governor Sayers, of Texas, "or I shan't answer for the continuance of Texas in the Democratic column. We had a whooping big majority down there, but we lost 85,000 People's party votes this year, and there are as many more just waiting to see what the Democrats are going to do."

Hundreds of voters told me during the campaign that they were willing to vote the Democratic ticket just once more for an experiment, but if the party showed the least inclination to take water on the tariff issue, this was the last time they would be caught. We can't stand any fooling with high protection notions, and I am going to tell Cleveland so when I see him."

A VISITOR to one of the departments in Washington, on coming out remarked: "Now, I understand the true significance of the motto that hangs above the door, 'Pull.' That's what's needed around here—a pull. Whenever I want anything I look about for a Senator or Representative, for alone, indeed, am I helpless."

CONGRESSMAN CARUTH, of Kentucky, is after the salaried pensioners as the following bill shows: "That no pensioner, now, or hereafter in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is, or shall be entitled to the full pay or salary which an able-bodied person, discharging like duties to the Government, is allowed by law."

ACCORDING to Delegate Caine, of Utah, the old division of Mormon and Gentile has been superseded in Utah by an alignment of the people as Republicans and Democrats on national principles. "Like all new converts," says Mr. Caine, "they have more enthusiasm and zeal to the square inch than you can find in any State. Indeed, the fight developed so much bitterness and dissension that entire communities were divided and we almost had to appeal to the people to desist. We have all the modern improvements," added Mr. Caine, laughing; "even to a registration list that is filled with the names of persons who are dead or gone away, but who are voted regularly at every election."

AN interesting incident occurred in the House during the debate over the printing bill. Mr. Stockdale (Miss.) offered an amendment increasing the number of Congressional Records allowed each member from twenty-two to twenty-four, but Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), chairman of the Printing Committee, remonstrated that this involved an additional expense of \$95,000.

"A very small sum," interposed Mr. Reed, in a half sarcastic way, "for the advantage of distributing more of our speeches."

"If all of the speeches," replied Mr. Richardson, "were as good as those of the gentleman from Maine the amount would not be misappropriated, but many do not attain that degree of excellence."

"There may be something in that," laughingly remarked Mr. Reed, as he sank back into his seat.

CONGRESSMAN BURROWS, of Michigan, (Rep.) touches up his lifelong opponents in the following complacent manner:

"As Mr. Harrison points out in his message, the Democrats must act at once. They have a duty to perform. They cannot delay it and retain any reputation for honesty. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; in that statement the President points out to the Democrats with the most withering irony the obligation before them—to get at it. They should be impatient. If the people are being robbed they cannot stand by for a moment; after they have the power in their hands, and see it done, if they do they will be accessory to the crime. If they revise the tariff on the lines indicated by their platform and their speakers we shall elect the next House by a large majority; if they do not they will confess to their fraud. We can afford to stand pat on the President's message and wait for their play."

"I do not think there will be any difficulty about the Democrats organizing the Senate. I hope not. We do not want a Republican Senate to stand between them and the responsibility they have taken upon themselves. Wherever there is doubt as to the election of a Senator and the Democrats have a fair show for success we should let them have it. If the Senate is Republican when the smoke has cleared away I hope that the good Lord will interpose in some way to take the majority from us."

When this old hat was new
The rail road was a stage;
And a four-mile team;
Made plenty of fun
For the widest kind of a race.

The regretful composer of the above lines is respectfully invited to ponder no longer upon the past, but note that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which since February has held the world's championship for fast time, made a new record on Friday last, when a mile was rolled off in thirty-seven seconds. This is the same corporation, which has, with astonishing celerity, formed a coal combine, and is robbing the people somewhat faster than they run trains.

THE TURKEY SHOOT.

George and Bill Spoil the Gobbler Pa Was Getting Fat.

deer editur pa sed to me, 1 nite last week gorgie, wen I was a young man we user have turki shutes, the young men dont enjoy themselves now like they did then?

i sed i didnt think so.
next da i tolle bil wat pa sed a bout turki shute, an bil sed.

say, gorgie, why cant we have a turki?

were kin we get a turki, i sed.

wy, yure pars, got sum, bil sed. we kin use 1 ov them, we wil show yure pa the boys is as fond ov fun now as ever.

ho, yes, i sed, cause that wil ples pa, an

so bil and me tkn pars turki wat he was latenin up an brote it down to the woods an tide it 2 a tree. bil had the 1st shot an rocked 1 leg off it. I had the next shot an hit it in the nek, then we kep shutin at it til it was af ol holes an we cum home, that nite pa sed to me, gorgie, were was u 2 da.

1 was havin a turki shute, i sed.

ho, sed pa, i am glad 2 hear that. it

shows they is a litel life left in the boy ov 2 da, like they was in the boy ov olden times.

yes, i sed, thay was lots ov life in the boys, but they ain none left in the turki.

pa laffed.

then he sed, were did u get the turki.

wy, i sed, it was the 1 wat u was fatenin

4 Christmas.

pa stopid laffin.

wy, he sed, u dont mane 2 say a tuk mi

turki an shot at it.

yes, i sed, bill and me wanted 2 show u thay was just as much life in us as thay was when a boy.

pa kinder laffed agane.

who killed the turki, he sed.

I gess killed it, i sed. i hit it in the neck, ha, sed pa, a chip of the ole blok. i al-

ways won ever turki i shot at.

—New York Mercury.

Ho, i sed, i hit it 4 or 5 times; well, sed pa, it spoils a turki 2 shute it so many times go and get it an let me at it.

we left it in the woods, i sed, because it was al shot a part, bil hit it a god manly times. we let the dog have it after. pa got orful mad. he sed he orter whip me i spolin the Christmas dinner we had been gettin redi 4 so long.

now, aint pa a mene man. 1st he sed he was glad we had a turki shute, an then he got mad cause we wos such god shutes an turki so many times.

its ever thus, its ever thus, and sometimes thuser.

gorgie.

—New York Mercury.

A Letter from Thackeray.

Dean Hole knew Thackeray well, and has kept a letter he received from the great novelist. It was in reply to a request made on behalf of a friend for his autograph, and in acknowledgment also of some game:

My DEAR HOLE—Did I ever write and comply with your desire to have a page of autograph? You're welcome to a quire. Tell your friend, the lady, I have no pleasure higher than in writing pretty poetry and striking of the type in compliment to a gentleman whom benevolence did induce to send me phantoms and partridges killed with shot or wire (but whatever the way of killing them I equally admire), and who of such kind practices, I trust, will never tire. May you bring your birds down every time you fire—this, my noble sportsman, is the fond desire of

W. M. THACKERAY,

Editor and Esquire.

—Twas No Ghost That Walked.

For some time a ghost was thought to disport itself in the graveyard at South Newburg, Me., where it appeared at night moving around the graves, bearing a phosphoric light. The other evening a party of seven men and women went out to investigate and found that the apparition that was frightening the people was the reflection of a light from a neighboring house, thrown back from a new and highly polished marble headstone.

—Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is the countenance of art.—Wordsworth.

Poetry is the offspring of rarest beauty, begotten by imagination upon thought, and clad by taste and fancy in habiliments of grace.—W. G. Stevens.

Poetry is the morning dreams of great minds.—Lamartine.

Virtue sinks deeper into the heart of man when it comes recommended by the powerful charms of poetry.—Viesseuse.

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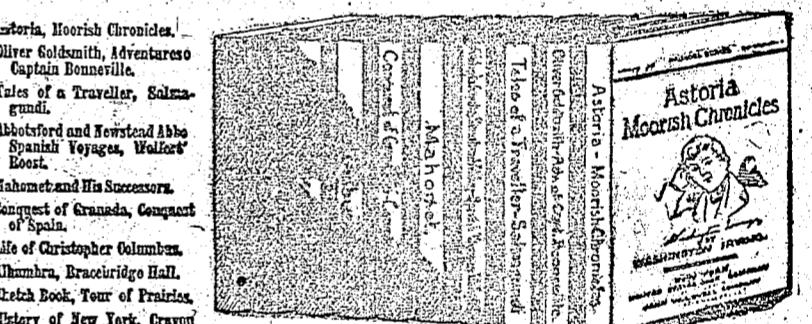


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TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., LL.D., President, N. W. University.
My first impression on the great merits of your Commentary have been confirmed upon further examination.

Rev. Edward A. Park, D.D., Andrew Theo., New York.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to English Bible readers as a sound, judicious, accurate, and comprehensive exposition of the Word of God.

THE CHAMPION HORSE THIEF.

A Man Who Has Been a Criminal for Many Years.

John Wolf, alias Henry Miller, alias Henry Brown, alias Charles Henry Prung, alias "General" Neff, certainly is a remarkable man—not because he has had a dozen or more names and about as many wives, but because he is seventy-two years old and has been a horse thief thirty odd years,



"GENERAL" NEFF.

as well as a soldier and ordinary business man. He is, or was a few days ago, in jail at Belleville, Ills., and his criminal career is apparently run, for his life is now pretty well known, and he is too old to take a fresh start.

His history begins in 1840, when he was a respectable citizen of St. Louis. He volunteered for the Mexican war, served with honor, located in New Orleans and "claims to have been worth \$90,000 when the civil war began. He lost it all, but escaped to St. Louis, and having learned tricky ways in evading the blockade found it impossible, so he says, to quit. In the last thirty years he has been in prison at least a dozen times and sentenced to long terms nearly as often, but has as often escaped, generally by feigning insanity and getting into the hospital. His capacity to change his appearance was wonderful, and on several occasions he was rearrested in the same city as before, and the officers failed to recognize him. He got the nickname of "general" because his most skillful "insanity dodge" was to act as if commanding an army in battle.

In 1852 large losses of cattle and horses in the vicinity of Carlyle, Ills., were traced to Neff, and he was captured, having in his possession when arrested thirty-two horses, one of them being worth \$1,200. Neff was sent to the penitentiary for seventeen years on this occasion. When he had been a year or two in the penitentiary he began to work the insane dodge again. This time he pretended to be silly and idiotic. The police system of the country was not so perfect then as now, when a criminal is as well known by his record in one city of the Union as another, and Neff's dodge again succeeded. He was sent to the insane wards and for a time made no attempt to escape. He finally was regarded by the attendants as only a harmless imbecile.

One day in 1857 he again disappeared, and shortly after horses began turning up missing in Neff's old haunts. The authorities realized that they had been duped, but although strenuous means were resorted to capture Neff he evaded arrest until March 10 last. On the night of March 20 last Police Officer Dennis McGuire, of the Second district police station, found a white man and a negro fighting on the corner of Trudeau and De Kalb streets and arrested them both. When taken to the station Captain Huebler recognized Neff, and he was sent back to Chester to finish his seventeen year sentence.

Five months ago he again escaped and was not captured until recently. Now he is in on his old sentence, his dodes are known in all the police and detective offices, and, as he sorrowfully says, his career is run. He expects to die in prison and is reconciled to it.

A Brave Young Barber.

Accounts of the frightful disaster at St. Servais state that hundreds of lives were saved by the action of a young Swiss named Denzier, who was employed as a barber in one of the hotels which were wrecked by the avalanche.

Denzier was at work when the first terrible cracking sounds gave warning of danger. The whole side of the mountain instantly gave way; the solid buildings swayed and crumbled beneath the feet like dust; the people, stunned with horror, rushed wildly here and there for escape, but death faced them on every side. Denzier alone was cool. He saw that there was a chance of safety on the other side of the torrent that swept down the mountain.

For a few brief minutes, the mass of rocks, trees and shattered dwellings which it carried down were blocked, gorged with a narrow space of water in the centre. Denzier, giving orders to the men, heaped up over this space boxes, trunks, furniture, doors dragged from the hotel, until a bridge was made across which he led the terrified mob of people to safety.

The coolness and authority with which this young peasant, in the face of an awful death, controlled the men and women who an hour before had regarded him as a servant was the most remarkable feature of the achievement. Not until the last human being was in safety did he cross himself.—Youth's Companion.

The Tragic Fate of Eloping Lovers.

"The most pathetic scene I ever witnessed," said Judge R. L. Cawthon, of Texas, "was a third of a century ago, but it is as plain to my eyes today as it was then. We had been bothered by horse thieves down on the frontier, and you know what that means in a wild country. A crowd of us started out after the scoundrels, and just before we reached the Rio Grande we saw the two horses off to the left who acted suspiciously. After them we went, and it was a pretty race for awhile till they disappeared behind a clump of trees. We had shot to stop them, and when we got in sight again we found that one horse had been shot and they had deserted him, while both were riding the other. They were evidently Mexicans—a man and a boy—and the man shod right, turning and firing at us, finally hitting our deputy sheriff. We gained on them rapidly, and presently a well directed fire sent them all in a heap."

"When we reached them the boy was kneeling in front of the dying Mexican, sobbing and moaning as if her heart would break, while her hair, which had fallen from her cap, fell below her waist. It was a case of elopement, and they had taken us for her father's servants, while we had been equally stupid and had taken them for horse thieves. When he began to gasp, she drew a little pearl-handled revolver, and before any one could think of stopping

her placed the muzzle under her ear and fell into his arms a corpse. No, we never heard who they were. We buried them and went after the horse thieves."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LIFE ON THE BORDER.

Colonel Pat Donan Recounts Some of His New Mexico Experiences.

About the time of the great Apache outbreak in 1881 I was mining and prospecting in New Mexico, and between fights with the Indians, occasional massacres of settlers' families, scouting and skirmishing, reports of rich strikes of gold and silver ore, horse and cattle stealing, gamblers and gambling hell affairs, cowboy and outlaw raids, and vendettas, and miscellaneous scrimmages and shooting scrapes in the plazas, on the ranches, in the camps, on the trails, at the mines and everywhere, we had decided lively times.

Those were the days when a row would take place at a poker table, pistols and knives would be drawn, and in five minutes two or three "stiffs" would be dragged into a back room or chucked behind the door; drinks would be ordered all round, and the game would go on as if nothing had happened. Those were the "good old times" when if a tenderfoot showed himself in the streets with a "stovepipe hat" it was instantly riddled with bullets from the revolvers of sportive marksmen, and if he objected to the amusement a ball or two below the hat ended his protests and furnished the material for another funeral of "a fellow with his boots on."

It was in those stirring times that a fearless cowboy one day bet his gun and spurs that he would jump his pony through the window of a railroad hotel dining room, clear the tables full of guests and go out of a window on the opposite side of the room; but he lost the bet, just as his horse was in midair over a table in the center of the room the landlord, with a double barreled gun, put fourteen buckshot through the dashing rider, and he fell dead on the table, while the broncho plunged through a window and escaped with an empty saddle. So bold and high handed did ruffianism and crime, ruffians and criminals become that wherever the better elements of population had sufficient strength such notions began to appear as this, which was published in the Las Vegas Daily Gazette of July 24, 1881:

"NOTICE!
To Thugs, Thieves, Cutthroats and Murderers. You are notified that your presence will not be tolerated in the vicinity of Las Vegas after 10 o'clock p.m. Wednesday, 27th inst. This notice is intended to include the kids and all other persons not engaged in earning a livelihood in a legitimate way. By order of the July 24, 1881.
COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

On the handbills, which were stuck up all over the town, the hand at the side of the notice was printed in blood red ink, and the whole thing was characteristic of the region and the time. The date of the proclamation was just ten days after the winding up of one of the wildest romances of crime in all the blood stained annals of our American border by the killing of "Billy the Kid." He had for years been the red handed terror of the southwest, the prince of frontier outlaws. His exploits were the theme of every tongue and pen in New Mexico.

Previous to this killing Axtell was removed from the governorship of the territory by President Hayes, and General Lew Wallace, since famous as the author of "The Fair God" and "Ben-Hur" was appointed to the place. Chisholm, the cattlemen, went up to Santa Fe, and by some means won the new governor over to the side of the Kid.

Governor Wallace issued a general proclamation of pardon and amnesty to all parties, "including army officers," who had been engaged in the Lincoln county outbreak, commanding them to lay down their arms and go home and keep the peace.

Shortly after this the widow of McSwain, one of the victims of the Lincoln county war, resolved to prosecute the slayers of her husband and destroyers of her home. She employed a lawyer named Chapman, of Las Vegas, who went down into Lincoln county and promptly began to stir up all the old strife, but was soon murdered by a man named Campbell and others of the opposite faction. When Governor Wallace heard of the death of Chapman he went down into Lincoln county, outlawed Turner and his party, and all other officers of the law who had been fighting Chisholm and McSwain and the Kid and his gang; had Turner and ten or twelve of his men put in irons, and had Colonel Dudley, a regular army officer, arrested and relieved of his command.

Twenty-one indictments were found against Turner for murder, arson and cattle stealing. He and his associates lay in irons forty days and nights, and were then brought before the court for trial, the Kid appearing as the principal witness against them. They were all acquitted, but Turner had been harassed from that day until I saw him for the last time some two years afterward.

Judge Leonard, a former Missourian, like Elkins and Catron, had been employed by Mrs. McSwain to prosecute the charges against Colonel Dudley of being accessory to the murder of her husband and the burning of her house.

Judge Leonard at the time was a resident of Las Vegas. He was accompanied to Fort Stanton by John McPherson, chief of police at Las Vegas, who had been warned by the thieves and thugs of that place to leave on pain of death. McPherson had been with Quantrell during the war, and was himself a desperado of no small renown. Returning to Las Vegas some time after this, the roughs kept their promise and killed him.

As he and Leonard were sitting in their room at Fort Stanton one night shortly after their arrival they heard a tapping on their window. Upon opening the heavy wooden shutter the Kid stepped into the room and announced that he had come to end the trial of Dudley by killing him right in the fort surrounded by his troops. With much difficulty Leonard and McPherson dissuaded him from his bloody purpose. He then noiselessly slipped out in the darkness, as he had come, mounted his horse and struck out for the staked plains, where he embarked in the business of cattle stealing at wholesale, making his headquarters at Fort Sumner.

Officer Garrett, who killed the Kid, having occasion, in reply to a question to allude to the exploit that made him famous, simply remarked, "He was taken the night of the 14th of this month." I asked him if the Kid had really killed as many men as the papers and popular rumor credited him with, some estimates running as high as forty. "No," he answered in his musical, feminine voice, "he only killed eleven that I know of around here." I thought that was nearly enough.

Some hitch having occurred in regard to the reward Garrett expected to get from the territory, the people in all the cities and towns went to work and raised a subscription for him. Las Vegas alone made up a purse of \$1,200 in gold for him, and I afterward understood he received a total of about \$7,500 for freely New Mexico

from the terror of the bloodiest young ruffian in all her gory annals—a boy of twenty-one years, so small and slender and delicate that, to the time of his death, many people believed him to be a girl.

P. DONAN.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I may turn,
I always find in the book of life
Some lesson I have to learn.
One done will not suffice,
Though doing is not in vain,
And a blessing falling me once or twice
May come if I try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet,
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.

Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be given
By storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us fit for heaven.

Ladies' Home Companion.

The Ravages of Cholera.

The discovery of a method that would protect an individual from cholera would be of great usefulness, for in India, the home of that disease, the average annual mortality therefrom in the cities is 3.32, and in the country 1.52 per 1,000 living. The army statistics show that 2.49 per cent of the European soldiers are admitted to the hospital for cholera, while only 0.65 per cent of the native soldiers are admitted for the disease, but the mortality—33.69 per cent for the former, 35.5 per cent for the latter—is almost equal. In the various epidemic manifestations of cholera in various parts of the world the mortality has often exceeded 50 per cent of those attacked.

In 1854 and 1855 cholera was epidemic in southern Europe, and in Spain in the latter year the official report states that there were almost 120,000 deaths. There were fifty-one persons affected in each thousand living, and the mortality was 36 per cent. These statistics stimulated investigators to attempt to solve the problem of affording immunity to cholera.—Dr. S. T. Armstrong in Popular Science Monthly.

How Russian Men Wear Their Coats.

When in Russia I remember well on one occasion an athletic young Saxon shrugging his shoulders and exclaiming as some figure went by muffed up in a great fur-coat, of which the collar turned up as high as the top of the head, without using the sleeves, but holding the garment on as one might a shawl or blanket, with the hands very firmly folded inside: "Look at that now! I think I could (pulling himself up and clinching his fist) blow over two or three of these fellows myself."

Incidentally it may be remarked that this way of wearing a greatcoat, even in summer, is almost universal—I. e., without using the sleeves—so much so that it is frequently worn in the army by all ranks in uniform, and there is a special word in the language which designates this peculiar way of wearing a coat. I tried to wear it once or twice, but it really is troublesome to keep on, and I am at a loss to understand how a custom neither convenient nor becoming can have become so general as to be distinctly national.—Cornhill Magazine.

A Text for a Sermon.

Some one tells a story of a good Presbyterian minister who was asked to preach a temperance sermon. "I presume," he said, "you mean both total abstinence and temperance?" "Yes, that is about it." "Well," he replied, "I will gladly preach such a sermon as soon as I find a text in the Bible which includes both total abstinence and temperance."

A few days afterward, on meeting the man who had spoken to him on the subject, he said, "Well, I have found that text." "Oh, I am so glad," was the reply;

"may I ask what is?" "Certainly," answered the clergyman, "it is this, 'Drink no longer water,' that is total abstinence, 'but use a little wine,' that is temperance."

THE funeral of the late Jay Gould is described by the New York World as being "peculiarly re-

pellant. It was private, and the men who gathered to look their last upon the prince of panics and financeering, were a thin-lipped, cruel-eyed, white-faced, band of money pirates. No tears were shed, and outside in the streets crowds joking and jeering, mocked the officers of the law, and bandied back and forth unseemly scoffings.

Are You Squirming?

And is it pain that causes you to squirm? Rheumatism will make any one wince. Counteract it, as you can readily do, at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which expels the rheumatic virus from the blood and promptly relieves the tortures that it produces. The evidence in behalf on this point is ample and conclusive, and embraces the deliberate affirmations of many medical practitioners. Like all standard preparations, the Bitters deserves a persistent trial, which if it receives, the happiest and most thorough results may be confidently anticipated. For malaria, kidney and liver complaints, neuralgia, nervousness, indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite, it is a world-famous remedy. Convalescence after debilitated ailments is much facilitated by it.

THE German Kaiser has been photographed 130 times since accession to the throne.

J. L. BULLOCK.

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High Arm.

Low Arm.

ABOUT THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Its Special Advantages to the United States.

A Magnificent Enterprise Providing the Government Owns and Controls It—Brief Statement of the New Orleans Convention.

A convention representing every State in the Union was held at the close of the month in New Orleans, in the interest and furtherance of the Nicaragua canal.

This convention is the sequel of a former similar gathering at St. Louis, held in June last, and which had its origin with the merchants of the Pacific. For nearly half a century the United States Government has been engaged in surveys of routes for a canal connecting the two oceans. Of the routes suggested and surveyed an invariable preference has been shown by the army engineers for the Nicaraguan route, of whose absolute feasibility no serious doubt has been at any time expressed. There seems to be no question now that ultimately the canal will be built and the discussions before the convention will simply resolve themselves into an attempted settlement of the questions as to who shall build the great ditch, and who shall control it once it has been constructed.

The entire length of the canal from ocean to ocean is precisely 169 miles, of which distance it is only necessary to excavate and construct 28 miles of canal. Lake Nicaragua fills a cavity in the midst of a broken chain of mountains, furnishes a safe harbor, sufficient in capacity for all the ships of the world, and inexhaustible in supplies of water for lockage. It is 110 miles long, 30 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of 250 feet.

The cost of the canal has been carefully estimated by the consulting engineer of the company and a board of consulting engineers has revised his computation. Including payment of all interests during the progress of the work it is calculated that \$100,000,000 will cover the entire cost of the project, and that a reasonable estimate of the time for the completion is five years.

The company has expended, up to date, about \$6,000,000, and the work done shows the sufficiency of the estimates for the harbor and the canal dredging and railroad work. It is held that the building of the canal will wonderfully develop the fruit industry of California, increase the price of timber in the Northwest, quicken the mining and fisheries industries, open a short route for Southern cotton to Japan, increase population, enable the United States to compete with Europe in the coal and other trade of South America, and that the tolls may be so moderated as to yield a handsome profit on the investment, and yet fall lightly on the shippers. At a rate of \$2 per ton, the same as charged by the Suez Canal, it is estimated that the annual income would be \$12,000,000, and that the cost of the maintenance would not exceed \$17 a year.

Very alluring, on paper, do these gilt-edged inducements appear. And without doubt they are not discreditable. The United States would be largely profited commercially by the canal and its quickening transportation facilities.

But danger lies in action of Congress. The men having these gigantic public enterprises on foot are mainly speculators upon the credit of the nation. They would repeat possibly the Pacific railroad steal of both principle and financial backing.

Let the people see to it that their representatives enact no Nicaragua canal act which they cannot fully indorse.

The United States should own the canal.

BEFORE CONGRESS.

Business on the Calendar Demanding Immediate Consideration.

The unfinished business of the Senate is the anti-option bill. Under the rules that will come up at 2 o'clock the first day and remain pending order at that hour every day until disposed of, unless displaced by a formal vote of the Senate on a motion to proceed to the consideration of something else.

There are three other special orders on the list for December, but the anti-options bill is not likely

to be disposed of without considerable further debate, each of these may lose its place.

For Tuesday, December 13, a bill referring the ancient McGarran claim to the court of private land claims which was vetoed by the President, is set down for action; also local matter affecting ante bellum pay of some Kentucky postmasters in which Mr. Carlisle takes Senatorial interest.

THE HOUSE CALENDAR.

The House calendar is very bulky. It makes, without index, eighty-two closely printed pages and embraces over 1200 bills. Most of them have been virtually consigned to the tomb of the caskets. There is a long list of private pension bills upon which the previous question had been ordered when the House adjourned. These may pass and go to the Senate, and there are some few Senate bills which will probably pass, but there is no great measure before the House among its unfinished business save the Stewart free coinage bill, and that will not be resurrected.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by State and Sub-Alliances Throughout the Country.

Caldwell County Union, Princeton, Ky., while in session adopted the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the monetary conference as a cowardly makeshift and a fraud with the intention to deceive the people; and that we condemn the Pinkerton's system of detectives and ask our representative to abolish it.

Resolved, That we recommend THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST as our national organ; also the Home Sentinel, published at Paducah, Ky., and Owensboro Messenger as worthy of our support, and that they subscribe for said papers.

J. H. McCONNELL, President.
W. L. BURKS, Secretary.

At a regular meeting of the Lapara (Tex.) Alliance, No. 3613, held November 5, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Master to take from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, R. W. Coleman, one of our most zealous workers to elevate the human race, and especially the laborers and wealth-producers of America; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will we feel that we have sustained a loss that is impossible for us to estimate; and in his death a vacancy has been created in the Alliance and in the reform ranks, and the hearts of every true Alliance member and reformer of this country; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the Lapara and Diner Alliances, of Live Oak county, Texas, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved and sorrowing friends of our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to Brother Coleman's family, and that a copy be furnished The Truth, Southern Mercury and THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

C. W. MAXWELL,
W. H. LEWIS,
G. W. TINDAL,
R. J. TURNER.

At a county meeting of the Farmer's and Laborer's Union, of Jefferson county, Tennessee, held at Kansas, November 12, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In all reforms of earth that history records, the few who tend the reforms have to suffer the scorn and contempt of the ignorant and uninformed like Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; and

Whereas, Martin Luther, John Wesley, and a host of others suffered the scorn and contempt of those who were willing to be led by the aristocratic powers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, like them, know no defeat; but with untiring energies and renewed zeal press our claims, for our cause is just, our principles are right founded upon justice and equity—and we will never relax our energies until we have fully secured equal rights to all; and special privileges to none. And whereas, reports have been circulated throughout the country that J. H. McDowell was guilty of conspiracy, with other parties, by selling out the party to which he belonged for the consideration of certain sums of money; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce all such charges as false, and exonerate him from any such reports.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body to carry out the principles of our order in the midst of any and all oppositions, and that each sub-union be requested to press forward the good work of education in agricultural and political economy, elevate falling humanity, relieve distress and press our demands for equal rights to all, and special privileges to none.

Resolved, That our sisters be earnestly requested to attend our meetings regularly, and that our brothers be requested to discuss the demands of our order, and make them familiar with both male and female members.

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to The Toiler, and NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

D. C. FIELDS, Secretary.

THE Panama scandal, which has caused the resignation of the accused ministry, may be repeated in this country in the Nicaragua Canal scheme. Little doubt of wholesale legislative corruption in the French cabinet remains. The company's president, de Lesseps, is mercifully acquitted, by press and public opinion, of complicity.

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted at Ocala and Reaffirmed at Indianapolis and Memphis.

12. We demand the abolition of national enthousiasm, and the advantages to be attained by the members of purchasing their goods direct at WHOLESALE PRICES, is growing into prominence throughout the entire country.

b. We demand that the Government shall establish subtreasuries in the several States which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed 1 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

c. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

d. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectively prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

e. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

f. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government, and held for actual settlers only.

g. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

a. That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

b. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

c. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the Government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

f. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender of all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or a better system; also by paying.

We demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Resolved, That we denounce all such charges as false, and exonerate him from any such reports.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body to carry out the principles of our order in the midst of any and all oppositions, and that each sub-union be requested to press forward the good work of education in agricultural and political economy, elevate falling humanity, relieve distress and press our demands for equal rights to all, and special privileges to none.

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Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to The Toiler, and NATIONAL ECONOMIST for publication.

D. C. FIELDS, Secretary.

THE Democrats figure on Senators from New Mexico and Arizona on very slim majorities. New Mexico has a total voting population of about 32,000, of which 17,200 are Democrats and 15,000 Republicans. Delegate Smith, who now represents Arizona in Congress, was elected by 6,137 votes, against 4,941 for his Republican opponent. This makes a total of about 11,000 votes for Arizona, of which the Democrats count on a majority of 1,100.

The Marked Success

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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 Pure Goods and Full Weight. In dealing with our House you BUY DIRECT AT WHOLESALE PRICES AND SAVE THE MIDDLEMAN'S EXORBITANT PROFITS.

We obtain Through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can BUY GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when under seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Sub-Alliance, 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 on any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

Wholesale Price List mailed Free. Write to our seal.

We are pleased to say that our business with the Alliance throughout the United States is steadily increasing. ALL WE DESIRE IS TO RECEIVE A TRIAL ORDER for Groceries from Alliances that have never purchased Groceries of our House, and we guarantee you will continue to favor us with your orders in the future, AFTER YOU COMPARE OUR WHOLESALE PRICES AND QUALITY OF GOODS WITH WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING AND USING. In purchasing of our House you are buying direct from AN EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE HOUSE. Our Business with the Farmer's Organizations the past year extended into Twenty-two States. If you have never received our Complete Price List write us and it will be mailed free upon request, and kindly ask you to compare our prices. Mention THE ECONOMIST.

ESTABLISHED, 1858.

JAMES L. NORRIS,

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1890 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$22,610,000,000, an increase of 237 per cent. The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons: In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,339,670; in 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,900,735,884; in 1880 the number of employees was 1,301,388; in 1890 the number of employees was 2,251,134; in 1880 the wages earned were \$901,935,778; in 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170,454; in 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,579,890; in 1890 the value of the product was \$4,800,286,837.

The Growth of the Country.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But after making full allowance for difference of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1,527,45,004; in the value of the product of \$2,024,236,166; in wages earned of \$677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of \$56,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$886 in 1880 to \$847 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, up to Oct. 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants, 708; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,446,050, and the number of additional employees to 37,295.

The *Textile World* for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills twenty-one have been built in the southern states.

The report of Mr. Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of Sept. 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture.

The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000, and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892, was 10,953,725 pounds.

Labor Commissioner Peck Quoted.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that state embraced within the special inquiry made by him and representing sixty-seven different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of \$3,315,180.05 in the value of the product, and of \$6,377,925.00 in the amount of wages paid.

The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that state paid \$129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against \$126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of \$3,335,935, and that there was an increase of \$9,932,494 in the amount of capital and of 7,464 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained.

For the same twelve months of 1891-2 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,788,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,608,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,080,610, an increase of \$128,283,004 over the previous fiscal year. The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,030,378,148, exceeding by \$145,707,338 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by \$203,875,080.

Wages.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subjected to the depreciation which follows overproduction.

But while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1,293,646,866 in 1890 to \$4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 220 percent.

If any are discontented with their state here, if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellowmen at Fall River.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for examining the Alaskan bound-

ary and the waters of Passamaquoddy bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and in the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border.

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland canal, which was presented to congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The secretary of the treasury, established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be friendly.

The contention has not been between the schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as I suppose— even in the opinion of their promoters—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

Tariff.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount not easily estimated of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result.

It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed.

If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill, and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been, in Europe as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year as good or better wages for the American workman as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice. A general process of wage reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension.

In consequence of the action of the French government in proclaiming a protectorate over certain tribal districts of the west coast of Africa, eastward of the San Pedro river, which has long been regarded as the southeastern boundary of Liberia, I have felt constrained to make protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States and toward which this country has for many years held the intimate relation of a friendly counselor.

It may be, indeed I believe it is possible, for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties if the payrolls are equalized, but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate.

The society of the unemployed now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

Our relations with Hawaii have been such as to attract an increased interest and must continue to do so. I deem it of great importance that the projected submarine cable, a survey for which has been made, should be promoted. Both for naval and commercial uses we should have quick communication with Honolulu.

We should before this have availed ourselves of the concession made many years ago to this government for a harbor and naval station at Pearl river. Many evidences of the friendliness of the Hawaiian government have been given in the past, and it is gratifying to believe that the advantage and necessity of a continuance of very close relations are appreciated.

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Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoaan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chile growing out of the Balimore affair have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded, under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Australia-Hungary.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 23rd of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Behring sea.

I recommend that power be given to the president by proclamation to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging, upon terms of mutual advantage, the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States, and a conference was held at Washington, with Mr. Blaine acting for this government and the British minister at this capital and three members of the Dominion cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain.

The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This administration, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question.

Canada.

The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan bound-

ary and the waters of Passamaquoddy bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and in the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border.

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pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the depositors or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

Money.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent call upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part.

The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, \$4,365,749 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor \$51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passing of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued \$16,733,500. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$1.02%, July 1, 1891, and the lowest, 83 cents, March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting, and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon the subject.

The report of the secretary of war brings again to the attention of congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgently presented. Our army is small, but its organization should be the more be put upon the most approved modern basis.

The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have heretofore required the maintenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The new posts should have the proper strategic relations to the only "frontiers" we now have, those of the seacoast and of our northern and part of our southern boundary.

I do not think that any question of advantage to localities or states should determine the location of the new posts. The reorganization and enlargement of the bureau of military information which the secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check.

Marine.

The report of the postmaster general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great business of that department.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly \$5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is \$84,341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year it is estimated will be reduced to \$1,552,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000 should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included.

Ever since our merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage money.

In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent. of our imports were brought in American vessels. These great foreign steamships maintained by our traffic are many of them under contract with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments.

Profiting by our commerce in peace, they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I have felt and have before expressed the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful.

A wholesome change of policy and one having in much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the postmaster general for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates \$954,123.83. As one of the results already reached, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards.

I earnestly urge a continuance of the policy inaugurated by this legislation, and that the appropriations required to meet the obligations of the government under the contracts may be made promptly, so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embarrassed. No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than that of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea.

If we could enter into conference with other competitors, and all would agree to withhold government aid, we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department.

During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract, and the work upon them is well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in commission.

Contracts have been let during this administration under the appropriations for the increase of the navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances, to the amount of \$35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work \$8,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or partiality.

The enthusiasm and interest of our naval officers both of the staff and line have been greatly kindled. They have responded magnificently to the confidence of congress and have demonstrated to the world an unexcelled capacity in construction, in

ordnance and in everything involved in the building, equipping and sailing of great warships.

At the beginning of Secretary Tracy's administration several difficult problems remained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found on any war vessels afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions; a torpedo has been adopted, and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully.

We were without armor piercing shells and without a shop instructed and equipped for the construction of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for guns of large caliber. A high explosive, capable of use in shells fired from service guns, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

Naval Militia.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

The recommendations of the secretary will, I do not doubt, receive the friendly consideration of congress, for he has enjoyed, as he has deserved, the confidence of all those interested in the development of our navy without any division upon partisan lines. I earnestly express the hope that a work which has made such noble progress may not now be staled.

This work appertains to the local authorities, and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employees against dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of breaking and coupling which are still in use upon freight trains I do so with the hope that this congress may take action upon the subject.

Elections.

The civil service commission ask for an increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given.

I extended the classified service March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers and matrons in the Indian service, and have had under consideration the subject of some further extensions, but have not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

I have in each of the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress.

I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a nonpartisan inquiry by means of a commission into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated, and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result.

The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has, in some important particulars, been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments.

Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government?

The Future.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime—that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded.

A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means.

The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this—that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decrease that new legislative policies may bring to us.

There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years.

We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Regression would be a crime.

He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry, that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of the

A NORSEMAN STORY.

THE VIKINGS OF OLD INTERRED THEIR DEAD IN SHIPS.

An Ancient Legend of the Fabled Pirates of the Northern Seas That Resembles in Many Respects the Greek Story of Invulnerable Achilles.

From the ancient Scandinavian literature we learn a great deal that is interesting about the customs and manner of living of the hardy Norsemen of old. There has been thus preserved a curious story relating to the origin of ship burial. Those bold vikings, being rather more at home on the water than on land, were commonly interred in mounds together with their vessels, the great seagoing boat sometimes serving as a kind of sarcophagus for containing many corpses.

The model of the viking ship now on exhibition in the National museum is a restored reproduction on a small scale of a big vessel that was found some years ago at Gokstad, in Norway. It was dug out of a mound, which had been known for centuries as the King's mound, because of a tradition to the effect that a royal personage had been interred there with all his treasures. It was in the expectation of securing the latter that the mound was first opened by robbers, who carried away a great deal that would have been of interest to science and the world.

The story I speak of refers to the age of fable, when the Scandinavian north was peopled by a race of gods, whose king was Odin. Odin and his wife, Freya, had two sons, Balder and Thor. Balder was beautiful and gentle and was beloved by the gods, who looked to him dreams for guidance. He had, however, one enemy, Loki, the evil god. One night Balder in a dream heard a voice telling him that his life was in danger, and in the morning he told his mother of it. Freya was greatly worried, and going to all things animal, mineral and vegetable she exacted of them an oath that they would not harm Balder.

While on her mission Freya came to one little plant, the mistletoe, which appeared to be incapable of working harm, and thus no oath was exacted of it. When Freya had finished her task she returned home and told Balder and his friends what she had done, and the gods in their plays often amused themselves by shooting arrows or throwing stones at his invulnerable body to see them swerve aside just before reaching him. Loki, however, being determined to do Balder harm, went to Freya disguised as an old woman, and learned from her the only thing that might be employed in injuring his enemy. Then hurrying away he found the little mistletoe, and carrying it into an arrow returned to the spot where the gods amused themselves shooting at Balder. Apart from the crowd stood Hoder, the blind, and approaching him Loki induced him to shoot the arrow at Balder, who fell shot through the heart.

Odin mourned three days, and then he ordered that Balder's body be carried to the seashore and be placed upon the ship Stringholmi, together with his armor, splendid clothes, and his horse, with all its trappings. The ship was launched, and fire from the friction of the rollers burned it, together with its contents, to ashes. And Odin ordered that all dead men should be burned upon their ships, together with all their property, the remains to be collected and covered with a mound of earth.

Of crematories of this kind the ship grave at Mokklebyt, Norway, affords an excellent illustration. The mound is located in a plain, in full view of the sea over which the buried ship used to bound. All around the mound is a ditch twelve feet wide and three feet deep, which, on the south and west, is traversed by a bridge-like dam. The interior of the mound presents two layers—one of bone splinters intermixed with soil and cinders, and the other consisting of cinders and burned remains. Over this a number of objects were strewn which showed that here a ship had been hauled ashore and gayly decorated with shields around its bulwarks and with arms and other articles of war piled up, serving thus as the funeral pyre of its commander.

The remains in this instance having been consumed they were collected in a flat bronze vessel, together with some personal property of the owner, consisting of two combs, checker men, dice and arrow heads. This receptacle holding the remains of the dead chief was placed in an excavation at the bottom of the mound. Above it a number of articles were piled. In an untanned goatskin were found the unburned remains of animal bones, possibly the portion assigned to the dead man from the funeral feast for his long journey to Walhalla. The bottom of the mound was covered with hundreds of nails, mountings, mast rings, anchors, shields and other things.

In another kind of Norse burial the body was placed in the ship without being burned, the entire vessel being covered with earth so as to form a large mound. The best known example of this style of interment is afforded by the buried ship at Gokstad. An excavation of this mound, conducted with great care by opening a passageway through the middle, rewarded the scientific explorers by revealing an entire ship eighty feet in length. In the middle of the ship was a large grave chamber of wood in the form of a span roof with gable, in which the remains of the dead were deposited. The spot for the mound was required to have a free view of the sea.

After digging away the soil from the place chosen, the ship was drawn thither by horses and lowered with its stem seaward into the excavation, being stoned on each side with struts. The sepulchral chamber was then built. When it was ready the corpse, arrayed in state attire and girt with arms, was drawn to the ground, introduced into the chamber through an opening temporarily left for that purpose and laid on a couch within. The opening was then permanently closed.

—George H. Boerner in Washington Star.

He is All Right.

Four years ago, so it is related, a man called out in the midst of a tumultuous election crowd in Chicago, "What's the matter with Robert Elsmere?" and the profound silence that ensued was broken only by the voice of a solitary seeker after information, who asked, "What was Mr. Elsmere running for?"—Boston Advertiser.

A Title Is an Important Matter.

The title of a book should never be chosen haphazard or without due regard to proportion. Its relation to the book should be so intimate that a change would be impossible.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Reason for It.

A horse gets up fore parts, first, because the strength for the second movement of rising is posterior to the horse, but anterior to the cow.—Savannah News.

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The Daughter of an Empress.

Froderick the Great and His Court.

Queen Hortense.

By JOHN RUSKIN.

Crown of Wild Olives.

By SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Monastery.

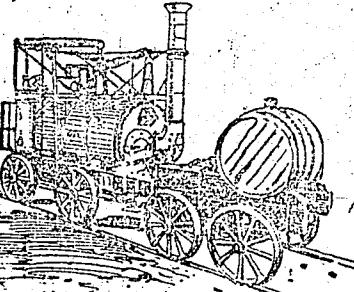
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS THAT ARE OF NOTE.

The Adults Will Be Interested in the Wylam Dilly Engine and Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the Youngsters Will Be Looked After by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Among the many curios to be exhibited at the Columbian exposition two will possess a peculiar and contrasted interest—the first locomotives used on English and American railways and the alleged Uncle Tom's cabin. It adds to the interest to learn that the "cabin," preserved with great care for so many years, now near the line of the Texas and Pacific railway, and that a part of the old McAlpin residence, the original described by Mrs. Stowe as the home of Legree, was torn away to make room for the track. The first locomotives and the old slave cabin are to be brought together at Chicago.

The station, engine house and engine built on the Leicester and Swanwirth railway in 1832 by Robert Stephenson are still in use, but the first engines, so far as can be proved, to be operated on the rails were the Trevethick, the Wylam Dilly and the Puffing Billy. The first is lost to his-

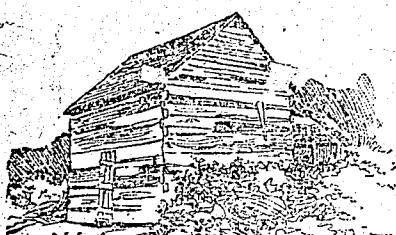


THE WYLAM DILLY ENGINE.

tory, although on Christmas eve, 1801, it drew a car with the first load of passengers ever moved by steam on a railway. Seeing that Mr. Trevethick, the engineer, had succeeded, Mr. Hedley, of the Wylam colliery, went to work to utilize and improve the model.

In 1831 he turned out the two locomotives, Puffing Billy, so called from the noise made by its two blast pipes, long since went the way of old iron, but the Wylam Dilly is so far preserved that it can be reproduced for Chicago. The first locomotive, in America, arrived in New York on the ship Columbia in January, 1839, direct from the works of Messrs. Stephenson. Not a trace of it can be found, and its history is unknown, but the bill of particulars for its construction remains in the possession of Mr. Clement S. Stratton, of Leicester, England.

This relates that the locomotive engine America was built by R. Stephenson & Co. for the Delaware and Hudson Canal company on order of Mr. Horatio Allen, and was thus constituted: Diameter of boiler, 4 feet 1 inch; length of boiler, 9 feet 6 inches; dimensions of fireplace, 4 by 3 feet; diameter of steam cylinder, 9 inches; length of stroke, 2 feet; size of chimney 1 foot 8 inches (2); size of hot water pump, 2 feet; wheels (wood), 4 feet; number of wheels, 4; angle of cylinder to the horizontal, 33 degrees; size of tubes, 1 foot 7 inches; number of fire tubes, 2. Tubes were straight.

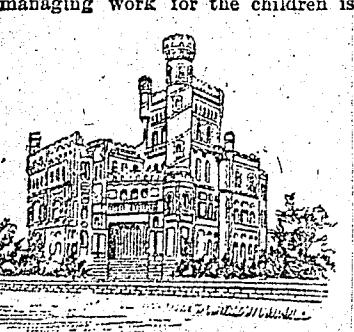


UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The history of Uncle Tom's cabin is unfortunately not so clear, but the "cabin" will be a curiosity in itself. Ever since the book was first read in that section the people about Natchez, La., on the Red river, have believed that Robert McAlpin was the original of Simon Legree. His house and plantation were the only ones on or near the Red river exactly fitting the description in the book, and he the only man in the state who "filled the bill." He was intemperate and merciless and died before the war, leaving a memory for brutality to his slaves that is even now mentioned with horror. On his place lived a faithful negro, sold from Kentucky, who suffered everything—but actual torture to death, and Mr. S. Chopin, the present wealthy owner of the estate, has preserved the cabin with great care in the confident belief that it would in time be an object of national curiosity.

It is described as 16 by 18 feet and nine logs high, built entirely of cypress and covered with rough sawed cypress boards. Every part of it is perfectly sound, and it has for twenty-five years been the special care of an old negro who lives near by, the cabin itself having remained vacant since the war. It is to be presumed that Mrs. Stowe used the novelist's privilege of combining the experience of several negroes in one, but simply as a relic of the old slave times the cabin will possess great interest.

The little folks are also to be entertained at Chicago and in a style that will interest every one. The Children's building, with its attached model nursery, or creche, and garden roof, will be a delightful place, and the so-called Potter Palmer palace, where the managing work for the children is



MRS. PALMER'S PALATIAL HOME.

done, will be of scarcely less interest. This mansion is to be the social center, so to speak, of the women workers, and the aristocratic entertainments in connection with the fair will be held there. It is built of graystone in the style of a medieval castle, contains sixty-five sleeping rooms and a splendid array of halls and parlors, stands on the lake front just south of Lincoln park and was built at a cost of \$750,000.

Gets a Good Income.

There is one form of inheritance that few people enjoy, and that is the fruits of one's father's books. One lucky man is Dumas, who gets about \$10,000 a year from his great father's novels.

OFFICIAL REPORTING IN FRANCE.

How the Speeches in the Chamber of Deputies Are Recorded.

Fifty-one candidates assembled a few days ago at the Palais-Bourbon to compete for one of the vacant posts in the stenographic corps of the chamber. Their examination furnishes the occasion to say a word upon the ingenious service which permits everybody to assist at the legislative debates while seated at home in his armchair.

The first serious application of stenography for the reproduction of parliamentary debates dates back as far as 1830. One of the few surviving reporters of this time is M. Lagache, who was for nearly fifty years attached to the official services. His compatriots of the Oise sent him to the senate in 1879. His colleague was M. Floncon, minister of commerce in 1848.

A broad a considerable number of celebrities began life in this modest profession. In England we find Charles Dickens, Lord Campbell and John Payne Collier.

The verbatim report published by The Officiel is the result of a division of work carried to its extreme limits, not on account of the fatigue which it occasions, but on account of the necessity to give the speeches to the printers about as soon as they are pronounced. Twelve stenographers succeed each other every two minutes at the foot of the tribune. The editing in clear style of each one of these "takes" requires from eight to ten times as much time as the "take" itself. When it is terminated the stenographer returns to the desk to "take" for two more minutes, and so on to the end of the session, which is completely written out about twenty minutes after the adjournment.

Another stenographer called the "reviser" takes check notes for a quarter of an hour, in order to have a clear understanding of the discussion, so that he can dovetail the takes of his colleagues and fill in the gaps.

In addition to the embarrassment of the man who, after having assisted at the discussion, for example, of an interpolation upon the Dahomey question, returns after twenty minutes to hear a discussion on something else, there is the difficulty and often the impossibility of following some orators. M. Derotredie, for instance, is "untakable" for most stenographers on account of the irregularity and the rapidity of his utterance, which attains the maximum of human force, 240 words a minute, while the average rate of speed is 180 words, and represents seventeen or eighteen lines of The Officiel. M. Clemenceau is also very difficult, while M. de Freycinet and M. Rovier spare the reporters by their uniformity.

The reviser is also charged with the correction of the proofs, and his work is sometimes prolonged until 4 o'clock in the morning, owing to the alterations in manuscript of the speakers, who often go beyond the delay of midnight allowed them by the rule. It is, however, his duty to suppress all abusive corrections or alterations, and to give the matter its final revision.

The recruiting of the stenographers is extremely difficult. The competent men are so rare that the chamber has been obliged to extend the age for admission to the competitive examinations to forty-five years. The salary varies from 4,000 to 8,000 francs. The work is very arduous. It requires a tension of the mind which it is difficult to form an idea of, and during the last few years there occurred in the staff of the chamber four cases of mental failure and two cases of blindness. It is hardly necessary to add that a considerable number of these valuable functionaries must pay their tribute to the writers' cramp.—Paris Figaro.

HE PULLED THROUGH.

A Democratic and Populist Candidate Won in Michigan.

In a total vote of over 400,000 Adolphus A. Ellis, candidate for attorney general on the Democratic and Populist ticket in Michigan, was elected by a plurality of less than 1,600, and was the only candidate on either than the Republican ticket who pulled through in that state. Mr. Ellis is one of ten children, was born in Eaton county, Mich., about forty years ago, was brought up on a farm, and after the war, in which he tried to serve, was rejected on account of his youth, went to Iowa to be foreman on a large wheat farm.

He returned to Michigan a year later, worked his way through college, studied law and settled down in Ionia to practice. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ionia county in 1884, and was re-elected two years later. In 1888 he was nominated for attorney general on the combined Democratic and Greenback ticket and was defeated. He was elected two years ago, and this year received the nomination of both Democrats and Populists, and was the only candidate on the opposition ticket to withstand the Republican forces.

Strange, but Possibly True.

True this is a year of record breakers. A Michigan boy has written 200 words a minute on a typewriter.

Decr are reported to be so plentiful in a Michigan town that they have to be stored out of the turnip fields.

During the Norman period in England ladies' sleeves were worn long enough to reach the ground.

The largest catfish ever caught in the Mississippi river was landed near Carondelet, Mo. It weighed 700 pounds.

A resident of Albany, Ga., claims to have seen the other day a flock of sixteen wild turkeys in an intoxicated condition.

A Kansas City firming implement house intends sending out a young woman as a drummer next year.

Spent Little for Clothes.

Jonesboro, Ga., has a resident who, it is reported, has only spent eight dollars in the past six years for clothes. He is said to be worth over \$10,000.

The World's Tallest Tree.

At Dudenong, Australia, there is a blue gum tree which has an estimated height of 250 feet. It is believed to be the tallest tree in the world.

Result of Gun Tests.

Testing the big Krupp guns is said to be responsible for the cracking of every brick and stone house in Essen, the seat of the great armory.

Ago and Youth.

The youngest member of the British house of commons is twenty-two years of age. Its oldest is on the shady side of ninety.

BABY RUTH'S DOLL.

Such is the way of the world, and such are the mutations of American politics, already bearing a great deal about the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. One instance is worthy of being celebrated, as it was quite out of the common and in aid of a deserving charity. This was the doll sale—doll fair and child's festival in general recently held in THE DOLL.



ONE KIND OF SAVING.

A thrifty woman had joined one of those co-operative saving societies whose earthly function is to protect its patrons against extortionate prices by securing, to them a reduction of 10 per cent, at the stores belonging to the combination. She was enthusiastic over the opportunities for economy the scheme presented, but her husband was rather disposed to be skeptical on the subject.

At the close of the first week she had a talk with him.

"You don't believe in the society?" she said tentatively.

"Not altogether," he confessed.

"Well, whether you do or not, I've saved \$10 this week; over \$1.50 a day for six days."

"How?" he inquired.

"By using my tickets of course. I bought \$100 worth of things and only paid \$90 for them."

"Ah," he said, beginning to figure.

"Yes, I did, and next week I'll save \$25, or over \$4 a day," and she was more enthusiastic than ever.

"No you won't, my dear," he said emphatically. "You are altogether too economical. This business of spending \$225 to save \$25 won't work. You throw that ticket in the fire and begin to retrench and reform in some other direction, please," and she began to cry.—Detroit Free Press.

WILL MEET HIM LATER ON.

A 6-foot spectator, with a muscular arm and a hand like a smoked ham, rushed in between the two young men who were pommeling, scratching and gouging each other, and separated them.

"If you don't stop this," he said, holding them at arm's length and shaking them till their teeth rattled, "I'll bump you together and break every bone in your worthless bodies! Now go!"

"That's all right," said the youth with the bruised eye and disfigured nose, picking up his hat and shaking his fist unmercifully at the other young man. "I'll meet him in a football game some day where we can fight this out without interference!"—Chicago Tribune.

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Gardners,	Miners,	Dreammakers,	Varnishers,
Florists,	Opticians,	Cooks,	Gas Burners,
Flame-keepers,	Opticians,	Entomizers,	Glove Cleaners,
Book-sellers,	Opticians,	Brewers,	Gummi,
Merchants,	Opticians,	Carpenters,	Huskings,
Druggists,	Opticians,	Carvers,	Lithographical
Photographers,	Opticians,	Dairymen,	Milliners,
Architects,	Opticians,	Dairymen,	Dentists,
Artists,	Opticians,	Glaucous,	Plasterers,
Confettomers,	Opticians,	Hospital,	Watchmakers,
Engineers,	Opticians,	Hotel Keepers,	Doctors,
Flour Dealers,	Opticians,	Iron Workers,	Coopers,
Printers,	Opticians,	Authors,	Coopers,
Class Workers,	Opticians,	Nurses,	Taxidermists,
		Perfumers,	Machineists,
			Ariarians,
			Paper Hangers.

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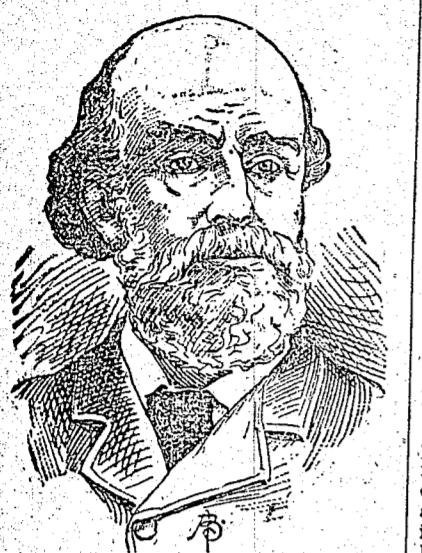
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HAD A LIVELY CAREER.

Some Incidents in the Life of an Old Pioneer.

Mr. Josiah G. Fuller, original abolitionist, early agitator in Missouri, Kansas and elsewhere, soldier and preacher and now a resident of Medford, Mass., has grown old and is free from worldly cares, and there are loves to talk. And his talk is full of interest, for he was an early associate of John Brown, a pioneer abolitionist in Missouri and a prisoner of the border ruffians in Kansas. His first rough experience is thus detailed by himself.

"It was in December, 1850, that I reached St. Louis, and I remained in the state five years teaching and preaching. My home was at Wild Horse Creek, and I had a



cense to preach from the Cumberland presbytery. I traveled horseback about 200 miles a month. I followed this until 1851, when I thought I would quit, as my income was very small. I had become well known in the country as a preaching abolitionist, and consequently hated by most of the people.

"I determined to return to Oberlin, and while on my way to St. Louis was intercepted on the road by five men whom I knew, and who threatened my life. I tried hard to have them let me go, but they said I was a bad abolitionist and ought to be killed. They gave this up, however, but blacked my face and hands, and when a crowd had got together they went through the farce of selling me for a slave. Of course there was much fun at my expense. This over, I was told to mount my pony and cross the river, and I never saw them again. They would skin me. I thanked them for my life, but added that some time they would be ashamed of what they had done, and concluded with the remark, 'I'll be back some time.'

Mr. Fuller was an enthusiast, as all the pioneer abolitionists were, and a very impracticable one too. In truth he had a little practical sense as Wendell Phillips' or any other man. His next experience was on the border, where he knew Quantrall, as he claims, and many others since notorious. He located at Lawrence, Kan., fought on the free state side, and was captured, taken to Leavenworth, and in due time taken out by a mob to be hanged. The mob had him strung up when the jailer came in to rescue him. Nevertheless he was very near death when released, of which he says:

"The jailer was horror stricken to think that a prisoner in his custody had been fully dealt with, and he made vigorous efforts to bring me to life. He administered some stout kicks, which had the desired effect. I was terribly sore from the wrench on my neck, the fall and the kicking. I was given some whisky, but it about strangled me. A bandage soaked in the vile stuff was put around my neck and proved a good remedy. When I was out of danger the jailer said it was good enough for me on general principles."

At length he was brought before Judge LeCompton and secured his release. By floating down the river at night and "sneaking" his way he got to Lawrence again and took part in the closing fights, including the much exploited battle at Hickory point. He disapproved of Ossawatomie John Brown's methods and remained a peaceable citizen till the civil war began, when he joined the First Kansas Independent battery and did service in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

It was his fortune while in the former state to be encamped near the spot where he had been blacked, and offered for sale as a slave, and on the plantation of one of the men who did it—Mr. Boxby.

"Boxby was there, and but a few words sufficed to let him know who I was."

The battery men freed his slaves, and many of them left the plantation, but not until they had selected the best of the wardrobe and all the supplies they needed, the property of Boxby.

When our foraging party had got together all the food we could carry, I said to Boxby, "You will remember when I was here ten years ago I said I would return some day, and I have fulfilled that prophecy."

An Englishman Aboard.

A good story on the imperturbability of the average Englishman was given over one of the tables in the St. James hotel cafe the other evening. The Englishman in question had been asked aboard a yacht at New Rochelle last summer. It was a small boat, with a low deck, only a foot or two above the water, and with a low rail as well. When he came aboard his host took him off to be introduced to the ladies on board. The Briton put on his best society manner, made a profound bow with all the dignity and grace of a German dancing master, and then stepped back, still bowing, to make it more impressive. His deliberation and backing were carried a little too far, and he backed overboard. He went splash into the water, coat tails first. As he went he grabbed at the small flag halyards; of course they broke. As he could not swim a stroke his host lost no time in reaching over and pulling him up by the hair.

As the Briton scrambled on deck, soaked to the skin and dripping like an April sky, he looked at the bits of broken twine still in his hand and said, in a rather condescending and critical tone:

"I say, old chap, what awfully rotten rigging you have in this country. Why don't you get the real hemp, now?"

Then it occurred to him that he was wet, and so he accepted the offer of dry flannels in the cabin below. Presently he came up with a pair of white flannel trousers on, so much too small that they fitted him like tights and his legs looked like sausages. It was a positively unique spectacle.

On being remonstrated with he went below and put on a loose pair of brand new trousers. They were his host's best pair. The Briton made himself perfectly at home in them. He sat down on the dirtiest parts of the boat and leaned against tarry things until the trousers were past redemption.

That was his first and last invitation to that yacht.—New York Herald.

A SPLENDID SWIMMER.

Captain Blondell's Exploits as a Life Saver.

Captain L. D. Blondell, the swimmer and life saver, is now giving lessons in his art in St. Louis, and modestly claims to be, since the death of Captain Matthew Webb, the greatest swimmer in the world. He is an artist in that line, too, and an enthusiast, and claims that it is all men's duty to learn to swim, especially soldiers, sailors, boatmen and travelers.

"Why," he says, "do you know that 40 percent. of the men in the United States navy do not know enough about the art to save themselves from drowning if they should fall overboard in harbor? I have never seen any statistics on that subject, but I believe my statement to be true, for when I lived at Norfolk years ago I used frequently to go to the navy yard over at Portsmouth, and being interested in the subject I made it a point to ask every one of the sailors I could get into conversation with if he knew how to swim. I got nearly as many negative answers as affirmative. Even many of the men in the life saving service cannot swim a stroke. They would drown if they should fall out of a boat. I say nothing against them. They are sturdy, fine physical men as a rule, and they go through more hardships for fifteen dollars a month than any men in any other branch of the federal service."

He is a great admirer of Captain Webb and thinks that gentleman's venture at Niagara was legitimate and praiseworthy. The captain's great feats in swimming to Point Breeze from the middle of Chesapeake bay he regards as a lesson of immense value to Americans. Captain Blondell, by the way, is a native of Baltimore and acquired his early skill by swimming in the Chesapeake. He was captain of the life saving guard at Point Breeze and

remains of the millions that once swarmed over the plains.

Forty years ago, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it would have been as easy to number the leaves of the forest as to calculate the strength of the vast hosts which swarmed all over the western plains and hills from the Mississippi to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf. Of all the quadrupeds which ever inhabited the earth, naturalists tell us, no one species ever marshaled such innumerable armies as did the American bison. As late as 1871 it is estimated that there were in the great southern herd, which covered the great south, 20 million of the animals.

The report of the Smithsonian institution gives these figures for the hunting for the three following years:

In 1872 white hunters killed 1,491,489 buffaloes and utilized the hides of 497,163. In 1873 the number slaughtered was 1,508,658, and the number used was 754,329. In 1874 only 158,583 were killed and 120,867 were used. Of the gigantic army of 3,157,730 butchered by white men during these three years over half were left lying untouched where they fell.

Today even the bones which whitened the plains for miles have disappeared, and there is not known to survive a single specimen in a wild state.

In 1857 there was a herd of 200 under government protection at Yellowstone park. There may be a few there now, but none has been seen for a year or more, and they are supposed to have been killed off.

"How do you avoid being dragged under by drowning people?"

"Keep off until you see how they are going to act. If they lose their heads and try to grab you, let them get their fill of water and pull them out after they are helpless. Otherwise they will drown you as well as themselves. When you have them, don't try to hold them up out of the water. That is too hard and tiring. Get the drowning man on his back, put your hand under his head and swim with the other, going ahead of him. Then if he tries to grab let go, and you are out of his reach."

"What is the best way to swim?"

"On the right side, with the heart near the surface. Swim low in the water, because the more you protrude the greater the weight you have to carry. While on the side you cut the water more easily than going breast on, and you are in an easy breathing position. Swimming breast on the head is thrown back in an unnatural, tiresome position, straining the leaders of the neck and making breathing difficult. On the side the stroke is hand over-hand, one arm never appearing above the surface."

Possibly a Double Suicide.

On a recent Tuesday morning Joseph Hounder, prosperous farmer at St. Henry, Minn., died suddenly, supposedly of heart disease. Wednesday his sister-in-law, Miss Bear, aged twenty-six, died in the same manner. A letter written by the woman was found Thursday, in which she gave directions that she be buried by Hounder's side and showing that she contemplated suicide. Hounder formerly kept company with Miss Bear, but while in Minneapolis last August married her sister. The sudden and mysterious death of both, followed by the finding of the letter, leads to the belief that a tragedy has been enacted.

Diamond Cutting in This Country.

The diamond cutting industry is rapidly developing in this country. It is stated that about 200 men cut diamonds in the United States. In New York there are sixteen firms engaged in cutting and recutting diamonds, and in Massachusetts there are three. Cutting has also been carried on at times in Pennsylvania and Illinois, but has been discontinued.

At the Funeral.

First Sister—Why don't you cry?

Second Sister—Can't. Left my embroidered handkerchief at home.—Texas Siftings.

Football as the Girls See It.

I took the gentle Annabel To see a football game, And thus onto a friend of hers Did she describe the same:

"Oh, May, you should have seen them play! 'Twas such a lovely sight!

And though the first game I had seen I understood it quite.

"First came the Yales, all dressed in blue; Then Harvard came in red;

One fellow yelled, the rest all tried To jump upon his head.

"And then one fellow stopped and stooped,

And all the rest got round,

And every fellow stopped and stooped,

And looked hard at the ground.

"And then another fellow yelled, And each man, where he stood,

Just hit and struck and knocked and kicked At every one he could.

"And then one fell upon his neck,

And all the others ran.

And on his prone and prostrate form Leaped every blessed man.

"And then the ambulance drove on,

And loading up with men,

With twisted necks and broken lungs Went driving off again.

"Oh, football's just the cutest game!

It cannot be surpassed,

But yet it really is a shame

To use up men so fast."

Boston Courier.

JUMBO IS THE MONARCH

The King of a Herd of American Bison.

WERE SLAUGHTERED BY MILLIONS

The Way in Which the Buffalo Has Been Wiped Off the Face of the Earth—Wanton Slaying for Which No Possible excuse Can Be Made.

Five miles west from Omaha a herd of buffalo grazes on a big ranch, which is surrounded by a barbed wire fence. There are sixty in the herd, and Jumbo is the monarch. Plainsmen who have slaughtered his kinship by the hundred say they never saw a finer animal. He weighs 3,000 pounds; his brown beard nearly sweeps the ground; his strong black horns are almost lost in a magnificent crest of silvery brown hair, and his shoulders are level with the head of a tall man. Devilish Dick, as he is called, is almost as fine a specimen, but there is a vicious gleam in his eye which prevents a very close inspection of his points. Four years ago one of the cowboys came a little too near this tremendous brute, and one sudden toss of the massive head sent the cowboy to the country where there are not supposed to be buffaloes.

This is the C. J. Jones herd, one of the remnants of the millions that once swarmed over the plains.

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The oldest buffalo living is supposed to be one in a Paris zoological garden, which is known to be 29 years old. Jumbo, 9 years of age, is the patriarch of the Nebraska herd. These animals breed readily in captivity, and this herd is capable of an enormous increase if properly handled.

He Had a Dream.

A man registered at a Madison (Ga.) hotel a short time ago. He engaged a room and retired, and after sleeping for some time had a dream. He dreamed that he was on a railroad train that was going at a good speed, when he discovered that another train was coming toward him on the same track, and a collision was inevitable. The conductor called out, "Jump!" and at that moment the dream stopped, but the dreamer did not—he jumped out of the second story window. He fortunately escaped injury.

A Religious Fanatic.

Mohammedan fanaticism in India does not decrease with the spread of civilization.

Pious believers in Bombay have lately been greatly impressed by a visit of a devotee from Ahmedabad, who is traveling through the country loaded with heavy iron chains, which prevent him from walking, or indeed from moving at all, without assistance.

For twenty-four years he has worn these chains and made pilgrimages, not disdaining the very prosaic method of traveling by rail.

Saved by the Sheep.

A Boise City little girl started across the divide for school the other day, and shortly after her departure a terrible snowstorm set in. As she had not reached the school house at 12 o'clock it was feared that she was lost, and accordingly a searching party wandered over the hills, hoping to find some trace of the child. They at last found her in an old shed with a sheep of sheep, among which she had cuddled down and thus escaped being frozen to death.

Russia's Big Ironclad.

Russia claims one of the finest warships in the world in the ironclad cruiser Rurik just launched. The Rurik is not only the largest Russian ironclad, but she is twenty-five feet longer than any similar vessel belonging to other powers.

Thanks to her size, it is expected that she will be able to make the journey of 19,000 miles—from Cronstadt to the Russian Pacific station of Vladivostock—without stopping to coal on the way.

From this herd "Buffalo" Jones now secures three or four full blooded buffalo calves each year, and a number of half breeds—"calico" he calls them. The hybrid product of the buffalo and Galloway cattle is a magnificent animal. Its robe is nearly black, fine and silky in texture and with brilliant luster characteristic of the Galloway cattle. For enough of one of these robes to make a coat Lady Foster.

Similar in style with this volume, THRILLING AND DARING SCENES.

THERE is a charm in "perilous adventures," which few readers can resist; and, accordingly, books containing thrilling narrations of expeditions and escapes are generally popular. Most persons prefer these for amusement; but it is obvious that such works as ours, now present to the public must be full of instruction. The dangers attending travel in various modes and in various parts of the world; the characteristics of the people and countries observed by the adventurous travellers, and what sufferings men endure, and what contrivance, to surmount the greatest dangers and difficulties, are gathered from these pages; and surely such knowledge is worthy of attention. The young persons books of travel are favorites. Those of Mungo Park and others who have encountered terrible difficulties in exploring countries before unknown are famous as "household words." Even the fictitious attractions of Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver's Voyage to Laputa do not give them the superiority. You young people, however, will find in these pages many an exciting tale, and, however, haven't the means of gratifying themselves in this particular; and to those who are fond of home, narratives of adventurous travel must be a source of pleasure. To such, especially, our copious collection with its many illustrations may be recommended.

CONTENTS.

Adventures of a Traveller in Hungary.

Adventures of the St. Lawrence.

Adventures of Mr. William Mariner.

Adventures upon the Road.

Adventures in the Texas.

Singular Encounter with a Cobra di Capello.

Tremendous Eruption of Vesuvius.

Adventures of James Bruce in Africa.

Adventures of John Leyden.

Adventures in Spain.

Excursion to the Great St. Bernard, by an English Lady.

Similar in style with this volume, THRILLING AND DARING SCENES.

Probably the most popular book for older people in this country.

A most appropriate gift book for "THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

Fifty Years and Beyond

OR

OLD AGE AND HOW TO ENJOY IT.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 8.

No. 15.

THE COMBAT WITH CAPITAL

President Gompers Reports to the Federation of Labor.

Recent Uprisings of Workingmen Show an Understanding Among Monopolists to Practically Declare War Against Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 12.—The twelfth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened this morning in Independence Hall. The committee on credentials reported eighty-one regularly accredited delegates present.

An address of welcome in behalf of the United Labor League of Philadelphia was made by George Chance. He declared that, "measured by the wealth that has been gathered, Pennsylvania is great, prosperous and powerful. Contrasted with the condition of the producers of that wealth, then the State is poor, indeed." Commenting upon certain judicial decisions, he said:

These and other decisions force us to the belief that there is one law, or rather, construction of it, for the poor man and another for the rich. When this fact becomes patent to the masses of the people, as it surely will, the remedy, or the attempt at it, will be swift, and it may be terrible.

President Gompers responded briefly, lamenting that "judges should stoop so low to arrive at despicable ends, as has been witnessed recently in Pennsylvania."

At the afternoon session, John Swinton, of New York, made an attack on "black-legging," Pinkertonism and trickery.

Resolutions denouncing the proposed awarding of the World's Fair Catalogue to a non-union publishing house, were adopted after some parliamentary sparring.

President Gompers' annual report reviews the labor troubles at the Tennessee coal mines, at Homestead, at Buffalo and at Cœur d'Alene, and says:

War has practically been declared against labor organizations and war measures resorted to in the effort to crush them.

It is scarcely possible that the instances of labor uprisings mentioned could have been treated in a manner so similar without some tacit understanding on the part of the monopolistic class of our country.

There is every reason to believe that an arrangement of some character to this end existed and still exists.

It is plainly evident that the militia of our several States is now never utilized except for purposes of ostentatious show or as an element in labor struggles.

There is not a pretense that it should be what it was originally designed for, "arming of the people, a citizen soldier, a national guard." Instead of being the popular organization in defense of homes and firesides, it has drifted into a machine of monopolistic oppression.

We must endeavor to bring back the militia of our several States to again become the popular military organization of the masses, with the election of the officers by the men, or, failing in that, our organizations will be compelled to declare that membership in a labor organization and the militia at one and the same time is inconsistent and incompatible.

The tendency and results of corporate power is force, brutal and debasing. The tendency of the organization of the workers is also force, but it is the force of reason, generous and humanizing. Before the force of reason the force of brutality must make way.

It is deplorable that judges will stoop so low as to arrive at an end so despicable as has been recently witnessed in Pennsylvania. There are two causes, I think, to which this can be attributed: first, the comparative lack of organization among the vast hosts of labor in Pennsylvania, and in conjunction with that the wage-workers have been partisans first and attended to their class interests last. If the organized workmen of Pennsylvania were to hold in check the political power of this State, and have it understood that you are workers first and political partisans last, you would find legislation in labor to come first, and that the judges would not be so apt to overrule the wishes of the workers.

Under the head of "Political Action" Mr. Gompers declares:

We should endeavor to wean the workers from being political followers of any party by whatever name known.

The conventions of the organized toilers should declare for certain political as well as economic demands, and require of, and they will certainly receive, the support and co-operation of organized labor at the ballot-box as well as in the factory, field and mine. We should rather be a unit in our demands than a political party.

After pronouncing the alien contract law defective, Mr. Gompers has this to say concerning immigration:

If immigration is to be continued, at least the law should be amended. Two features I would recommend are that all immigrants should be subject to return until two years after their arrival in this country, and that the employing contractor should be held liable for five years after the arrival of the contract laborer.

There can be no question but unrestricted immigration is working a great injury to the people of our country. Organizations supposed to be beneficial and charitable in their nature, and supposed philanthropists simply gather hordes of people, pack them in vessels worse than cattle, with no room or ventilation, where even the decencies of life cannot be observed, and in that frightful condition thrust them upon our shores, there to be forced into the mines, railroads and sweat-shops of our country.

We do not wish to join in the general cry of completely shutting out all, but that some regulation and restriction is necessary is too plain a duty to be shirked.

President Gompers pleads for the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, when wage-earners will have the best opportunity to see it, and then devotes the remainder of his report to matters chiefly interesting to members of the federation.

Secretary Chris Evans, of New York, reported that 285 charters were issued during the year to local unions, central bodies, State federations and national unions—the largest number of charters issued in any one year. The total income during the fiscal year was \$25,990.87, of which sum \$18,324.69 was expended, leaving \$7,666.18 on hand.

This shows a healthy growth and congratulatory financial condition. The critics of President Gompers and the federation had best retire.

VOTES AID TO THE STRIKERS.

Action Taken by the Federation Letter From Mr. Cummings.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—At today's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor a telegram from Thomas Mitchell, of Chicago, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, was read as follows:

At a special meeting of the Trades Assembly resolution passed denouncing giving of catalogue printing to Conkey, and requesting federation not to pass resolution favoring Sunday opening World's Fair.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, in a letter said:

The struggle of labor for social equity in the English speaking race came prominently into view in the Peasant revolt more than five centuries ago, * * * * The situation to-day is wonderfully changed. Labor has political rights and speaks and acts in affairs of Government. It is counted as potential.

The darker aspects of the struggle,

which law has not remedied, and which equity as yet has been incompetent to meet, is seen in the Homestead incident.

That plant had been conducted like a republic in which every interest was represented and considered. Suddenly it was changed to a monarchy.

The autocrat presented a "scale" and demanded submission under the penalty of exile. His own violent resources failed to establish his disposition and the State had to come to his aid. Whoever instigated the violence, it had to be crushed out at the claims of public order.

This equitably rule would probably be received by the autocrat at Homestead with as much amazement as was our great declaration by the monarch who sought to humiliate us by grinding subjection.

Delegate Keffington, of Boston, presented at the afternoon session the report of the committee on the president's report recommending that the convention donate \$100 to aid in the defense of arrested Homestead strikers. This was adopted after an amendment that a collection in addition be taken.

Delegate Morgan, of Chicago, moved that \$500 additional be contributed for the relief of the

non union men who had left their positions out of sympathy for the Homestead strikers. First Vice-President McGuire's amendment that the amount be given to the Homestead relief fund was accepted by Mr. Morgan.

President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, said the total sum contributed during the strike was \$41,000. The cases against the arrested strikers had already cost the association \$10,000 for lawyers and witness fees.

The appropriation was unanimously adopted.

First Vice-President McGuire, of Philadelphia, moved that \$500 be appropriated to the defense fund of Cœur d'Alene miners. This went through with a rush, but when Delegate Todtenhausen, of Knoxville, Tenn., made a motion that \$500 be appropriated to the support of the Tennessee miners, some of the delegates thought the matter was being carried a little too far. After an excited discussion, during which President Gompers surrendered the chair to Miss Mary E. Kenny, of Chicago, general woman's organizer of the federation, and the only lady delegate in attendance, the appropriation was granted.

TO MUZZLE THE MILITIA.

Plans Proposed at the Federation of Labor Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 16.—At today's session of the American Federation of Labor the proposition to hold an international labor congress was defeated, and the federation ended to meet next year at the usual time.

The committee in charge of the resolution to investigate the differences between the federation and Knights of Labor reported that events have proven that all efforts to heal the breach between the two organizations while the latter continues its attacks on the federation are impracticable.

The report of the special committee to whom the numerous resolutions concerning the employment of militia and other armed bodies during labor troubles was then received. The committee favored a board of commissioners on legislation to limit the powers of the governor in calling out militia during labor troubles, and the members of the labor organizations be requested to remain out of the national guard of every State unless one of these propositions be embodied in the State laws.

After considerable discussion the recommendations of the committee were stricken out and a clause adopted instead favoring the support of labor representation in the administrative executive departments of the national and State governments, and advising members of the federation to see that the friends of labor command the militia rather than the friends of capital.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

SENATOR GIBSON DEAD.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Dec. 16.—After a lingering, but apparently painless illness, United States Senator R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, died at 3:10 p.m. yesterday. At the time of his death he was surrounded by the members of his family and several close friends.

Senator Gibson passed away as though he had merely gone to sleep. There was no struggle, no suffering. He had been confined to his bed since November 12, since which time his death has been expected daily. In accordance with his wishes his remains will be buried in Lexington, Ky., by the side of his wife, who died some years ago.

BISMARCK, denounces any prosecution of Count de Lesseps. Coming from an enemy of all Frenchmen this is a strange tribute.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

Will Adjourn for the Winter Without Definite Action.

Senators Jones and Allison Make Splendid Speeches—The Silver Question Gaining Force in England—English Delegates Scored

can delegates could not make concessions without compensating amendments. He believed that the truest ratio between gold and silver was 15 to 1, and he wished to repeat that if there was any intention to resume the conference later the United States would be willing to go as far as possible, with due regard to its own just interests, to satisfy the expectations of Europe. He promised that the United States would accept any scheme that met with general approval.

The next, and probably the last, session for the present will be held on Tuesday. A proposal will then be made that the conference adjourn to June 6 without dissolving.

JAMES G. BLAINE DYING.

Crowds of Citizens Stand Outside His Residence Day and Night.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 20.—At 10 a. m., on Sunday the 18th inst., Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been reported ill and confined to his room for a couple of weeks, experienced an attack of heart failure which almost ended his life. All secrecy by the family is now thrown aside, and every member is at the statesman's bedside. The illness is conceded by three famous doctors to be fatal, and the malady is bright's disease of the kidneys. He is 62 years old. Within four years he has lost three daughters and two sons. His conversion to Catholicism is denied by his wife, but Cardinal Gibbons is known to have lately visited him—supposedly by personal request. Crowds stand outside his residence day and night since the seriousness of his condition became known. Outside of Cleveland, he is, undoubtedly, the most popular man in the United States.

LATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Official Figures From the Slow-Going States of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 15.—The official vote of South Dakota for Presidential electors at the last election was: Harrison, 34,888; Weaver, 26,512; Cleveland, 9,081; Bidwell, 0.

The official vote of Montana was: Harrison, 18,883; Cleveland, 17,534; Weaver, 7,250; Bidwell, 517.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, Dec. 16.—The official count for Idaho has been completed by the Secretary of State, as follows: Weaver, 10,430; Harrison, 8,799; McConnell, Republican, for governor, has 1409 plurality.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 16.—The official vote of Nebraska on Presidential electors is as follows: Harrison, 87,218; Weaver, 83,134, and Cleveland, 24,943.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 16.—The official vote for Presidential electors was as follows: Cleveland, 17,436, and Harrison, 170,761.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Dec. 16.—The electoral vote in Wyoming is: Harrison, 8376; Weaver, 7548.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTROL.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 15.—It has been the general opinion in political circles that the Democrats and Alliance men would unite, as two years ago, and control the State senate. Senator Ignatius Donnelly, the leader of the combination two years ago, has, however, written a letter to Senator Dealy announcing his intention of permitting the Republicans to organize the body. The same course will be followed by Senators Pompadour and Deden, giving the Republicans twenty-eight of fifty-four members of the senate. The house also has a Republican majority. The matter is of the utmost importance, as the State is to be redistricted this winter and the Populists have it in their power to prevent a legislative gerrymander.

Congressman Harmer, Republican, thought that the bounty would be taken off, but that Cleveland would not sign any bill that did not protect sugar producers in this country.

Congressman Huff, Republican, said: "Hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, have been invested in sugar growing by men who could not have done this had their been no bounty on their product. No, I can't bring myself to believe that the Democratic party is going to legislate for the financial ruin of these men. The bounty ought to stand for a few years at least. My opinion is that Mr. Cleveland will not approve legislation that would bring financial ruin upon men who have invested their capital in American enterprises."

SUGAR BOUNTIES MUST GO

What Congressmen Hatch, Harmer and Huff Think.

Hatch Believes the Tariff Will Be Replaced Upon the Saccharine Protect—Harmer and Huff Say the Bounty Should Remain.

To a reporter Gen. Hatch, Democrat, who is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and prominently mentioned in connection with the Agricultural portfolio in Cleveland's Cabinet, talked very freely on the proposed tariff legislation of the Democratic party, especially with reference to sugar.

"I feel sure," said he, "that the tariff policy of the Democratic party when it shall come into full possession of all three branches of the Government will be a wise and conservative one. The people demand tariff reform, and the Democratic party is pledged to carry out a policy of that kind. The sugar bounty is bound to be taken off. There is no question in my mind about that. It is disreputable to the masses of the people and undemocratic. It is the worst kind of class legislation, for it takes money from the pockets of many classes of the producers in order to put it into the pockets of the sugar planters and manufacturers. So, I say, the sugar bounty seems doomed."

As to the restoration of the duty on sugar Gen. Hatch said: "When the Cleveland administration comes into power it will, I believe, find an empty treasury and will be confronted with the necessity of raising \$500,000 to meet the expenses of the Government during the next fiscal year. Where is the money to come from?"

"In my opinion, taking Democratic precedent as a basis for it, sugar will be called upon to pay its proportional part of this money in the form of a tariff tax. To what extent I am not prepared just now to say, but I can say this much: The Democratic party will restore the duty on sugar with a sole view of making it pay a revenue to the Government with the least possible burden to the people. Party leaders will have to look the field over carefully, and in a general readjustment of the tariff, tax only those articles which will take the least from the pockets of the masses. In other words, the duty on sugar will be one for revenue, and it will be kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with existing conditions."

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department, said: "A duty of one-half a cent a pound would be a bonanza to the foreign sugar producers and to the American sugar trust as well. In my opinion the passage of the Harter bill would close up every sugar mill in the country."

Congressman Harmer, Republican, thought that the bounty would be taken off, but that Cleveland would not sign any bill that did not protect sugar producers in this country.

Congressman Huff, Republican, said: "Hundreds of thousands of dollars, perhaps millions, have been invested in sugar growing by men who could not have done this had their been no bounty on their product. No, I can't bring myself to believe that the Democratic party is going to legislate for the financial ruin of these men. The bounty ought to stand for a few years at least. My opinion is that Mr. Cleveland will not approve legislation that would bring financial ruin upon men who have invested their capital in American enterprises."

THE WEEK IN CO.

An Ovation Tendered Speaker Crisp in the House.

The McGarrah Claim Again Up. The Abra Claims Disposed of. The Anti-Option Bill Continuously Postponed.

MONDAY—THE SENATE.

The week opened with a full session of Senators, save five, event quite exciting for the Senate. Numerous petitions for and against the option, the Nicaragua canal, and opening of the World's Fair were whisked into committee. Some resolutions and bills suffered similar fate.

Mr. Hoar, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the punishment of offenses against the flag, and it was considered and provided penalties against a ship's crew who aid or abet disorders or affrays on board can vessel at sea, and it does other respect change the extent which applies only to members of the ship's crew.

There was considerable discussion over Mr. Vest's proposition for the appointment of a commissioner to try the civilized tribes of the territory, but it went over for consideration of the anti-option bill. Washburn read a telegram from Orleans, which he designated the storm centers of this nervousness, to prove that the one object of the speculators was Senator Harris succeeded in getting his bill, with all amendments, rejected for use next day.

THE HOUSE.

So high had sympathy and alarm run in Washington over the Crisp in New York at the beginning of the session, that when the hour of adjournment came, almost every member was in the galleries presented a hearty cheer, and the galleries presented a hearty ovation. Crisp stood leaning upon his gavel apparently unmoved, flushed face and hasty voice rapped for prayer, gave evidence he was touched by the mungwumps had put upon him. The resolution of the House of its presiding officer—was the mental officer in rank in the Senate.

The outburst had no permanence, and was a credit to the integrity of men of all political faiths.

Mr. Davis, of Kansas, Committee on Labor, reported a bill to convict labor on public works placed on the calendar.

An investigation of Postmaster Wanamaker was ordered on account of offensive partisanship in his office, upon motion of Mr. Cummings, of New York, and passed for the relief of certain public land in the Tucson district in New Mexico and certain abandoned military posts in Wyoming.

TUESDAY—THE SENATE.

Little business was transacted, the day was drearily wet, and in the Senate chamber the Senators pressed and little better than figures at desks. Some bills were introduced, notably one to civil service law, by Mr. then Mr. George addressed in favor of the anti-option bill, was over.

THE HOUSE.

After committee called on the Democrat, Mississippi, a committee on Rules, reported favorably the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, Democrat, West Virginia, the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into and report present condition of the Treasury, the future probable revenue raising law. Adopted.

There has been some division in the Committee on Ways and Appropiations as to which should conduct the inquiry. Mr. Johnson, Democrat, Arkansas, has offered a resolution dividing between the two committees, drawn from offering of Catchings made his report.

The celebrated Louisiana mining claim, which occupied so much time and attention last session, charge of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, to the front again, and after a speech from Mr. Blount, was devolved. It provides for the Mexican, of various frauds supported by the United States, Abra Mining Company, and provides for proceedings against the corporation. In his remarks Mr. Blount said:

"Mr. Speaker, in our discussion of the South American States, Central American States, with all these Republics, in its broadest sense our country to them as the Great Powers have power, we have seen intelligence, we have a right in the affairs of mankind, justice, moderation, and equitable dealings with these people and to the business connected with them and as to that this Government intend a high and honorable position which it occupies in the nations of the earth."

WEDNESDAY—THE SENATE.

A long-winded discussion of the McGarrah bill, which involved more than \$5,000,000 and was pending over thirty years, took place.

President Jackson's message by the returns of the election. All that the bill to present his claims.

Discussed upon its coadjutors

in its support. For many years the press of our country has contained articles on the theme of a national flower. France has the lily (*jeune de lis*), England the rose, Scotland the thistle, Ireland the shamrock, Germany the corn flower, etc. We, alone, of the leading nations of the earth, are without an emblem of this character. We should have such emblem, and it should speak a language in harmony with the best and highest sentiments of our nation and this age.

The pansy illustrates evolution and progress, being a development from the common violet. It is the most representative blossom in the world, growing in every clime, blossoming from early spring to late autumn, and showing every shade of color known to the floral kingdom. It is, therefore, the proper floral emblem for the most representative nation in the world.

The lesson of the pansy is "evolution and progress." The motto is "union, culture and peace."

The second bill Mr. Butler proposes is that the stars of the flag shall be arranged in the form of a pansy, so as to produce the resemblance when seen at a distance of a white pansy on a blue field. In addition to this, the staff of the flag, according to this bill, shall be made to represent a sleeping American rattlesnake, head down, with an acorn in the place of the head and a white pansy bud in the place of the rattlesnake, symbolizing defense, courage, wisdom, strength, peace and immortality.

Out of respect to the memory of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, the law-makers concluded the proceedings of a tediously slow week early.

DELEGATES REPORT.

Pennsylvania's Representatives at Memphis Issue a Circular.

To the members of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Pennsylvania:

The proceedings of the National Council at Memphis, Tenn., having been so outrageously distorted and falsified by the press of Memphis, and the representatives there of various newspapers throughout the United States we deem it our duty to state the facts to you, having been sent to the Memphis National Council by your State Council, which met at Williamsport in October. As we were present at every session of the National Council, we know whereof we speak.

The proceedings throughout were characterized by proper decorum and deliberation, with the exception of one or two instances of improper conduct by only one or two persons upon the floor, who were quickly called to order by the chair, and required to obey the rules of so important a deliberative body. As to the speaker breaking his gavel, or baseball bats being used, or revolvers being drawn, every report of the kind is utterly and cruelly false; the object of such declarations being to demean us before the world, and cause dissension and dissatisfaction within our large membership. But this has been the case relative to every National Council, only the falsification at Memphis was more base and unjustifiable than at any other session of the national body. These attacks simply prove that our organization is becoming too large and influential to satisfy the partisanship which assails it everywhere, with or without the slightest pretext. Anything to prevent the farmer having a really successful organization for his own protection.

The brethren of Pennsylvania can take fresh courage from the work of its national body, as very much was accomplished tending to lift the farmer out of his present depressed condition, and place him on the plane where he has always rightfully belonged; but from which he has been driven by the encroachments and organizations of others, until the present lowered position has been reached.

We found, by coming in personal contact with leading representatives of the order from all sections of the country, that there is a stronger determination than ever to push the organization forward. The representatives from every State reported the Alliance in better standing than it had ever been, and this in spite of the demoralizing influences of a political campaign, where every possible effort was made to make us a partisan organization, but without success.

The healthy and very satisfactory growth of the Alliance in our own State was clearly manifested at the Williamsport meeting—that which no more representative body of farmers ever assembled in Pennsylvania—and we send to all the membership this paper to show that very satisfactory condition exists not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union—and especially the thirty-six States and Territories represented at the Memphis meeting of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Fraternally,

H. C. SNAVELY,

T. ST. CLAIR THOMPSON,

Delegates from the Pennsylvania State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union to the National Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS DEFENDED

A Farmer's Wife Replies to Professor Strafo.

Women Are Amenable to the Laws Equally With Men—They Should Have a Voice in Making the Laws Which Govern Them.

By Mrs. M. A. M. WHITAKER, Fall Brook, Cal.

In a recent edition of THE ECONOMIST, Prof. A. P. A. Strafo appears to consider that he has treated the subject of "Woman's Rights of Suffrage" exhaustively and exclusively, but I would be sorry, indeed, to think that his article contains the sentiment of the men of this free land.

God, in the beginning of our career, created woman to be "an helpmeet," or, in other words, a companion to man. But since the "fall"—since the time when he sought to put the whole blame of sin on his companion—he has never ceased to take advantage of woman, until, politically, he has placed his wife, daughter, mother, and sister, in an utterly defenseless position.

Woman is a serf in this free (?) land; she is amenable to and governed by laws made by the "male."

The New York Herald says that the pension business resembles some parts of the Pacific ocean concerning which the official report states "no bottom."

The Republicans have awakened to the fact that the whole country is being burdened by the pension business and that their party has secured no benefit from its efforts to bribe the old soldier vote. The Republican Cincinnati Times Star declares that two-thirds of the enormous sum now paid out by the Government for pensions goes to the undeserving, and abuses have grown up under this misapplication of the nation's generosity "which make perjury and subordination common crimes in every community." Unless the pension rolls and system are revised and expenditures under it vastly reduced, the Times Star says there will be danger that the ax will be applied to the roots of the tree. It continues:

We form nearly one-half of the governed in the United States, but have not had the privilege of saying, in the least, what laws should be passed. We have been obliged to leave the matter of voting and law-making to the "male," and what is the result?

These "males" have farmed out their privilege, one by one, until to-day they are forced to stand by and see their homes passing away from them—their wives and children forced to work in factories or mines to eke out a miserable existence, or, if living in the far West, they are compelled to pay tribute to railway corporations until there is little left to the farmer or fruit grower for his year's work. It is work a little harder, pinch a little closer, deprive your little children of needed comfort, only to come out a little worse the next year.

Is it any wonder that women are coming to the front in politics? Can our condition be much worse and we still preserve the semblance of a free country?

Men have become so abased that money rules our country. Even ministers proclaim the fact from their pulpits.

Is it any wonder that women are asking for the right to protect themselves? They cared nothing for the ballot while their husbands and male relatives were disposed to give a good and a pure government.

But conditions are changed—the "males" to whom we have intrusted our law-making have forfeited the right, but we believe that, with our assistance, the honest men of our land can yet give us an honest administration of public affairs.

One thing is sure, we could not make matters worse than they now are. But along with the right of universal suffrage give us the universal educational qualification.

Give us an intelligent ballot.

Prof. Strafo puts special stress on the "exception clause" of his treatise. It is our humble opinion that married women are the ones who should be favored if special privileges are granted. We have the most at stake. Our children are coming forward to take their places in the world, and we are anxious that they should have every advantage possible in the preparation for the battle of life. We want to restore our Government to its former purity and transmit the heritage of their forefathers to them unimpaired by present blots.

Married women, he claims, should vote with their husbands to save "contention."

Why, out here in the Wild West away from all the culture of the

East—our husbands are willing that we should vote, and in our neighborhood about one-half of the women would not vote with the men. Despite this condition we hear of no "contention."

Property rights do not affect the "male," and should not the female voter Give equal rights. There are many laws now in force in different States which discriminate against women. Society, too, has two standards of morality—one for the man, the other for the women; whereas it should demand a higher standard for both.

In office-holding let there be no special favors because of the "apparel worn, but permit worth to be the test. Capable and efficient women should have the same chances for obtaining a livelihood that capable and efficient men have. Don't give the "stronger" sex any more advantages. They have it in their power to keep us in subjection or set us free, and the sincere and honest men of our land are fast realizing that a mistake has been made, and before many years a second emancipation proclamation will be read throughout the land. In the meantime, let us use our influence on the side of right, and enter the work for humanity with renewed vigor.

These are a few of the thoughts of a farmer's wife.

THE PENSION BUSINESS.

Many Abuses Under Misapplication of the Government's Generosity.

The New York Herald says that the pension business resembles some parts of the Pacific ocean concerning which the official report states "no bottom."

The Republicans have awakened to the fact that the whole country is being burdened by the pension business and that their party has secured no benefit from its efforts to bribe the old soldier vote. The Republican Cincinnati Times Star declares that two-thirds of the enormous sum now paid out by the Government for pensions goes to the undeserving, and abuses have grown up under this misapplication of the nation's generosity "which make perjury and subordination common crimes in every community." Unless the pension rolls and system are revised and expenditures under it vastly reduced, the Times Star says there will be danger that the ax will be applied to the roots of the tree. It continues:

No Republican in Congress can afford to play the role of obstructionist if a wise and practicable plan of reducing pensions shall be presented this year or next by the Democrats. Party expediency as well as a just regard for the general welfare requires the Republican side of Congress to co-operate with the majority to relieve the people of the gigantic and monstrous burden of gratuities granted as pensions.

The leading Republican paper in the West, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says: "It is clear enough that the country has gone too far." And a dozen other stalwart Republican papers are outspoken to the same effect.

The Southern Democrats have not been allowed to speak on this subject. The moment a member of Congress from the South said a word about pensions he was met with warnings to hush—"it would hurt the party in the close States." Now that even the Republicans are denouncing pensions as a fraud, this prohibition must be withdrawn. The Southern members should now insist, in the interest, not of their constituents alone, but of the whole country, that this burden be for the lightened. It seems to be possible at last to discuss the pension matter freely in Congress, without fear of what the political effect will be.

The pension showing is somewhat startling. The commissioner says "it appears there were on June 30, 1892, 876,068 pensioners borne upon the rolls, being 199,908 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year." The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$139,035,612.68.

It is estimated that the appropriation for 1893—namely, \$144,956,000—will not meet the requirements by nearly \$11,000,000, and the estimate for 1894 is \$165,000,000, which, of course, will follow former examples and fall short of the sum needed. The chances are that the snug little sum of \$200,000,000 will be required by '93-'94.

"PRINCE RUSSELL," son of the President, has met with financial disaster in a newspaper venture in Helena, Mont. The paper failed for about \$76,000. This is the same enterprising journalist who upon his father's defeat, pictured him in the New York Judge as the bandmaster of a Republican circus totally wrecked, inquiring from the ruins "where he was at."

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the "big four" beef combine, before going abroad donated as a Christmas present to the city of Chicago an institute of learning costing over \$1,500,000. What fantastic philanthropy! It docks the poor man's table of meat to offer his pauper son a technical education.

REVISED MARKET REPORT

Carefully Corrected for Week Ending December 20, 1892.

There Is Considerable Activity In Cotton with Continuing Advance and Steady Market—Cereals Very Weak and Inactive.

In New York the question of gold vs. ports is still the subject of discussion. Money was feverish at 5 and 6 per cent. Bar silver 83 1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Continues to advance with the market strong and firm. Futures quiet and steady as follows:

	Highest	Closing
December	9.62	9.51@ 9.62
January	9.77	9.63@ 9.69
February	9.88	9.79@ 9.80
March	10.00	9.90@ 9.91
April	10.09	10.00@ 10.01
May	10.15	10.05@ 10.13
June	10.30	10.24@ 10.25
July	10.35	10.29@ 10.30

	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK
Low ordinary	7 15-16	7 34-
Ordinary	8 1-4	8 7-16
Good ordinary	8 13-16	8 7-8
Middling	9 5-16	9 1-4
Good middling	10 1-16	10
Middle fair	10 9-16	11 1-4
Fair	11 3-4	11 16-

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat in New York was firm temporarily, but rumors from the northwest that there would be no falling off in shipments from that section, and from Chicago that the bulls were unloading their holdings caused a break and the market closed weak. Futures dull and lower;

	Opening	Closing

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="4" max

LATE LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Thought He Was in Texas Visiting His Uncle Buck.

Representative Peel Thinks the Financial Problem Is Not Particularly Abstruse -- The Iconoclast Has Reached Texas.

The Democrats and Republicans are having a lively exchange of compliments over the complexion of the next Senate. Both sides are crying "stop thief," and denouncing the other. The latest computation of the components of the next Senate is decidedly in favor of the Democrats. The estimates have been carefully made, and are believed to be absolutely correct. The Democrats who will hold those who have been re-elected number 31, and the Republicans 29. The Democrats, who will certainly be elected, number 10; this includes successors to Mr. Hiscock, of New York, and Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin. Republicans who will certainly be elected number 11, giving the Democrats 41 certainties and the Republicans 40, leaving out Messrs. Peffer and Kyle. There are five doubtful States—California, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming. Of the five Senators to be elected from these States, in order to obtain a majority, the Democrats must secure 3 and the Republicans will need 4. If the Republicans secure 3 and the Democrats 2, the Senate will be a tie, and Vice-President Stevenson will cast the deciding vote. Republican Senators confess that the outlook is gloomy, but not one of them is willing as yet to admit defeat.

A CAPITAL newspaper tells the following joke: The aggressiveness of the People's party down in Mississippi last fall sent "Private" John Allen hustling through his district for the first time since he had been elected to Congress. He visited places where he had never been before, and at one of his meetings he ran across an old friend. "Hello, John," said the native, grasping the Congressman's hand, "where in the world have you been during the last three or four years?" "Been?" echoed the Congressman, in surprise; "why I have been in Congress, up in Washington, where you people sent me to legislate for you!" "You don't say so," was the astonished constituent's reply. "I thought all the time that you were down in Texas visiting your Uncle Buck!" "And such," said Mr. Allen, "is fame."

THE story is told that a friend of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, said to him recently: "Well, Joe, what do you think of the result of the election and the outcome?" The Senator took a pull or two at his heavy mustaches and answered: "I will reply by telling you a little story that occurs to me in this connection. In riding on railway trains you have, of course, often observed the peculiarity of dogs in racing after trains. One day on a swiftly moving train I saw a big yellow dog doing this act, and nearly breaking his back to catch the train. I watched his efforts with some curiosity, and a man in the seat in front of me was doing the same thing. When the dog gave up the chase the man in front turned to me and said: 'Excuse me, but I would like to ask you a question. I want to ask you what you think that dog would have done with this train if he had caught it?'"

MEMBERS of the House from New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, have received protests from labor organizations, urging them to remonstrate against the concession by the World's Fair managers to Conkey & Co., of the right to print catalogues. It is represented that the question of trades-unionism is at issue, and that the award of this concession is contrary to the understanding of the World's Fair managers that it would give full recognition to organized labor in all World's Fair work. It certainly does reflect shamefully upon the fair managers who handle the people's tax money as a congressional donation, to attempt to slap organized labor thus openly in the face.

CONGRESS is laughing over a little verbal "scrap" that occurred recently between ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Rockwell, who so nearly lost his seat last year. Some of the seats on the Avenue cable cars are intended for one person and some for two. The difference is not easily discernible from the street. Rockwell was sitting in a single seat when Reed sprang on board and tried to sit beside him. Discovering his error, he apologetically said: "I didn't mean to deprive you of your seat, Mr. Rockwell." "It isn't the first time we've tried to do that, Mr. Reed," replied Rockwell. "True," responded the ex-Speaker, "but you are entitled to this one."

"I do not see," says Representative Peel, of the fifth Arkansas, "that the so-called financial problem we are asked to solve is particularly abstruse. The Government needs money, and the people need money. In round numbers there is outstanding an issue of \$346,000,000 in Treasury notes,

increase. By demanding yea and nay votes on all sorts of trivial and dilatory motions, one-fifth of the House can delay legislation indefinitely. Even Mr. Reed's cast-iron rules could not prevent the loss of thirty-one days during the Fifty-first Congress through filibustering. A "yea" or "nay" button on each member's desk would obviate blocking tactics or abridge them, and make each member do his own thinking. A follow-the-leader learn-the-drift-of-sentiment-style prevails at present.

BURKE COCHRAN, the Tammany orator, speaking of the Crisp dinner affront, said to Southern Congressmen: "I have told you all about those people at Chicago and other places many times, but you would not believe me. Why, during the campaign we kept all those people locked up in the cellar from beginning to end. When we took up the management of the campaign in the State of New York we refused to give them a single appointment or chance to speak. They would have ruined everything if they had had any voice in the management of the campaign. Yet now, when everything is over and we have won the battle, these 600 hags come up and want to read the 600,000 regular Democrats out of the party."

ANOTHER incident of importance during the week has been the submission of Mr. Dockery's bill for a searching inquiry into wasteful expenditures in the form of salaries to sinecure clerks, unnecessary employees and incapable persons in the Government service. This bill is not intended to be in any way antagonistic to the administration officers or even critical in spirit. Mr. Dockery bases his hope of success in this matter upon the co-operation or administrative officers, regardless of party. But his bill is important because it promises a saving a half million dollars a year, and the spirit in which he has undertaken the effort is one of which we have far too little in our politics.

THE hand of the iconoclast has been laid upon my district," said Mr. Lanham, of Texas, "and the earth shall know it no more forever. It used to be the largest on the continent. In the old days, before railways came and shattered our dreams of quiet, young girls used to start across it and be grandmothers before they reached the other side. The agents of Mr. Porter invaded it, however, found too many people living in it, and the last legislature split it up. I have been ten years in the House of Representatives, and thought that my remaining time should be devoted to my private business. I will be succeeded by three men, each of them obtaining a slice of the old district."

IN Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures, the silver and anti-silver men continue to skirmish. The Bland men propose to give the William's measure a chance for a vote by calling up the Bland bill, but the antis desire no such compromise.

THE clerk of the House has filed an inventory of the property of the United States in his hands December 1, 1892. None of the \$16,000 placed in his hands for distributing public campaign documents is reported, however.

THERE are occasions upon which a Speaker doesn't speak. Mr. Crisp can furnish details.—Philadelphia Public Ledger. And there are occasions upon which "actions speak louder than words." Has furnished the details.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN members failed to respond to the roll-call at the opening of Congress. If they all had the conscience of Bailey of Texas, the deficiency in the Treasury would be about \$150 less.

SENATOR POWERS has introduced an amendment which he proposes to offer to the pending bill defining options and futures, adding silver to the list of articles the dealer in which must obtain a license.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR, of New Hampshire, expressed, before the American Federation of Labor, his belief in the early passage of his educational bill.

SENATOR WASHBURN claims no change in the vote on the anti-option bill. Strenuous efforts are being made to postpone a vote until after the holidays.

THE Bimetallic League in session at Washington, D. C., declared against the repeal of the Sherman act without the substitution of some free coinage bill.

Mr. HARTER's banking bill is a magazine article for which he received some \$300 for publication with an enacting clause attached. This is thrift.

THE adjournment of Congress, out of courtesy to "them literary fellars," the Press Club, is bread cast upon the waters of journalism.

with a reserve of \$100,000,000. What is the matter with an additional issue of \$100,000,000 with a reserve of, say, \$30,000,000? In other words, the Government should purchase that amount of bullion and issue the money to pay for it. It would help the miners of the West, and would help the people, who are in need of more circulating medium."

SENATOR PEFFER announces his intention to vigorously fight the Cullom bill. Looking at the bill itself Senator Peffer says it was framed to achieve the very thing that the interstate act was intended to prevent, which was pooling. Under its terms the people would surrender the control they now hold over the roads and the latter would once more be authorized to make and maintain any rates they choose to fix. Then the amendments to section 10 of the act would remove the penalty clause so that there would be practically no punishment or violation of the very essence of the act.

SENATOR QUAY has spoken to his party. He insists on an unbroken front, and declares the policy of some Republicans to yield the Senate to Democratic sway has neither "good politics" or good sense for its foundation. He advises uncompromising fight, and it will be fight. They will contest every Western legislature and every inch of ground between this and March reorganization.

IN the New York and Congressional mugwumps imagined they were firing a center shot into the Crisp camp by their reform dinner indelicacy. They have repented the performance very thoroughly.

Several prominent mugwumps express themselves as "weary" of the subject. Doubtless, the general condemnation of press and people have made them so.

THE California legislature is giving partisans considerable agitation. One day comes a story that the People's party men will vote as a unit for only their own candidate, and thus give a Republican governor a chance to name the new Senator, and next day Madam Rumor has them equally divided in their choice between both old parties.

IN Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures, the silver and anti-silver men continue to skirmish. The Bland men propose to give the William's measure a chance for a vote by calling up the Bland bill, but the antis desire no such compromise.

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SOME VERY STRANGE BELIEFS

Men Readily Believe What They Wish to Be True.

The Standard Argument of Those Opposed to an Income Tax Is Devoted of Truth and Destitute of Sense or Meaning.

The ancient aphorism that men most readily believe what they wish to be true, is merely a different way of saying that men's opinions, no less than their actions, are made to square with and conform to their own individual interests. This principle of human nature accounts for many of our strange beliefs. It accounts, for example, for the fact that the man of fixed income believes that an income tax is contrary to the fundamental principles of the science of government. The university teacher, who draws a large salary, and has his house and grounds rent free, cannot be expected to withhold himself—having little else to occupy seven-tenths of his time—from flooding the magazines and newspapers with essays on the "inquisitorial" nature of an income tax. It does not matter that the word "inquisitorial," in the connection in which it is employed by the learned gentleman, is utterly devoid of truth and utterly destitute of all sense and meaning. It has, nevertheless, a learned sound calculated to impose on the ignorant.

The same learned gentlemen is quite certain to see clearly that as his salary is fixed it is to his interest to believe, and cause to be believed, that the purchasing power of the dollar ought to be continually increased by a progressive contraction of the currency. Therefore he rushes incontinent to the front to show that free coinage of silver is inflation, and inflation is downright dishonesty.

The proposition, says he, is basely infamous, that the people shall have a currency progressively expanding, as population increases, as industries multiply and are diversified, and as the gross product of labor, in production, expands in variety and volume. The product of American labor being greater, per man than that of any other nation is only, according to him, a stronger reason why free coinage of silver would be especially dishonest. Therefore he discants largely and loudly on the baseness of a 70-cent dollar, and the sterling incompatibility of a 130-cent dollar. He ought not to be expected to see—his interest lies in not seeing—that the depreciation of silver bullion is the effect of hostile legislation.

Strangely enough, he sees clearly that a bank note based on debt and subject to contraction or inflation according to the profits of the bank, at the pleasure of the bank, is not only honest money, but the very best currency ever supplied to any people. Yes, professor, it is because men so readily believe what they wish to be true, and so naturally square their conduct with their creed, that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than that a rich man should enter the kingdom of heaven.

But, again, the members of a syndicate owning and controlling a great daily newspaper in a great city, whose plant and good-will, independent of real estate, is worth say four million and their circulation more than a quarter of a million, with an advertising patronage in proportion, and enjoying therefore a great income, would naturally desire it to be true that an income tax is unjust and inquisitorial, and they do profess accordingly so to believe. They would naturally desire to believe that a tax on personal property is folly because it cannot be equally enforced accordingly they do profess to believe this also.

Inasmuch, moreover, as their circulation and advertising patronage exceed those of all other dailies in that city combined; inasmuch as the subscriptions and advertising space are invariably cash in advance; inasmuch as the cost of issuing and mailing a daily issue is less by much than ever before, they see clearly that they are growing rich easily and at a rapid rate; and being supremely satisfied with things as they are, easily believe that any change calculated to diminish the control

of property, would be dishonest. Therefore, the paper howls against free coinage as dishonesty or lunacy, and attempts to howl down, as ignorant or else dishonest, any man who ventures to think otherwise, and yeilds for Cleveland and tariff reform—free wool and all.

But when a crisis approaches, to ridicule and denunciation of all who believe something else than they believe, were added insult and bullying and threats. The people on their part are patient and tolerant beyond belief, but history records that when their resentment is once aroused to its fullest extent their fury is uncontrollable and their wrath terrible.

Very naturally the politicians desire to believe and cause to be believed that the party to which they belong is infallible and can do no wrong, for by working in party harness and wearing the party collar they have their bread. Hence there has arisen in the minds of the people a grave question whether there exists any real difference between the great parties at all. The difference between tweedledum and tweedledee seems a difference far greater and more important than the difference between Cleveland and Palmer, and Russell and Garrison; greater and more important than the difference between Republican and Democrat. Of course the English speculator in these great staples of America agriculture rubs his hands in glee, for this is his opportunity to coin money.

The Pendulum State.

New York Sun.

New York remains true to its odd and interesting political record of nearly thirty years, of never going in favor of either party in two successive elections. It has swung regularly to and fro in eight elections, all of them in leap years, as follows:

1864. Republican.	Democratic.
1868.	
1872. Republican.	Democratic.
1876.	
1880. Republican.	Democratic.
1884.	
1888. Republican.	Democratic.
1892.	

New York has oscillated impartially between the two political parties for twenty-eight years. The victors of one Presidential election have been overthrown in the succeeding one; the defeated of one contest have triumphed four years later.

THERE is more Catarrah in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable.

Science has proven catarrah to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrah Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggist, 75cents.

A Herald of the Infant Year.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbound popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1893 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than a eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

Do You Want a Good Southern Reform Paper?

The Weekly Toiler is the oldest Wheel and Alliance paper on the continent and made a strong fight for the reform ticket in the Presidential canvass. It will give you the latest and most reliable news of the reform movement in that Southern section. Brethren, North, who desire to intelligently understand the influences at work in the South to advance or retard the great industrial freedom movements would do well to subscribe for The Toiler. Price \$1 per annum. Address The Toiler, Nashville, Tenn. dec-24-at

For Sale.

A weekly newspaper, with job office, in a growing North Carolina town of 3000. A rare chance for a plucky young man wishing to embark in journalism, or for a practical printer who wants to conduct a paper. Good reasons for selling. For full particulars, address, "Newspaper," Box D, Raleigh, N. C.

Discussion is general regarding the delivery of mail in large cities through pneumatic tubes. It is practicable, and being so can be extended over greater distances in short, the whole country.

LET US ALL GO TO WORK

A Member of the Old Guard for Unity and Justice.

Build Up the Order and Make It Stronger and Better by Making It an Educational and Co-operative Movement.

By D. D. LANGFORD, Burkley, Ky.

I wish to say to the brotherhood that the battle is fought; the smoke has cleared and we can see clearly what has been done, and the mistakes we have made. One of the many is, that we have let partyism, in many instances, get the better of our judgment by making a great effort to get our demands before we have gotten the people educated up to the point that principle is above parties and men, and we have neglected our noble order. Now let us all go to work and build up the order, make it stronger and better by making it an educational and co-operative movement, as that is our only hope for independence and freedom.

To do this we must quit supporting the papers which are continually vilifying and abusing, and support the reform papers that are laboring for our cause, and we must stand by our friends who have labored so hard in our behalf, and hold them up and not let the capitalistic power without, and traitors within, pull down our great leaders of reform, as they are trying to do our beloved Macne, who has stood by the Alliance almost from its birth to the present time; who, by his untiring energy and ability, brought it to where it is by the help of a few noble, self-sacrificing patriots, and he who died before the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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RECEIVED, THAT THE POSITION ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, BY BROTHER C. W. MACNEE, AND HIS SON, IN THE PAPER, AND WILL DO ALL WE CAN TO HELP IN THE GOOD WORK OF EDUCATION.

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO THE EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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N. R. P.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Many a sub-Alliance is suffering from an overdose of politics. Friends and enemies are prophesying our downfall. The cause of this, but let us face it, is not the Alliances. They are the political machine to bring those seekers into power, but an organization devoted to the high interests of the people of the States.

Capital says to labor, "make trouble; do keep stirring up trouble." It is no use in so much talk. It stirs up hard feelings between rich and poor. What a pity! Let us take care of your interests a little while longer. And if more freedom than is given you now. If you are poor it is your duty to be satisfied with less. It is your duty to work, and the privilege to live on your work. But just wait until we get the legislative chains fastened on you, and then it won't matter whence whether you have freedom or not."

REPEAL OF THE SILVER BILL.

The majority of the Senate are waiting for the International Monetary Conference at Brussels before voting on themselves silver legislation, they consider the decision failure.

The New York World voted the Senate on the question of repealing the Sherman silver bill. Senator Sherman voted for the bill, favors the bill, purchasing clause, and favors the immediate coinage of silver. Thirteen favor the bill, thirteen oppose it, and the free coinage of silver substituted for it, and thirteen absolutely opposed to the present law. The bill from the silver Erica stands to stand, the Southern Farmers want free silver, and the Northern Senators want the bill repealed.

Four hundred and fifty ounces were offered by the Treasury Department on the 1st inst., and the amount received was 320,000 ounces, at 30 cents per ounce. The law authorizes a purchase of 4,500,000 ounces per month.

Bill have been introduced in the Senate and the House for repeal of the bill, by Separation in the Senate, and George Williams in the House. Of course will be watched with interest.

THE STRAIGHT ON IT.

The unofficial list (composed by the clerk of the House of Representatives) of the members of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress, is as follows: Democrats, 128; Republicans, 128; third party, 1. The People's party members are: Pence, of Colorado; Davis, Baker and Simpson, of Kansas; Boen, of Minnesota; Keighan and Kew, of Nebraska; and Newlands, of Nevada. The fifth district of Michigan is doubt, favoring Richardson, who

in addition to claim the members-elect by Demo- They are Mar- California; J. C. V. A. Harris of Kansas. People's party members, but the party's party members, but our last

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FROM THE GOLDEN COAST

Bright Women Flourish in a "Glorious Climate."

How Five Progressive Women of the Pacific Coast Have Distinguished Themselves in Literary and Business Pursuits.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

Although it is scarcely half a century since the first white woman went to the Pacific coast, that section of the United States now counts among its residents



SARAH B. COOPER.

many bright and active women who are devoting their lives to work which will leave the world better for their having lived in it.

Among these no one is more loved and honored than Sarah B. Cooper. She is president of the International Kindergarten union, and of the Golden Gate Kindergarten association, and first vice president of the Pacific Coast Women's Press association. To Mrs. Cooper is due the splendid system of free kindergartens which exists in San Francisco. Years ago, when she was teaching a Bible class of 700 men and women, she started the second free kindergarten west of the Rocky mountains, and others were soon placed under her supervision and supported by her Bible class. Her articles for the press awakened much interest in needy children, and her wise management of the large sums intrusted to her care caused people to address her on the subject of free kindergartens from all over the United States and from foreign countries.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, through Mrs. Cooper, established the first memorial kindergarten in the world, and now supports six, with an endowment of \$100,000. The Golden Gate association, of which Mrs. Cooper is superintendent as well as president, has thirty-five schools in its charge. Her life is consecrated to this



ANNA MORRISON REED, work, and she does not receive a salary. She is a sweet faced woman of middle age, kind, gentle, full of charity and love. Her Bible class is now the largest in San Francisco and is attended by people of all denominations.

Anna Morrison Reed was reared in the mining regions of northern California and never had more than twelve months' schooling in her life, yet she is today one of the most prominent women in the state.

At fifteen, urged by family necessities, she became a lecturer on temperance and women's topics. She scored a great success, and in three years earned enough to buy a good home for her parents. Her poems have frequently appeared in the leading papers of the coast, and she has published two books containing her earlier and later poems, which were favorably reviewed and quickly sold. Her verses are full of tenderness and purity and are gracefully constructed.

As a lecturer Mrs. Reed is brilliant and draws crowded houses. She is now speaking throughout the northern dis-



ELLA HIGGINSON. districts of California in the interests of the World's fair, having been appointed a member of the state board of lady managers. Mrs. Reed is a cousin of

General William R. Morrison, of Illinois, and of the late Chief Justice Morrison, of California. She has an unusually attractive personality, with her sparkling brown eyes, finely molded features and luxuriant dark hair, and is a striking illustration of what pluck and native talent can do in spite of adverse circumstances in early life.

Ella Higginson is perhaps the most widely quoted of any female Pacific coast writer at the present time, although it is only four years since she sent her first poem to an eastern paper. Previous to this she had done desultory work for western publications. Now, as encouraging letters came to her from many quarters, she "began to try to write." Her poems, stories and descriptive sketches have been widely circulated.

Living on the shore of Puget sound, with the glories of sea and forest and mountain all about her, she has reflected the moods of nature in her writings and given the northwest its most beautiful and poetic descriptions. She has been on the editorial staff of the Portland West Shore and the Seattle Pacific Magazine, and is now conducting a department in the St. Louis Home Circle. Ella Higginson is petite, with blond hair, large gray eyes, and a pleasant, womanly expression. She is young and rapidly making her mark in literature.

Abba Lord Holton, of San Francisco, has devoted her life and fortune to the cause of proportional representation at the polls. She publishes a paper called Hope and Home, which advocates the Hare ballot, giving to all voters a preferential choice of candidates in proportion to the number of votes cast. This system is used by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco in electing trustees, and a similar method of voting is practiced in three cantons of Switzerland.

Mrs. Holton has corresponded with Sir John Lubbock, M. P., Professor Naville, of Switzerland, and other noted political men, who believe that her little paper



ABBA LORD HOLTON.

has a mission to perform in educating the masses to realize that they are not properly represented at the polls by the present system of ballot counting. She has written a monograph on the constitution of the United States, which is remarkable as the work of a woman. She regards her line of action as directly marked out for her by Providence, and thinks that women ought to study the Hare method of representation that they may demand it when suffrage is extended to them.

M. G. C. Edholm furnishes 150 columns of original matter yearly to several hundred newspapers in all parts of the world. Her articles deal mostly with reforms, as shown in the forty departments of the W. C. T. U. In 1890 she was appointed superintendent of press for that great organization, and secretary of the International Federation of Women's Press Clubs. As superintendent of railroad rates and official reporter of the California W. C. T. U. she conducts an excursion to the national W. C. T. U. convention each year, and contemplates taking a party around the world after the World's fair.

Mrs. Edholm is an ardent Prohibitionist, and is deeply interested in the Florence Crittenton Mission Homes for Erring Women. The philanthropist who established these homes in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Jose appointed her reporter for



M. G. C. EDHOLM.

the missions, and she spent two months in the homes at New York gathering material for a book which is to be published next April. Her article on "Traffic in White Girls," printed in the November number of The Californian Magazine, has attracted widespread attention. She resides in Oakland, and is a charter member of the Pacific Coast Women's Press association.

CLARA SPALDING BROWN.

The Iron Is Too Light.

The government of Nicaragua has temporarily suspended a contract recently entered into for the purchase of railroad iron for a railway from Momotombo to Sebaco, a distance of eighty miles. Under the contract the iron for the road was to weigh twenty-five pounds to the yard, and the contractor was to receive \$10,000 monthly until his bill was paid, and 7 per cent. as a commission for making the purchase. The government engineers disapproved the twenty-five pound iron, deeming it too light in weight, and until some final decision is reached work will be postponed, notwithstanding the fact that the road is much needed, especially by the people of Matagalpa, who desire better means of getting their produce to market than by the present method of transportation.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

A Happy and Successful Woman Farmer of Long Island.

A shining example of woman's ability to succeed as an agriculturist is given in the case of Mrs. Taber Willets, of Roslyn. The editor of The Rural New Yorker gives a charming sketch of a visit lately made to the lady's farm. The farm contains 500 acres and has been known for generations as the "Old Brick." This name, however, has no particular application to the owners of the farm, but comes from the farmhouse itself, one of the first brick houses built on Long Island. Mrs. Willets has run the place as a dairy farm, but gave it up because it was all hard work and poor pay. In this respect she had more common sense than a majority of the men farmers in the milk supply districts around New York city have to this day. Mrs. Willets says that she had no say in the price she got for milk, and between the railroads and wholesale milk dealers the milk farmer was picked bare. So she turned her attention to stock breeding. Note particularly this bit of golden wisdom from the woman farmer's lips: "One must have a definite aim to begin, have the matter all thought out and know exactly what he wishes to accomplish." After having the matter all thought out Mrs. Willets began the breeding of black Berkshire swine and Guernsey dairy cows. She has since added the breeding of trotting and road horses. Highland Girl and Highland Lassie are two of the trotting colts from the Old Brick farm. The way this woman farmer went to work when she decided to go into the breeding of trotters is instructive. She "began to study up the standard" to find what sort of a horse she wanted at the head of her stables. She searched into gait, ancestry, reputation and all the other myste-

rious points that go to the making of trotters. Then she looked about till she found the animals that filled the bill and bought them. She has now on her farm from sixty to seventy horses and seventy head of Guernsey cattle. She sells the Guernsey butter at fifty cents a pound. But her greatest success is as a breeder of stock for sale. It is sold as fast as it is old enough, whether Berkshire pigs, Guernsey cows or trotters and road horses.

Some time ago I had the ill fate to be fooled by a rascally falsehood in a New York paper to the effect that the mayor of Salem, O., had forbidden the young women of that town to walk upon the streets after 8 o'clock p.m. I might have known on the face of it that no Ohio man would do a thing like that, but I did not stop to think. I made some comments on the story in a manner which I now confess was not exactly mild in tone. I find that my comments did grievous wrong to one of the best woman's rights men living. Mayor J. W. Northrop, of Salem, O., writes that in his judgment the proposition of woman's equal rights with man, politically as well as otherwise, is so self evident that it cannot be directly disputed. He adds also this fine, strong statement: "My dealings with the world as a merchant, a soldier, a journalist, a public officer, and, lastly, a magistrate suggest that woman's political enfranchisement may be essential in order to make man morally her equal in all respects and to lift both sexes higher in the social scale and nearer the standard of true manhood and womanhood."

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Farmers,	Waiters,	Shoemakers,	Shoemakers,	Varnishers,	Gas Burners,	Puddings,	Custard & Cream,
Stock-keepers,	Lumber Dealers,	Clothers,	Clothes,	Cooks,	Glove Cleaners,	Pastry,	Canned Fruits,
Gardeners,	Miners,	Dressmakers,	Dressmakers,	Gravers,	Gumshades,	Cakes,	etc.
Florists,	Opticians,	Druggists,	Druggists,	Printers,	Lithographers,	Salads,	
Flower-keepers,	Opticians,	Snappers,	Snappers,	Printers,	Milliners,	Jellies,	
Merchants,	Opticians,	Trimmers,	Trimmers,	Printers,	Dentists,	Jams,	
Druggists,	Opticians,	Tinsmiths,	Tinsmiths,	Printers,	Plasterers,	Candies,	
Photographers,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Singers,		
Architects,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Painters,		
Artists,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Tailors,		
Confectioners,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Taxidermists,		
Engineers,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Machinists,		
Fleur Dealers,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Appliances,		
Glass Workers,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Paper Hangers,		
Printers,	Opticians,	Cabinetmakers,	Cabinetmakers,	Printers,	Doctors,		

THE Reader will understand that it is utterly impossible to insert in this announcement even the merest mention of the vast amount of information contained in the large, double-column 539 pages. The Book itself must be seen and consulted to be fully appreciated. As it requires a 16-page pamphlet to give the full contents of the same, the immensity of our offer will readily be seen.

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LATE NEW YORK FASHIONS

A Pleasant Deserstion on
Brides and Weddings.

Swell Ceremonies in Church and
Quiet Unions at Home -- Costumes That Are Costly and
Others That are Sensible.

(Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.)

Two weddings—one simple and unostentatious, and the other a spectacular one in a church, with all the glitter and show that money and high social position could give—have occurred recently. Which of the two lovely brides was the happier? No one can say, but if such an expression could be used, I should say both.



THE BRIDE.

I have long known and loved both, and when I received a thick envelope containing another with these words on the cream laid paper inside:

Mr. and Mrs. Blank
request your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
to
Mr. John Doe,
Thursday evening, December 1, 1892,
at eight o'clock.
Grace church,
Broadway and Tenth street.

I sat down and looked long at the card, and almost cried to think that I was going to lose my little pet; and then I read that smaller card of admission to the church, and the other, a little larger, that was an invitation to the reception at their home after the wedding.

Of course I went to see the bride and talk a little with her on the duties and dangers of the life she was about entering, and then I asked to see her presents. "I have none," she answered. "I have let it be distinctly understood among all my friends that I will accept no wedding presents, as I think it an unjust and merciless fashion. I am one of eighty young girls who have all decided against wedding presents, and in a year from now you will find that those best able perhaps to give will have set the odious fashion aside with funeral baked meats. I have only one present, and that is—"

Here she showed her solitaire engagement ring, which is the proper ring to give when the groom is in a position to afford it. Late I have seen several engagement rings set with moonstones, sapphires, pearls, and emeralds. The old fashion of giving the groom an engagement ring has revived, and now it is quite proper to give him one of whatever style the young lady may prefer, and he wears it as she does hers—on the third finger of the left hand.

The custom of sending wedding presents has been observed only by those who have received invitations to the reception after the wedding. The bride usually gives her bridesmaids dainty fans, gloves and some pretty piece of jewelry. She can give them their dresses for the occasion if they all agree to have it so. The groom can give each a handsome bouquet, and he always furnishes the bride's bouquet, and he can also give her a handsome parure of jewelry, according to his means, and this she generally wears at the wedding ceremony.



THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The church bride was dressed in a thick ribbed bengaline silk, with a plain long train, and the front of the skirt opened over a panel of satin covered with rare old lace. The forearms and a deep collar were of the same. The full Spencer waist and upper sleeves were of bengaline, while the sash belt was of satin. A tiny cluster of real orange blossoms ornamented her corselet, and another held the immense tulle veil, which covered her completely.

The church was filled with friends, and the streets for two blocks were lined with carriages. The wedding was in the evening, and the bride came up the aisle escorted by her father, the three bridesmaids leading the way. One was dressed in an almost classic gown of the palest blue chintz crepe bordered with white ostrich feathers. The drapery was made in such a way as to defy description, but a picture of it is shown. The other bridesmaid wore a pale pink china crepe, with three ruffles of ribbon at the bottom, and bows set at intervals of rose pink.

There were roses and bows on the waist and sleeves. The bride's little sister made the third bridesmaid and wore a dainty gown of malice surah and white lace, with white ribbons everywhere that they could go, even in the back at the shoulders, as well as at the waist.

The bridegroom and in fact all the gentlemen were in black evening dress.

As soon as the ceremony was over every one who had been invited to the reception went to the house, and there we found the young couple looking very happy, standing under an arch of evergreens and receiving the congratulations of the friends.

The bride's mother wore a rich heliotrope velvet gown, with an overdrapery of di-

aphanous gold tissue. Gold passementerie was on sleeve and waist. The upper part of the sleeve was of the tissue, and so was a puff that went only half around the arm. A married sister wore a pale blue satin gown, with an over drapery of exquisite black lace. Some of the guests were beautifully dressed, and all were in evening costume.

After an hour of pleasant chat all filed into the dining room for refreshments and were served with hot bouillon, lemonade, coffee and chocolate, besides all the delicacies imaginable. Then the bride cut the wedding cake and afterward slipped away to change her dress for a quiet traveling gown, as they started for Europe that night. As each one left the hall going home he or she took one of the little white boxes tied with satin ribbon and holding wedding cake.

Not all brides have three bridesmaids, and some have more. Some have their little brothers attired in white satin or velvet as pages. I think this part of a wedding is all a matter of personal taste.

The other little bride went to church in the morning with her father and mother, and dressed in a dove colored cloth traveling dress with a neat little hat to match. There they found the groom with two friends. A few words, and they all stood before the altar—the bride and groom in the center—and in a short time they were man and wife. From the church they took a carriage to the station, whither their trunks had preceded them, and together they started on their long journey, lasting until they reach the dark river.

Another young lady I know, when the time came for her wedding, walked quietly out of the house with her mother to a quiet church, and there she met her betrothed, and they were married and went to their beautiful home to live. Three months later society was astounded to receive cards from Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so to a series of perfect dinners and other social reunions.

Which is the best way to be married? I cannot say, but it seems rather more desired to have a greater or lesser display in a church or at home. Some regard the veil, the bridesmaids and all the pomp and ceremony as being a necessary part of marriage, and think that the going to the altar clad in sacrificial white will give rise to a high and noble idea of the vows they take. Others again feel that a wedding is too sacred and holy a ceremony for any outward display, and they shrink from it in fear. However it may be, there will always be those who prefer the display and those who prefer a quiet wedding. Society allows all a liberty of choice in the matter.



THE BRIDE'S LITTLE SISTER.

Lastly it has been quite the thing for brides to hide from the knowledge of any one the place where the newly wed couple are to spend the honeymoon, but it is a notable fact that many young couples have gone direct to their own future homes instead of on a wearisome voyage.

While we are speaking of weddings let us exhaust the subject of what are the latest fashions in vogue for such occasions. Satin will always be the handsomest fabric for wedding gowns on account of its silvery sheen, and though black and colored satins may be quite out of style, white satin is always in. Its luster shows up the lace better than anything else. Ivory white satin duchess is the kind generally seen. Moire is a beautiful silk for weddings, but it is not suitable for small women. Corded silk, bengaline and Irish poplin are all employed for making bridal dresses, and white crepe de chine is also used to some extent.

For trimming lace and orange blossoms are most suitable, though some prefer close embroidery of seed pearls or silver passementerie. Trains to wedding dresses are made sometimes of rich and heavy gold or silver brocaded satin. White velvet also is sometimes worn, and plush is used occasionally as panels or trains, though the present models make plush rather heavy.

All depends upon the taste of the bride as to whether her dress shall be high or low in the neck. Empire modes look pretty for bridesmaids, but for a bride there should be a long and sweeping train, which cannot be had with an empire gown.

An empire wedding gown that was worn recently had a satin skirt with a long train, and on this was a deep flounce festooned and caught up with bunches of three white ostrich tips. Others have had the festoons caught up with orange blossoms. A bengaline wedding dress had the neck open V shape, with a Medici collar of pearls and feathers. The bodice had loose folds of India silk, with a wide chiffon sash.

Two or three brides have worn Watteau plait, and others have preferred the princess model. Sashes can be of any thing that is white. One bride, however, wore a maize colored sash.

The church bride was dressed in a thick ribbed bengaline silk, with a plain long train, and the front of the skirt opened over a panel of satin covered with rare old lace. The forearms and a deep collar were of the same. The full Spencer waist and upper sleeves were of bengaline, while the sash belt was of satin. A tiny cluster of real orange blossoms ornamented her corselet, and another held the immense tulle veil, which covered her completely.

The church was filled with friends, and the streets for two blocks were lined with carriages. The wedding was in the evening, and the bride came up the aisle escorted by her father, the three bridesmaids leading the way. One was dressed in an almost classic gown of the palest blue chintz crepe bordered with white ostrich feathers. The drapery was made in such a way as to defy description, but a picture of it is shown. The other bridesmaid wore a pale pink china crepe, with three ruffles of ribbon at the bottom, and bows set at intervals of rose pink.

There were roses and bows on the waist and sleeves. The bride's little sister made the third bridesmaid and wore a dainty gown of malice surah and white lace, with white ribbons everywhere that they could go, even in the back at the shoulders, as well as at the waist.

The bridegroom and in fact all the gentlemen were in black evening dress.

As soon as the ceremony was over every one who had been invited to the reception went to the house, and there we found the young couple looking very happy, standing under an arch of evergreens and receiving the congratulations of the friends.

The bride's mother wore a rich heliotrope velvet gown, with an overdrapery of di-

aphanous gold tissue. Gold passementerie was on sleeve and waist. The upper part of the sleeve was of the tissue, and so was a puff that went only half around the arm.

A married sister wore a pale blue satin gown, with an over drapery of exquisite black lace. Some of the guests were beautifully dressed, and all were in evening costume.

MATE LEROY.

They Are Not Good Investments.

A London paper observes in writing of a recent sale in the English metropolis that the day of old books as an investment has been a long time going, but it may now be regarded as almost if not quite gone. This fact is very plainly indicated by the prices paid for books in the Apponyi library. The first three days' sale showed an average of considerably under two pounds per volume. Eight years ago, when the System Park library, formed by Sir John Thorold and not differing very greatly from the Apponyi collection, came under the hammer, the result was the average of fourteen pounds per volume.

A comparison between the prices realized at the two sales for identical books is also somewhat startling, considering that only such a brief period has intervened. The Aldini first edition of "Aristotle and Theophrastus" was at the earlier sale appraised at fifty-one pounds; the Apponyi copy went for seventeen pounds. The first edition of St. Augustine's treatise, "De Civitate Dei," printed in the Monastery of Soubiaco, falls from sixty-six pounds to twenty-five pounds, and even the famous Ximenez "Biblia Polyglotta," of which only a very few copies can ever come again into the open market, shows a decline in value of about sixty pounds. In many instances books which eight years ago sold for pounds now only realize as many shillings. A few exceptions, however, occur here and there. Clearly old books are not a safe investment, and the man who wants to make money out of book collecting must put it into the first editions of Dickens, Thackeray and other modern writers.

Started Poor.

M. Marinoni, who commenced life as a factory lad, is now chief owner of the Paris Petit Journal, circulating nearly 1,000,000 copies daily, and proprietor of several valuable patents, including the famous rotary printing machine that bears his name. He is now nearly seventy years of age and is a times a French millionaire.—London Tit-Bits.

MISS F. I. STEPHENS. A girl of mixed blood who writes good Verses.

THE CHEROKEE POETESS.

Miss Florence I. Stephens is the English-American name of a bright and fair-haired, blue-eyed, blonde who is a Cherokee. She is what is called in the language of the territory "a white Cherokee"—that is, one of mixed blood—and, like all of that race, she is very proud of her Cherokee blood, for, unlike the miscegenates of most races, they think a "dash of Indian blood" a matter to be proud of. All this is interesting enough, but the chief point in Miss Stephens' case is that she is greatly gifted in talent for music, both as a singer and player, and is now in Boston to take a thorough musical education. If one may judge from the notices in the Boston papers the society Brahmins of that city were not well informed on Indian affairs, for when invited to meet a "Cherokee songstress" they were surprised to find her a well educated, tastefully dressed and refined lady, with conversational powers of rare attractiveness. Apparently a squaw in red paint and feathers was about what they had pictured in anticipation, but having met the lady they are enthusiastic in promising her for a great career and possibly an international fame as the first prima donna of her race.

As a matter of fact the Cherokees have an excellent system of schools and a fairly good government, and have had many able and educated men at any time during the past fifty years. Long before that Sequoyah, the Cherokee Cadmus, gave their name and literature a worldwide fame, and now that culture has so far advanced as to produce a musical genius the advent of Miss Stephens may well be regarded in Boston as quite an event.

When at Hawarden, be the weather what it may, Gladstone invariably walks to church and back, taking particular pleasure in this matutinal exercise when snow is falling heavily.

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A STORY OF DEATH VALLEY

Interesting Incidents Related by Maj. A. R. Calhoun.

A Thrilling Experience in the California Desert—How a Wandering Prospector Died of Thirst Within a Few Feet of Water.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

Death Valley, in southwestern California, near the Nevada line, is famed as the hottest and most sterile place in the United States. The story of the band of Mormons who got lost in this valley and perished of thirst is as true as it is thrilling, but there are other stretches in that desert land quite as uninviting as Death Valley.

I have myself traveled for days within sight of water foaming and roaring at the bottom of some canyon, whose precipitous banks rose up from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height, and yet man and animals were tormented with thirst.

I have never seen a land drier or more sterile than the dry mesas or table mountains that extend to the north from the Moqui villages to the valley of the San Juan in southwestern Colorado.

Uninteresting though this region is, every hill and defile in its arid expanse has been traversed by the gold hunters, and there is not a spring in all that land that is not known to the prospector.

This is certainly a dangerous land for any man to travel over who is not familiar with the water supply to be found in its alkaline canyon bottoms or its few half alkaline springs.

While surveying in this country before the days of railroads we had with us two Navajo Indians as guides. The only use of these men was to lead us to water or to secure fresh meat—the latter an unusual occurrence, for the only game was the big horned Rocky mountain sheep, and they were by no means abundant.



I SAW THE FORM OF A MAN EXTENDED.

We had been for forty-eight hours without water, and our horses and mules reeled under the blistering sun as if they were drunk, while the youngest of our men had an aged look, so drying on the skin were the sirocco winds that beat into our faces day and night.

Our guides were disappointed in finding no water in Coyote springs that morning, but they cheered us up with the assurance that by the time the sun was setting over the country of the great canyons we should reach the ojo fria, or cold springs. Along the route traversed there was no vegetation—not even a cactus. The air was not disturbed by the hum or song of insect, and the coppery sky looked as if it must instantly parch the wing of any bird that attempted to cleave its heated, furnacelike depths.

The setting sun was lengthening the shadows of men and horses into immense but attenuated silhouettes, when my attention was attracted to the Navajos, who, in their eagerness to reach the springs, had gone on ahead of foot.

On a nearer approach I saw the shrunken form of a dog lying along the trail, but it was so parched as to be as hard as flint, and there was nothing in or about the body to indicate when it had died. It had been a noble creature and must have followed its master into this sterile land.

A hundred yards farther on, and where the Indians were standing, I saw the form of a man extended, his rifle lying by his side and his belts fitting close to his shriveled form.

It was the body of a tall, fair haired young man, and from the neatness of the dress we inferred that he had not been a professional hunter or prospector.

Grasped in the left hand there was a pencil and a piece of paper that had been turned yellow by the sun.

Hoping to get a clew to the man's identity, I took the paper from his stiffened fingers and read as follows:

"It is now three days since I got separated from my friends, who were prospecting on the Rio Franchos.

"I have not had food or water for three days, and I feel that I am dying. My poor dog lies dead near by."

"If this should fall into the hands of a white man, I ask that my body be buried near where it may be found."

"I am twenty-eight years of age. My name is Henry G. Rollins, and I am a civil engineer by profession. My parents live in B. C."

There was an attempt made to add letters after the B, but we could not make them out.

The saddest feature of this case was the fact that the poor fellow died within a few yards of the water of which he was in search.

We carried out his request by burying him under the rocks by which he lay, one of the men forming with the loose stones a rude cross at the head.

We subsequently tried, but without avail, to find the friends of the man who sleeps by the spring out in the great American desert.

Seeing the Editor.

He was a mild mannered youth, but his face showed signs of a recent debauch, and his clothes down the front were stained with beer drippings from his straw colored mustache.

"Ah, are you Mr. Gruson, the editor of The Ethical Record?" asked the young man as with shuffling steps and downcast eyes he neared the awful presence of the man with the shears.

"I have the honor to be the editor of The Ethical Record," said the great man as he surveyed his visitor over the tops of his glasses.

"Mr. Gruson—ah, I think you know my father. He's the veterinary surgeon out at Red Top. I—I'm his son, and I regret to say that I am in a little trouble. I am about to marry next week a woman who is the fairest and sweetest of her."

"But," broke in the editor, "you surely do not look on your approaching marriage in the light of a trouble!"

"No, Mr. Gruson, it is not that that troubles me. Here is the case, and I blush, sir, as I give it to you. Last night I had a bit of a frolic, a sort of a last sendoff, with some of my bachelor friends. We indulged, sir, too much, I fear, in the cup that cheers and inebriates. The fact is, Mr. Gruson, the scence broke up in a free fight. My clothes were deluged with beer, and while trying to force my unruly friends to peace I was pounced down on by a minor of the law in blue and run in, as they call it."

"Looked up, eh, and fined this morning? That's about the size of it," said the editor, setting down the scissors and moistening a stub of a pencil between his teeth preparatory to taking notes.

"Yes, sir; that's it. And, sir, I called in to beg you on my bended knees to keep the story out of the papers. If my misfortune, sir, came to the ears of the lady to whom I am engaged she would at once declare the match off, and it would be my eternal ruin," urged the young man.

"Sir!" exclaimed the stern editor. "Do you dare to interfere with the liberty of the press? Do you not know, sir, that it is only by holding such terrible cases up to the loathing of a virtuous and indignant public that we can preserve the morals and dignity of our own fireside! That account goes, with a display head, tomorrow."

"Pardon me, Mr. Gruson, but would ten dollars be an inducement to—" "Ten dollars! A paltry ten dollars offered as a muzzle to the press! Why, sir, you are heaping an Ossa of perfidy on a Pelion of infamy. My family, sir, does not need."

"But you could use the money for missionary purposes, Mr. Gruson. And, sir, if you could only be induced to let up on me this time, I wouldn't mind making it twenty, though that will drain my pocket-book mighty low. Here is the money, sir."

"Ab," sighed the editor as he drew the pile of one dollar bills nearer and looked them over, "when you allude to the heathen in mentioning the missionaries you strike on the tenderest chords of my nature. For the sake of the Gentiles I may violate my pledge to the public—a pledge made with the first issue of this paper—to give our readers the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. If you could drop in on me with another ten, to be contributed to the heathen, I might send a reporter to write up your wedding. He would show the family of your prospective wife what an acquisition it has made in marrying you. Good morning, sir, and bear in mind that we at times ignore illegal acts in our own land for the sake of the benighted heathen."

Not a Traveler.

There are many railroads in the United States today, yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of thousands of people—adults—who have never ridden behind the steam horse.

Ticket agents are full of the strange inquiries made of them by green country people and their efforts to "jew" down the price of a ticket as they might pair of shoes in a country store.

Recently a lame West Virginian entered the ticket office of the station at Charlestown, and after gazing about him in open eyed wonder for some time he shuffled up to the agent and asked:

"Be you the man as sells tickets?"

"I am," was the response.

"Sell 'em for all over?"

"Yes."

"What's the price for one who's all alone by himself?"

"That depends on where you want to go."

"I want to go to Tennessee."

"What part of Tennessee?"

"Ainst Tennessee. You see, down thar's whar dell's folks come from afore the wah, and I l'oved as the crops was in and the coon was shucked that I'd run down and see my kin," and thazan refreshed himself with a bite of plug tobacco.

"In what part of Tennessee do your friends live?" asked the agent.

"I ain't just done tol' you hit was ainst Tennessee! My folks name's Ted. Tim Teed as was jailed last year fo' shootin Sam Roetec—he was a own brother' mine. We uns is a hard crowd when we thinks any one is a tryin' to impose on us," said the man as he gave the belt that he supported his trousers a vicious hitch.

The wife's property is free from the husband's control in the sense that he could not insist upon her selling or mortgaging it, yet the increase and profits of the property (interest, rents collected, crops raised, etc.) may be liable for debts for the family support after the creditor has exhausted his remedy against the husband. In a few of the states such profits form part of what is known as "community property," and are equally liable with the husband's property for such debts.

In some states a husband is liable for the antenuptial debts of his wife. In Tennessee he is as fully responsible for these as for his own. In Maine, if he voluntarily assumes payment of any of them, he can be sued for others. In New Hampshire he is liable for her debts incurred on her own responsibility after her majority, but not for debt incurred while under age and living in her father's house. There are provisions sim-

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

A Plain Statement of the Laws in Various States.
[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

To briefly dispose of single women's property rights, it may be said that they are the same as those of men, with the exception of the ability to influence the taxation of property by vote.

In some of the states there is this slight possible advantage—that the age of legal majority is at eighteen instead of twenty-one for women.

By the old common law theory as set forth in Blackstone, when a woman married it was supposed that she was willing to give up to her husband the entire control of any property she then had or might thereafter acquire, retaining no rights but such as he consented to give upon the husband.

In a few of the states (Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia, for instance) a wife cannot carry on a separate business or trade without her husband's consent unless he is insane or imprisoned or has deserted her. This, however, cannot be construed as a prohibition to earning wages.

As to whether a woman may sue her husband for the performance of a contract or promise made with or to her there is a difference of practice in the different states. It is also not settled how far she can be held liable upon an endorsement for another person.

In New Jersey and several other states, generally speaking, those in which the right of courtesy exists, a husband must join with his wife in a deed of conveyance. This is not required in New York.

New Jersey has been very much behind the other states in the matter of making reforms of this sort. It is comparatively recently that a married woman can control her own property or make a valid will or sue in her own name.

When any one owns real property in several states, each parcel is subject to the laws of the state in which it is situated. Personal property, on the other hand, is subject to the laws of the state in which the owner resides.

A wife can insure her husband's life for her own benefit. It is, however, a little difficult to understand what this privilege amounts to, since it would not be easy to find a company which would issue a policy without a personal application from the person insured and without his submitting to an examination. A wife having once induced her husband to insure his life can, however, pay the premiums herself if he does not. But of course any beneficiary can do this.

M. HELEN FRASER LOVETT.

A RUMOR is running the gauntlet of the press, that Mr. Cleveland is to go into training to reduce his weight some forty pounds. One Muldoon, who patronizes society as a wrestler and boxer is to be engaged. If the President-elect would let the office seekers have one fair round at him he could save Muldoon's salary.

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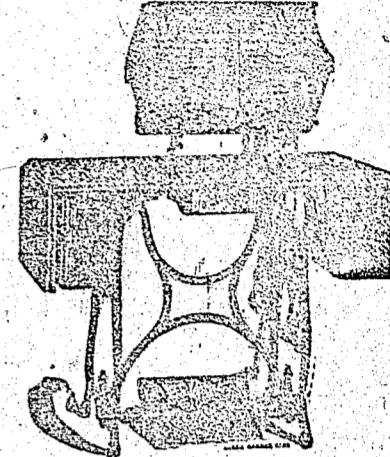
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THE CITY HOLIDAY TRADE

Behind the Scenes at a Modern Retail Bazaar.

The Superintendent and His Multifarious Duties—A Great Number of People Required to Handle and Sell the Goods.

(Special Correspondence)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—No man has more need of patience than the superintendent of a great general retail shop during the season of the holiday trade. Indeed if he have not patience he would do well to vacate his place without delay to some one who has. I called on one of these busy gentlemen this morning. Before him, dignified and erect, stood a haughty, well dressed matron and a young man.



"I CANNOT BE MISTAKEN."

"Tell you, sir," the woman was saying, "that the bundle of yarn was not in the box. I unpacked it myself, and I should be mistaken. It is shameful that I should be so delayed in getting my Christmas presents ready by a shipping clerk's stupidity," and she cast a withering glance at the young man.

"Very well, madam," was the superintendent's reply. "I only wished to show you by our records that we have made every possible effort to send you the goods you ordered and as you ordered them. You may go now, Johnson" (this to the shipping clerk), "and I hope I shall not have occasion to call upon you for another examination."

Then, after directing through a speaking tube that the customer should have another bundle of yarn exactly like the one that had been lost, he turned to me.

"So you want to know something of the holiday trade behind the scenes, do you? Well, the incident you have just witnessed is not of very common occurrence considering the immense number of packages we send out daily, but of course mistakes will be made in spite of all our efforts to avoid them. A more common complaint than that made by the lady who has just left is that of misdirection. The addresses of two packages are transposed, and of course there are two complaints. Johnson, the shipper I had here, is a very careful man, and I firmly believe he packed the bundle of yarn with the rest of the goods. Among other things in the box were some majolica vases and a tea set. To save breakage the goods were packed in excisor, and the little bundle of yarn, which was worth only thirteen cents, was overlooked when the box was opened. I have in mind two or three instances in which the lost goods were of considerable value, and the shipper felt so sure they had been included as directed that I allowed him to go to the house of the buyer and examine the discarded excisor, with the result that the missing article was found. In the interests of discipline and trade, however, I am obliged to always assume the employee to be in the wrong—at least in the presence of the customer."

"How many customers do we have in a day during the rush of the season? That is hard to say. Fully 100,000 people pass in and out of the store every day in December, but how many buy I cannot say. Probably 80 per cent, buy something, though a large proportion of them make very small purchases. You would be surprised if you knew what a variety of things suitable for Christmas gifts can be bought for a dollar. Let me give you a few instances."

"Suppose you wish to remember each member of the family of one of your friends. You are not anxious to expend a great deal, for you have many friends, but this friend's family consists of five members—father, mother, young lady daughter, small son and a baby. For the father you may buy a copy of one of Dickens' novels, well printed and bound in cloth, at twenty-seven cents; for the mother a silver thimble at thirty-five cents; for the daughter a really artistic calendar, with Scriptural or poetical quotations, printed in tints, an excellent imitation of water colors, put up in a neat box, for fourteen cents; a box of illuminated note paper and envelopes for the boy at eleven cents, and a colored picture book for the baby at thirteen cents."

"Here is another list," and he handed me a slip, which is here reproduced:

For the father, individual cup and saucer..... 25

For the mother, cookbook..... 27

For the boy, home game..... 19

For the girl, case of crayons..... 15

For the baby, linen book..... 14

Total..... \$1.00

Another was as follows:

For the father, silk handkerchief..... 25

For the mother, material for a head rest and a rag bag..... 30

For the daughter, fancy basket..... 15

For the baby, mug..... 15

For the grandmother, face hister, when she has neuralgia..... 15

Total..... \$1.00

"Suppose you want to buy a dollar's worth of presents for your friend's little daughter," he went on. "In that case you can do very nicely as follows, and include one useful article and some candy:

Dolls tote-a-tote tea set..... 25

The kitchen..... 10

Little doll..... 10

Mitten..... 15

Box of paints..... 15

Candy..... 10

Total..... \$1.00

"If you want to get a dollar's worth for the boy you may take this list:

Ball..... 25

Robinson Crusoe, bound in cloth..... 27

Leather or head purse..... 13

Knife..... 25

Candy..... 10

Total..... \$1.00

"How many people do we employ at this

time of the year? Well, say 3,500, and there are several other houses in New York that employ nearly as many. That sounds like a big story. Well, stop and think. Look through the sales floors and see the army of men and women behind the counters, the multitude of flying cashboys and girls, the floorwalkers and the persons at the bundle counters. Then go down into the shipping department, pass through the receiving rooms, look into the restaurant kept for customers and count the waiters, glance through the restaurant's kitchen, come early some morning and see our 125 delivery wagons, each of which must have a driver, besides the men who care for the horses, go down into the engine room and see the men there, don't forget the elevator boys, the women who are kept busy altering ready made gowns and cloaks to fit customers, and so on. I don't believe I can think of all the departments myself offhand."

The superintendent paused to examine a note placed in his hand by an errand boy, then blew vigorously into a speaking tube talked earnestly through it for the space of two minutes.

"When do you begin to get ready for the holiday trade?" I asked him when he had finished and regained his breath.

"Why, my dear sir," he replied, "we shall begin to prepare for next year's holiday trade as soon as this year's rush is over with. He who would satisfy the American desire for appropriate things for Christmas gifts must know no rest. A large proportion of our Christmas goods comes from abroad, and another large proportion is made expressly for our own trade at this time of year. Every great house has its own specialties in holiday novelties that cannot be obtained from other houses, and the competition for the best ideas in such goods is keen of course. You can see that, the buyer who goes abroad to look for taking goods and the designer who originates must both begin with the opening of the year. Sometimes the things we build our fondest hopes on fall flat, and sometimes there is a run on something for which we anticipate only a moderate demand. We must be ready for the unexpected, you see, but despite all, the precautions ingenuity can suggest we are sometimes heavy losers by reason of an overstock in one line or too few goods of another to supply the demand.

"We shall not be sorry, I can assure you," he said as a much worried floorwalker came breathless to the desk, "when the rush of the holiday trade is over. It is a season of frantic endeavor by day and of overtime at night. Well, Robinson, what is the difficulty on your floor now?"

As I threaded my way through the crowd of holiday buyers to the street door my attention was momentarily caught by the sight of a small boy who stood bashfully in front of a counter and held a small purse in his hand. He was saying as I passed:

"Say, lady, I've got fifty cents, and I want to git something for me mother for Christmas. What kin I git for that money?"

I. D. MARSHALL.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The People's Watchman, Texas, is a bright new paper, which says a great many good things. Among them:

There are great many people at this day and time who talk about the Monroe doctrine, and at the same time they do not know what that doctrine is. One of the principles of the Monroe doctrine is a term applied to the determination expressed by President Monroe, in a message to Congress in 1823, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America by exercising sovereignty on this continent, and that the American continents "are not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European power." This doctrine has been frequently reaffirmed as a settled political tenet of the people and Government of the United States. This principle is not practiced to-day, friends.

Tocsin, Omaha, Neb., writes strongly, but fairly. It says:

There are many men in the Democratic party who would be too glad to see it shake off its hypocrisy and grapple manfully with the questions at issue; many of his admirers believe that Cleveland is prepared to take a bold stand for justice and human rights. But while we regard him as above the average old party politician, and as compared to Hill a veritable saint, we have not the courage to hope for too much. He has an opportunity such as has fallen to the lot of but very few men in modern times. He can so shape his administration as to earn a niche in the wall of fame alongside of Jefferson and Jackson, or plunge himself into the ignominy incurred by Buchanan; he can go out of office with the gratitude of a people whose shackles he has loosened, or with the curses of a nation of slaves.

Western Laborer, Omaha, Neb., sums up the situation about correctly:

The situation at Homestead is much brighter for the old hands than was at first supposed. Non-union men are leaving the mills in droves, and union men are taking their places. The scabs were incompetent, and the pretense made by the company that they were getting along all right was a bluff. The trial of the strikers indicted for treason, murder, etc., will not come up again till January, and the cases will doubtless be dismissed at that term of court. It is the old story of manipulation of justice by money, and as there is no need to proceed further the Carnegie company will gracefully let them drop.

LAND.

The complexion of Nebraska's next legislature, according to the latest returns, will be as follows, on joint ballot: Republicans, 62; Democrats, 17; Independents, 54; total, 133. In the selection of United States Senator sixty-seven votes are necessary. It will be seen by this that the Republicans cannot possibly elect a United States Senator unless they are enabled to buy five votes.

HICKORY MERCURY, North Carolina, makes a cute comment:

Rockefeller gave \$1,000 to a Baptist university and asked the members to pray for him, and then raised the price of oil 2 cents per gallon, and in a day cleared \$1,200,000.—People's Defender. In other words, he had the church

praying for him while he was praying on the people.

Tells a little story with a moral:

Truth. Leland Stanford once asked Sherman, in the Senate: "Senator, what is that?" holding out a silver dollar. "Eighty cents," replied Sherman. "I'll give you my check for a million at ninety-nine cents each," said Stanford, but Sherman would not trade. He wiled, and by his silence confessed that the silver dollar is a good dollar.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Kansas. This is a desideratum devoutly to be wished:

Union printers in New York have been called upon by the State union to leave the militia. The State militia is a tool of plutocracy, and honest laboring men are learning to shun it.

CHICKASAW MESSANGER, Mississippi, is right when it says:

When the People's party adopted the Alliance demands that made, or should have made, the People's party the Alliance party, but it did not and could not make the Alliance the People's party.

PROPOSED BY SCOTT & BOWNS, N. Y. All drugists.

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

ADOPTED AT OCALA AND REAFFIRMED AT INDIANAPOLIS AND MEMPHIS.

1. WE DEMAND THE ABOLITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

2. WE DEMAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHALL ESTABLISH SUBTREASURIES IN THE SEVERAL STATES WHICH SHALL ISSUE MONEY DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE AT A LOW RATE OF TAX, NOT TO EXCEED 2 PER CENT PER ANNUM, ON NON-PERISHABLE FARM PRODUCTS, AND ALSO UPON REAL ESTATE, WITH PROPER LIMITATIONS UPON THE QUANTITY OF LAND AND AMOUNT OF MONEY.

3. WE DEMAND THAT THE AMOUNT OF THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM BE SPEEDILY INCREASED TO NOT LESS THAN \$50 PER CAPITA.

4. WE DEMAND THAT CONGRESS SHALL PASS SUCH LAWS AS WILL EFFECTUALLY PREVENT THE DEALING IN FUTURES OF ALL AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS; PROVIDING A STRINGENT SYSTEM OF PROCEDURE TRIALS THAT WILL SECURE PROMPT CONVICTION, AND IMPOSING SUCH PENALTIES AS SHALL SECURE THE MOST PERFECT COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

5. WE CONDEMN THE SILVER BILL RECENTLY PASSED BY CONGRESS, AND DEMAND IN LIEU THEREOF THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER.

6. WE FURTHER DEMAND A REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING HEAVY TARIFF FROM THE NEEDS OF LIFE THAT THE POOR OF OUR LAND MUST HAVE.

7. WE FURTHER DEMAND A JUST AND EQUAL SYSTEM OF GRADUATED TAX ON INCOME.

8. WE BELIEVE THAT THE MONEY OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE KEPT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE, AND HENCE WE DEMAND THAT ALL NATIONAL AND STATE REVENUES SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE NECESSARY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT ECONOMICALLY AND HONESTLY ADMINISTERED.

9. WE DEMAND THE MOST RIGID, HONEST AND JUST STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF THE MEANS OF PUBLIC COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION, AND IF THIS CONTROL AND SUPERVISION DOES NOT REMOVE THE ABUSE NOW EXISTING, WE DEMAND THE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF SUCH MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

10. WE DEMAND THAT THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SUBMIT AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR THE DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE.

FINANCE.

First. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender of all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system, also by payment of interest on the amount of obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all state and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"DON'T TOBACCO SPIT YOUR LIFE AWAY."

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form. Tobacco users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning The National Economist can get the book mailed free. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Box 956, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

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pray for him while he was praying on the people.

FRESH AIR AND EXERCISE.

Get all that's possible, both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Farmer's Advocate, Kansas. This is a desideratum devoutly to be wished:

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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. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 31, 1892.

No. 16.

THE LIONS IN ITS LAIR

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Excites Great Hostility.

Judge Holman Is Against It and Congressman Bryan Will Fight It to the Last Ditch, Even If an Extra Session Is Thereby Forced.

The Nicaragua canal bill seems to be doomed for this session. The opposition in the House is steadily growing, and some of the members go so far now as to express the belief that the promoters of the proposed endorsement of the canal company's bonds will not even attempt to bring their plan before the House. When Congress meets again on the 4th of January, only sixty days of the session will remain, and from these must be deducted the Sundays. This brief time will be occupied in the House with appropriation bills, and there will be little or no opportunity for the passage of measures which are not handicapped by opposition, to say nothing of the impossibility of reaching those bills which are liable to provoke antagonism.

"I do not see how it will be possible to get the Nicaragua canal bond bill before the House," said Representative Holman, "and I doubt very much if the experiment is tried." Judge Holman is opposed to the bill, and by keeping the appropriation bills to the fore can easily stand between the promoters of the canal scheme and any legislation in their behalf. He predicts that it would not pass the House even if it came up, and in this quite a number of members agree.

As is well-known, the canal company asks the Government of the United States to guarantee its bonds to the extent of \$100,000,000, so that the work of constructing the canal can be prosecuted. The common ground of hostility to the proposition is that the United States, by such an action, would lay itself liable to the payment of this amount, every cent of which would come out of the pockets of the people if the project should prove a failure. On the other hand, if the work should be a success the Government would gain nothing financially.

"It seems to me," said Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, referring to this view of the case, "as if the United States had nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by accepting the terms of the guarantee. I am very willing to say that I shall fight the bill to the utmost extent, and would be willing, if necessary, to filibuster until it became impossible to pass the appropriation bills, and force an extra session. An extra session would be preferable to having such legislation as this upon our statute books. I cannot understand, with the memory of the credit mobilier and of the Union Pacific still fresh in the minds of the people, and with the more recent exposures of the Panama canal frauds in Paris, how it can be expected that Congress will seriously consider such a proposition as is now made."

Mr. Bryan thinks that if the canal is to be farthered by this Government the money ought to be appropriated outright, disbursed by the bonded officers of the Government, and the United States would then receive the profits which might accrue from the successful operation of the canal. This view of the matter is also favorably regarded by a large number of other Congressmen.

Another objection to the proposed guarantee is the fear that if the company should spend the

\$100,000,000, which it now asks, and should still be some distance from the completion of the canal, it would come to the Government for an additional sum, which could hardly be refused, unless Congress thought it was more advisable to lose all it had guaranteed than risk a further amount.

Cold Discoveries in Colorado.
DENVER, CO., Dec. 31.—The gold discoveries in the San Juan gold diggings are said to be the richest ever made in the United States. The Cable Mining Company, which has staked nearly 150 claims and in which President Harrison is interested, proposes to spend \$250,000 in preliminary work.

Rich gold fields have also been discovered in the Henry mountains, forty-five miles north of the northern boundary of the San Juan diggings.

In speaking to-day of the reported gold finds in Colorado, Senator Teller said:

While this recent discovery may be very large, the field has been so thoroughly prospected that it must necessarily be limited in extent, and it is ridiculous to believe it will approach the California discovery in 1849. Nothing can affect the remonetization of silver except discoveries like those of forty years ago, when California, Russia and Australia were pouring \$200,000,000 yearly into the market.

He Mocks the Law to the Last.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—There is a possibility of an interesting suit under the inheritance law in connection with the Jay Gould estate. In disposing of his vast personal property, Mr. Gould set aside \$5,000,000 to his son George as compensation for services rendered to the testator in the last few years of his life. The tax on the amount would be fully \$50,000, a sum which the comptroller is not likely to forego without an effort to collect it. It is clear to see that if Mr. Gould can establish the non-taxability of his alleged back salary at his father's valuation of his services, all he has to do to dodge the inheritance tax is to call his bequests salaries for services theretofore unrewarded, and fix the rate of compensation high enough to absorb his entire estate.

Two Wyoming Senators-Elect.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 30.—The legislature will convene January 10. Its first business, after organization, will be the election of a United States Senator. The issuance of two sets of certificates forecasts a dual legislative body until after a Senator is elected. The Republicans receiving certificates from Barber will form a majority, on joint ballot, of one vote. The Democrats and Populists receiving certificates from Governor Osborne, will also form a majority of one on joint ballot. The result will be a Democratic and Republican Senator-elect from Wyoming, whose claims will be passed upon by the next United States Senate.

Danger from Cholera.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Committee on Immigration have received reports from fifteen famous physicians declaring it to be their opinion that unless the most stringent measures of protection are instituted to keep out Russian, Hebrew, Pole and Austrian peasantry, a plague of cholera may be expected in the United States in the spring. The epidemic is spreading in western Europe.

Father McGlynn Wins.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Father McGlynn refused to go to Rome, and Rome, in the person of a papal legate came to him. Both sides have made concessions, and the deposed priest is restored to the performance of his priestly functions, though not to his old parish, and reconciled to his superiors.

AMID INTENSE EXCITEMENT

M. Rouvier Refutes Charges of M. Clemenceau.

Boulain Breaks Loose in the Chamber of Deputies, Followed by a Challenge and Duel with the Usual Result.

PARIS, FRANCE, Dec. 21.—M. Rouvier, ex-Minister of Finance and present Premier, appeared before the standing committee, of which he is a member, in his own defense. He was glad, he said, of an opportunity to explain his position. There was nothing in the documents seized to prove that he had ever received a check from anybody in the interest of the Panama Canal Company. He had served the state in high office for several years, and he had always deemed it his duty to preserve silence as regards certain facts. The accusations made against his honor and integrity had relieved him of such obligation, and he would now speak out in the Chamber without reserve.

When he came into power he found that the secret service fund was entirely inadequate for the defense of the republic. As, in order to govern well, he and his colleagues must have the money which the secret service fund lacked, he had recourse to his personal friends for sufficient money to tide over the temporary difficulty.

The confusion grew steadily in the chamber as the deputies became convinced that M. Rouvier was evading the issue. Loud murmurings of protest greeted his first statement as to the secret service fund, and when he suggested that the suspicious checks were contributions of his personal friends to the support of the government there was an outbreak of howls and derisive laughter.

Raising his voice so as to be heard above the uproar, M. Rouvier shouted:

"What I did, all public men have done. Had I not adopted that course, the men now interrupting me would not be seated on these benches."

Boulain broke loose the moment the words were uttered. Deputies rose and shouted back to the speaker, and others shouted for the names of their friends. M. Rouvier made three attempts to be heard, but his voice was inaudible. After the demonstration had spent itself, he continued:

CHALLENGES INVESTIGATION

"I am perfectly willing to go before any tribunal. I have nothing to fear. I never derived the slightest benefit from the Panama Canal Company; I never defended its interests; I challenge investigation."

This peroration provoked another hostile demonstration. When order had been restored, the report of the special committee in favor of the prosecution was adopted. M. Paul Deroude then asked what action the disciplinary council of the Legion of Honor had decided to take against Dr. Cornelius Herz.

"This man," M. Deroude said, "is not to be left with the insignia of the legion in his possession, although, I grant, he is a most important man to the state, for he truly holds the reins of government."

M. Deroude paused for several minutes while the right cheered this taunt, and the left tried to drown the cheers with shouting.

protests. Then he proceeded, with perfect coolness, to make a most virulent personal attack upon M. Clemenceau, "whose relations to M. Herz," he said, "are too well known to need detailed description."

Amid renewed cheers from the right and jeers from the left, he declared that M. Herz tried to buy the Boulangists with Panama canal money, but they had refused to touch it. Despite M. Flouquet's repeated protests, cries of "dissolution" and a general tumult which extended to the topmost gallery M. Deroude again addressed himself to M. Clemenceau.

"Why did this Herz give 200,000 francs to La Justice?" he shouted.

M. Clemenceau, white with rage, sprang to his feet, and, shaking both his fists toward M. Deroude, shouted back an answer which nobody could hear in the general confusion.

M. Deroude closed with an attack on the "mutual benefit association, not of socialists and revolutionaries, but of rich men and of rich men's pamperers."

THE LINE GIVEN.

M. Clemenceau replied that M. Deroude's attacks were pernicious, shameless, and without foundation. Although he had no written proofs of his innocence, he defied M. Deroude to substantiate the charges just made. He would not answer these brazen slanders in the Chamber, but would demand personal satisfaction immediately after adjournment. The attacks of the last speaker upon M. Herz were based on falsehood and imagination. Dr. Herz had served France faithfully as a soldier and physician. Boulangier himself had not a more devoted friend than Dr. Herz. M. Clemenceau acknowledged that La Justice had supported capitalists occasionally, but denied that it had ever promoted business enterprises in the interest of Dr. Herz. In conclusion M. Clemenceau cried out:

"Deroude has accused me of betraying my country by introducing foreign influence. Deroude lies."

ROYALISTS ARE ACTIVE.

It is apparent that Royalist agents have assumed an activity they had not displayed for years, and there is also evidence that royalist money is again afloat.

The military forces in the neighborhood of Paris are kept under the strictest discipline, and the greatest vigilance is exercised to prevent any tampering with the troops.

The officers of the army are, as a rule, of Republican sympathies, the Royalist and Bonapartist elements, and especially the former, having been relegated on various pretexts to innocuous positions. The government, it is said, has no doubt whatever of the fidelity of the troops, and would at once call upon the garrison of Paris in case of an outbreak on the part of the Royalists.

The zeal of the enemies of the republic is also checked by the report, made current unofficially, but not doubted by anybody, that in the event of an insurrection martial law would at once be proclaimed, and every insurgent captured in arms either shot on the spot or executed after a summary court-martial.

THEIR AIM WAS SHAKY.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The duel between Clemenceau and Deroude took place as arranged. Neither man was injured.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—In reply to a violent attack upon him by Boulangist M. Rouvier again arose to make an explanation and defense of his conduct. He said that at the time of the Boulangist agitation certain people had lent to the government 50,000 to 100,000 francs to supply a pressing want of secret service funds to keep up the fight against Boulangier, and prevent him and his followers from carrying out their schemes against the republic.

"I never," added M. Rouvier, "had anything to do with the Panama Canal Company, and

never attempted to control the press, and when Baron Reinach offered to help the government I refused to accept his assistance." M. Rouvier added warmly: "I always held the flag of parliamentarianism and of the republic, and I always will." Hisses and cheers followed.

IN THE SHADOW OF A FATAL SUSPICION.

M. Rouvier was still in the aisle when Millervoye stepped into the speaker's tribune. The first word of the Boulangist deputy showed his purpose to precipitate a crisis immediate. He spoke briefly but violently. The present cabinet, he said, was trusted neither by the people nor their representatives. Both its members and adherents were in the shadow of a fatal suspicion. Men chose to serve the high interests of France were falling daily under the charges of misrepresenting those interests. The time had come for an appeal to the preferences of the electors. [Applause on the right and disorder on the left].

On behalf of those who had the honor of France at heart, he demanded a dissolution. At this point uproar on the floor interrupted M. Millervoye, and he stood silent until the cheers and shouts of protest subsided. Then he moved a vote of "no confidence." As he left the tribune there was little demonstration, and M. Ribot, the Premier, rose to defend the government amid profound silence. The purpose of M. Millervoye, he said, was apparent to all. He intended to unload scandal after scandal upon the government until he wrecked it. Cries of "no, no!" from the Boulangists greeted this statement, and M. Millervoye shouted: "The facts will suffice to wreck it when all is known."

"M. Millervoye," continued Ribot, "is attempting to bring to trial not the individuals, but the republican institutions of France. His attack was directed, not against the cabinet, nor against those persons charged with corruption, but against national institutions which had been built up by the labor and self-sacrifice of devoted patriots. The plotters against the republic should not delude themselves with the idea that a dissolution would accomplish their ends, for the people knew their enemies and the masks of their enemies."

The applause with which this statement was received was suddenly stilled by M. Deroude, who sprang to his feet, and, waving his right arm above his head, shouted:

"Down with the parliamentary system!" After the president had restored order by repeating appeals to the deputies, M. Ribot concluded his defense with the words:

"Those who flatter themselves that there is no government in France are deluded, and if the occasion come, the present cabinet will not hesitate to prove it. This government is prepared to defend the republic."

The firmness and calmness of M. Ribot's address evidently had won for him the sympathy of the Chamber for as he left the tribune he was cheered with exceptional enthusiasm.

There was another lively scene when Premier Ribot presented himself to answer the interpellation of M. Millervoye to the charge that money advanced by the Panama Company had been used in the service of the Government.

"The Government," pursued M. Ribot, "has always been opposed to such shameful tactics," and he added: "The Government is prepared to defend the republic."

M. Ribot was heartily applauded. M. Millervoye's motion of "no confidence" was then put, and was lost by a vote of 353 to 91. Tremendous cheering and applause from the left followed the announcement of the result.

Dec. 27.—The tide appears to have turned. The government is unshaken, and though the Panama scandal grows worse upon investigation, the republic, it is hoped, will not be seriously embarrassed.

Says the Bill Will Pass.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—"The anti-option bill will pass the Senate soon after the holidays by a vote of 2 to 1," said Senator William D. Washburne, of Minnesota, today at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN MEXICO

A General Uprising Threatened in the Spring.

A Battle Between the Mexican Troops and Revolutionists with a Victory for the Latter—They Give and Ask No Quarter.

NUEVÁLAREDO, MEX., DEC. 23.—Reports, although conflicting, come from every part of the northern side of the republic indicating the growth of the revolutionary movement. Dispatches are rushing to and fro from the Mexican officials to the United States officers on the frontier, and in the near future there will be a genuine revolution in Mexico.

It is impossible to gain any information from those high in authority, as every one is under the strictest orders not to make public the telegrams, but this much is positively known, that there was a battle on the 17th on Mexican soil near Guerrero, about three miles from the river, between the Mexican troops and revolutionists, with a victory for the latter.

An officer, who desires that his name shall not be used, states that another battle took place on the 19th, when ten men were killed at Coralvo, where there is a garrison. At this place five of the Mexican soldiers were burned alive.

A courier with official information gave it out that the revolutionists gave and asked no quarter, but in every way outfought the regular Mexican soldiers, those at Coralvo being a sleepy lot of half breeds.

A searching investigation fails to find in this city and trace of Gen. Losopeas Rocha, the instructor of the national military academy at Chapultepec, although the minister of foreign affairs and other officials of the government yesterday asserted that the general was here. It has now been ten days since Rocha left the military academy, and according to information received from a reliable source he has been tracked to Monterey. If the common report is true that the general has gone to join in the revolutionary movement.

"After the president had restored order by repeating appeals to the deputies, M. Ribot concluded his defense with the words: "Those who flatter themselves that there is no government in France are deluded, and if the occasion come, the present cabinet will not hesitate to prove it. This government is prepared to defend the republic."

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December 31, 1892.

BENEATH THE NATION'S DOME

To Increase Pensions of the Mexican War Veterans.

Senator Perkins Wants Two Territories Made One State--Senator Peffer Speaks for Anti-Option. Adjournment for the Holidays.

MONDAY--THE SENATE.

Fifteen minutes sufficed for Senator German to read a tribute to the memory of Senator R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana, and for the Senate, out of respect, to adjourn.

THE HOUSE.

Several measures were strenuously advocated, but failed to secure consideration.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill increasing the pension of pensioners of the Mexican war from \$8 to \$12 a month.

House bill to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral foundation of the District of Columbia. Passed.

A bill limiting the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States. The bill prohibits suits in United States courts by or against corporations, except in the courts of the legal domicile of the corporation in cases where jurisdiction depends upon the citizenship of the parties.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, stated upon the floor that the increase for pensions for one year of the Mexican war survivors would be, in round numbers, \$1,088,832, but the bill passed by a yeas and nays vote of 172 to 8; 149 not voting.

TUESDAY--THE SENATE.

A slight breeze stirred the opening hour. Mr. Dawes said that he had received and been requested to present to the Senate a petition sent to him from St. Louis. He did not know why he should have been asked to present it, except, perhaps, it was because the first name to it was that of a citizen of Massachusetts.

All the other signers were citizens of Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Arizona and Texas.

It stated that, after years of robbery and oppression, the cry of "stop thief" was raised by the authors and supporters of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill; that that bill was supposed to originate in the counting room of the "combine" and in the very heat and glare of the robbery; that experience had taught them to beware of the Greeks, even when bearing gifts, and asking that a committee be appointed to visit Minneapolis and St. Louis and all other places where the combine existed between elevators, mills and railroads, and that in the meantime action on the anti-option bill be suspended.

Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, remarked that a million of such petitions had been circulated, all of them originating in the Chicago Board of Trade. This petition should go to the Committee on Agriculture, where all that rubbish had gone.

Mr. Dawes suggested that perhaps these petitions represented an uprising of the people. He also remarked that all the petitions on the other side were said to have been manufactured in Washington.

Dozens of petitions of the same character were also presented by Senators. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, remarked that he considered it significant that twenty-seven petitions sent from Kansas came to him from St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, occupied thirty minutes in denouncing Federal supervisors of election.

On motion of Senator Blackburn to take up the Hudson river bridge bill, the adoption of which would have displaced the anti-option bill, Mr. Washburn demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas--Messrs. Aldrich, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brice, Gibson, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Mills, Sanders, Stewart, Vest and Vilas--41.

Nays--Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Call, Casey, Chandler, Coke, Culver, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallingher, George, Hale, Hanksburg, Hiscock, Hoar, Jones, of Arkansas; McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan; Morris, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Washburn, Wilson and Wolcott--41.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Cockrell and Allison, Palmer and Kyle, Quay and Faulkner, Walthall and Dixon, Cameron and Butler, and Hill and Irby.

The anti-option bill was taken up, and Senator Palmer spoke lengthily in opposition. He objected to the measure because Illinois had a better anti-option statute. The bill gave collectors of internal revenue absolute power over every contract for sale and delivery; gave them the power to look into the business of every man in the country for mere revenue purposes. Congress had no right to invade the States and forbid the sale of options.

The bill was not a revenue bill, however, because there was no purpose to raise revenue by it. It was merely a bill of pains and penalties. The Democratic party in convention at Chicago had clearly defined the constitutional limitations in such matters, and when it came into power would permit no such measure to exist.

He was very bitter in his speech against the bill, which he characterized with many epithets.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, made a strong fight for a bill appropriating \$1,971,295.92 being a claim of New York Indians, dating from 1838, for payment of certain appropriated lands, but Mr. Holman, Indiana, blocked every legislative turn, and finally, to his entire satisfaction, talked out time and the measure went over.

Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, brought up and made a speech in favor of his bill

"to adjust and settle the claims of Arkansas and other States under the swamp land grants."

It provides for settlement by the Secretary of the Interior and Treasury of all State claims for sale of swamp lands. He stated that it would put a million dollars in each State.

The fifteen swamp-land States are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

It limits file claiming to one year from date of act, and appropriates \$12,000,000. Mr. Bergen, of New Jersey, fought the bill and its time of consideration expiring it went over.

WEDNESDAY--THE SENATE.

Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, continued his speech on the McGarrahan claim, advocating it. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, spoke strongly in favor of organizing Oklahoma and Indian Territory into one State, and admitting to the Union in order to suppress lawlessness. The population combined is about 40,000 people. Senator Palmer concluded his remarks against the anti-option bill, and Senator Peffer began a speech in its advocacy. He said he knew he voiced the sentiments of 90 per cent of the American farmers in supporting it. All the great farmer organizations were for it. He said:

"We, in asking this legislation are but following what we have been promising to the people all along, and it is time that some such action be taken. It will not do for members of this body, learned and patriotic as they may be, to insist that farmers are not competent to determine for themselves what they need. We were not commissioned to dictate, but to obey. We are servants, not masters. Our discretion begins where the people's mandate ends. We have no right to set up our opinions against those of the voters behind us, more especially when our constituencies have instructed us upon particular measures. It is our business to obey their will. If we cannot do that and keep faith with our conscience, it seems to me it is our duty to resign our commission into the hands of those who sent us here, and let them select men who will obey their wishes."

THE HOUSE.

An amusing little colloquy took place between Smith, of Arizona, who was seeking to put through a bill affecting the boundary line of the White Mountain Apache Reservation, and Simpson, of Kansas.

Mr. Simpson. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him this question: Are there not, within the lines proposed to be ceded to the town in question, some mineral deposits?

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. There are. It is a regular mining town.

Mr. Simpson. And this bill would have the effect of confirming the title of the claimants to these mines, which, as a matter of fact, really belong to the Indians of this reservation?

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. They do not belong to the Indians unless by this error in making the survey of the line you propose to take the property away from these men, who have obtained, some of them, patents from the general Government, and who have been working the mines for many years past.

Mr. Simpson. But this property is within the reservation.

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. It is within the reservation by the running of this new line, but according to the old boundary line it was on the outside. However, the running of the new line, it seems to me, should not take away the rights of those men who have occupied the lands for so many years.

Mr. Simpson. The plain fact is that the mineral deposits belong to the Indians now; and this is simply to confirm title to the white men who are now working the mines.

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. There is no question but that it will confirm the title to these men, who have patents to the land, as I have said, in some instances, and who have been working these mines as far back as 1876, I think.

Mr. Simpson. Is not that the milk in the cocoanut, anyway?

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. The milk in the cocoanut is to give these men title to their property, of course.

Mr. Simpson. That is what I thought.

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. And the Indian gets his money for the land just exactly the same price that the Government gets.

Mr. Simpson. And it would have the effect of developing these mining interests there?

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Simpson. And you think it would be better to have that done than to have the Indians hold it, do you?

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. The Indians do not use it at all. There is not an Indian habitation within a hundred miles.

Mr. Simpson. Is there any prospects of the Indians developing it?

Mr. Smith, of Arizona. Oh, there is no prospect of the Indians developing anything on earth. They never did and never will.

Mr. Bowers. Yes, they have developed a great deal of sympathy--among people who do not know them.

The bill passed. As early as 2 p. m., after discussion of appropriation of the bill providing for sundry light-houses, the House adjourned for lack of a quorum.

THURSDAY--SENATE.

Less than a quorum, in Senate and House greeted the gavel's rap. The holidays had called the statesmen to their distant firesides.

In presenting a batch of petitions asking postponement of the anti-option bill Mr. Cockrell, Missouri, spoke of them as stereotyped petitions, marked with fraud and hardly entitled to be recognized as the kind of petitions that ought to be presented to the Senate. Numerous other petitions of the same kind were presented by other Senators and were all referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Chandler, New Hampshire, from the Committee on Immigration, reported back with amendments a bill to suspend and prohibit immigration for one year from March 1, 1893, and asked that it be read in full. After it was read

and placed on the calendar Mr. Chandler said that the matter was of such importance that there ought to be, at the reassembling of congress in January, an immediate consideration of it. He should therefore ask the Senate on the first day of the reassembling to take up the bill for consideration and action.

Mr. Hill, Democrat, New York--a member of the Committee on Immigration--said that he had not concurred in the report. There was one feature of the bill which he thought he should object to. He thought that a bill could be framed that would meet the views of the country better than the one reported, and he reserved the right at some future time to submit a minority report.

Senate bill (of last session) to amend existing laws relating to mineral lands and mining resources was, on motion of Mr. Stewart, Nevada, taken from the calendar and passed, after an explanation that the bill simply applied to details in the patenting of mining claims, not enlarging anybody's right.

The McGarrahan bill was taken up and Mr. Hunton, Democrat, Virginia, continued his argument in favor of its passage over the President's veto. The bill, he said, had passed the Senate without a single vote being recorded against it; and it had passed the House under a suspension of the rules with seven votes more than the necessary two-thirds. It was fair to assume that it had received full consideration in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate (which had reported it) and in the House Committee on Mines and Mining. And the only effect of the bill (if it should become a law) was to turn McGarrahan back to the beginning of the controversy, to file his application before a United States court, and to establish, step by step, his right to the property.

At the close of Mr. Hunton's speech an effort was made by Mr. Teller, Republican, Colorado, to have a day fixed (January 17) for taking a vote on the bill, but Mr. Morrill, Republican, Vermont, and other Senators objected, and the bill went over without action, retaining its privileged position in the morning hour. The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer, Kansas, continued his speech in favor of it.

After Mr. Peffer concluded his speech in favor of the anti-option bill Mr. Washburn tried, but failed, to have a day fixed after the holidays for taking the vote, and then he announced his purpose of keeping the bill before the Senate until disposed of.

When the Senate adjourned it did so until January 4, 1893.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading and approval of the journal Mr. McMillin, Texas, moved an adjournment. This was defeated--42-48.

The committees were called for reports, but without important results, and as there was evidently no quorum present the House adjourned until January 4, 1893.

Not a single measure of any particular value has thus far passed either branch of Congress. Anti-option remains in abeyance, and both houses appear to accomplish as much of nothing as they can conveniently explain. So ends the year in the Congress of the United States.

HON. JERRY SIMPSON.

The Recent Campaign--The Future Political Status of Kansas.

Up on the seventh floor of the Hotel National, beneath the eaves where the birds twittered, Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, Kan., opened the door for the interviewer.

He looked a little worn, and his voice was slightly husky from recent speaking in public, but otherwise not a hair of the dark head or a line of the shrewd face showed trace of the battle royal he had fought for re-election in the seventh district.

"They kept me on the jump," he said, looking smilingly into the fire, "strictly on the jump. I spoke three times a day and talked between times. The Republicans were bound to get my scalp, and they brought Foraker and Alger and other big guns right into the seventh to do it."

"John J. Ingalls, too?"

"No, Ingalls has no weight--no following. He is out of a job and a constituency together."

"What about 'Napoleon' McKinley?"

"McKinley made only one speech in Kansas, and didn't get round to my bailiwick."

"Did the Democrats keep their convention in opposition and support you as promised?"

"I think they did. I got pretty near all their votes. I have no complaint to enter. A few 'stalwarts' bolted the fusion ticket, but they were corporationists or their attorneys, controlled by Republican patronage or the railroads. The railroads were the most formidable factors operating against us."

"Do you regard the fusion of the People's party and the Democrats in your State as continuous?"

"Undoubtedly. We have identical aims and they must come to our platform or perish."

"Speaking of this Congress, you don't expect any important legislation from it, I suppose."

"Scarcely. They will tinker on private bills and appropriations, and the next--well, we shall see what we shall have. The Democrats have need of statesmanship and diplomacy, for the people are roused at last, and by their record they must stand or fall."

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AN ALLIANCE WHEEL HORSE

He Has a Following of Ninety Odd Thousand Men.

Speaks in Texas, the Cradle of the Order--His Interview With the Dallas News--What He Thinks of Dr. C. W. Macune.

Learning that Hon. Harry Tracy had returned from the East, a News reporter waited upon him in the editorial rooms of the Mercury yesterday. Mr. Tracy submitted to the following interview:

"Where have you been since leaving Texas?"

"I went from here to the annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, which convened in Memphis on the 15th of last month. I remained there throughout the session as one of the delegates to that body from the Texas State Alliance. After adjournment I went directly to Washington and spent three weeks in that city."

"What have you to say of the national Alliance and its work?"

"The Supreme Council was composed of representative men, and it showed that the order had been injured less by the political campaign which had just closed than was generally supposed. Texas had a large delegation of able, earnest and conservative men as representatives, and they made their influence felt in the deliberations.

The reports of dissensions and discord in the Supreme Council were greatly exaggerated. There was no strife, and only such heat in discussion as is usually shown by earnest men."

"What was the most important event of the session?"

"The one that created the greatest interest among members of the order and, judging by newspaper reports, among the public generally, was the withdrawal of Dr. Macune from any office or position in the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. It was not done, as some suppose, in anger, nor hastily. He chose that method to emphasize his objection to the presence of the executive committee of a political party and their efforts to dominate the Supreme Council in the interests of that party."

Dr. Macune's withdrawal made a profound impression upon all present, and from the many letters received by me while in Washington and those which I find on my return home, I am convinced that Alliance men everywhere approve Macune's main effort to preserve inviolate the non-partisan character of the order."

"Have you investigated the reports and derogatory statements which have really been presented through the press, charging Dr. Macune in acting in concert with J. F. Tillman in an attempt to transfer the Alliance to the Democratic party?"

"Yes, I spent three weeks in Washington investigating them in detail; besides, I have carefully watched Macune and studied his motives. The result of my investigation is that I am convinced that the report that he printed and sent out, or caused to be printed or distributed, or had anything directly or indirectly to do with the printing and mailing of Democratic campaign literature, is false. Besides, I am convinced that Dr. Macune has labored earnestly and faithfully for the good of the cause that every true Alliance man loves so well, and I say this as a People's party man who holds allegiance to Alliance principles and its demands superior to party ties. The Farmers Alliance proclaimed to the world at the outset that it was non-partisan in politics. Upon this declaration it became the most powerful labor organization extant; to preserve and augment that power it must remain steadfast to this declaration. This is what Macune contends for, and is what all the contention at Memphis is about. Those who believe in retaining the ancient landmarks of the order will stand by the protest filed at Memphis by the Texas and other State delegations North and South."

"Did the Democrats keep their convention in opposition and support you as promised?"

"I think they did. I got pretty near all their votes. I have no complaint to enter. A few 'stal

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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Advertising office in New York City, 132 Times Building, F. L. Ford, Manager.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$500 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

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

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That the National Council reendorse THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macneie 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.

THE amount of reading matter in each issue of THE ECONOMIST is kept the same, but owing to the difference in advertising, and the room required for the premium offers, some issues are twelve pages. When these are left out, and the whole paper presented as nearly solid reading matter, only eight pages are sent.

GOOD-BYE.

With this visit to its many readers, THE ECONOMIST bids good-bye to old 1892, it has been an eventful year and makes a very important stage in the development of this great nation.

It has been quite a prosperous year from a manufacturing and commercial standpoint. Manufactures have grown, increased and multiplied most wonderfully, and with the exception of the Homestead strike, have had very little trouble. Reports of their dividends, whenever they can be had, indicate prosperity. Commercial reports show a large trade for the year and only about half as many failures and bankrupts as in the year previous. From an agricultural standpoint it has not been so prosperous. The crops have not been large, and the average prices have been very low. If agriculture has, in the aggregate, prospered any during the past year, it is because it has worked harder, made more products with a given amount of labor and consumed less than formerly. It is not necessary to make out a case of starvation in order to justify the present discontent among agriculturists and laborers; there is another cause of discontent more potent even than hunger, and that is disparity—disparity in the return for effort; disparity in the reward for virtue, ability, honesty, integrity, frugality and energy. These are the jewels that free government must encourage if it enjoys any degree of prosperity, and the like commodities will only be produced when there is a demand for them. If just rewards attend their production, we will have them in profusion; but if they are discriminated against, it will only be a question of time until they cease entirely, and the results of the complete absence of virtue, ability, honesty, integrity and frugality, will destroy the existing civilization.

This disparity cannot long continue and increase without bringing a climax. The great question of the day is to provide a fair recognition and a just and equitable reward for those virtues which make men the best and most useful citizens. This can be done only by a return to original democratic principles, and recognizing the Federal Government as a compact between the States, possessing only such powers as are expressly conferred by the Constitution, and stop all partnership between persons or corporations and the general Government.

ment. Let the people govern themselves in their own local governments and they will encourage these virtues; but every step by which government is removed from the people, opens the door for the admission of special interests.

NATIONAL EXPENSES.

The House of Representatives has agreed to the following resolution, offered by the Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized and instructed to inquire and report as to the present condition of the Treasury, and the future probable revenues under existing laws; and to that end the committee is particularly instructed to ascertain the amount, as near as may be, that will be required for payment of pensions prior to June 30, 1894, the amount of all unexpended appropriations, and the amount required to complete works now authorized by law; the items of the sums to the credit of disbursing officers, the items of probable revenue between this date and June 30, 1894, and the date at which the same will be collected by the Treasury; together with all other facts which may be useful to show the present and future condition of the Treasury.

It depends upon the use made of this information whether the action taken is commendable or not. If Mr. Wilson and his colleagues will take a stand in favor of "more money and less taxes," and use this information to demonstrate the necessity for that policy, they will get the censure of the professional politician and money shark, and enjoy the gratitude of the nation.

These statistics will aid Congress by giving information as to how much money they have and will have to spend, but it does not give any idea of the distress produced among poor people by the withdrawal of the money from them. They must look elsewhere for the evidences of this. They are easily found on every hand. The responsibility is resting on Congress to heed their plain teachings. Will it be done? We shall soon see.

A LIE NAILED.

About a week ago the big daily papers commenced circulating reports that the "Industrial Legion" had been authorized by the National Farmers Alliance, and now the following clipping is going the rounds of the press. It was not authorized by the Farmers Alliance, and, on the contrary, it is a move to destroy the Alliance. This clipping shows the scheme that is being worked.

POPULIST MILITARY LEGION.

THE NEW SECRET ORDER STARTED BY THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

TOPERA, KAN., Dec. 17.—John F. Willets, Western organizer of the "Industrial Legion of the West," formed a local company of the Populist military organization here to-day. The "Industrial Legion of the United States" was authorized by the annual convention of the Farmers Alliance at Memphis, and is an intensely partisan affair.

The first State to be organized is Kansas. On his return from Memphis Mr. Willets organized a company at McLoouth, and yesterday a company at Valley Forge. An attempt will be made to get all who voted the People's party ticket into the new organization. One section in the constitution provides that any member who fails to vote for the Populist nominees running on the Omaha platform can be court-martialed after regular military form.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

This scheme has had the approval of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, and there is no doubt that the canal is a great necessity and would be of immense value to the nation, but when everything that can be claimed in its favor has been admitted, it will not justify hasty or unwise action in the passage of a bad bill or one that violates some of the most sacred principles of free government. There is a disposition to rush this matter through without proper consideration. As friends of the measure, it is right to call a halt and investigate every feature of this bill. Let the people look into it closely and then notify Congress what they want done with the bill. The bill will be published next week.

DURING the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, 970 bills were introduced in the House, and 3395 in the Senate. Of these the House passed 460, and the Senate 707. That is, the House passed 44 per cent of all the measures brought before it, and the Senate 20 per cent. The laws passed by both houses and signed by the

President were only 3½ per cent of the bills introduced in Congress, or 432. Now what has this pauper amount of public service—most of the bills were private pension bills and relief claims—cost the nation? The total cost of the House was \$2,790,911; that of the Senate, \$1,377,629. Average cost of each of the 432 laws enacted—\$9649.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Co-operation is one of the cardinal features of the Farmers Alliance and is a subject that always meets with a hearty response and approval from the people whenever presented. But the various methods of co-operative business effort have not met with the degree of success generally expected. The reasons for this are, probably, in defective details, because the disposition of the membership is unquestionably to co-operate if they have a chance.

Believing this, and desiring to awaken interest in the order, THE ECONOMIST will offer the membership a method of co-operating, "without money and without price." For this purpose a department in this paper will be opened in January called the "Exchange Department." Its object will be to assist the brotherhood in making exchanges of their surplus with brethren of other sections. Notices of surplus of any kind for sale or exchange will be inserted free one time. THE ECONOMIST will take neither pay nor responsibility in the premises. It will simply devote so much space as is necessary to the use of its subscribers for this purpose and thereby put buyer and seller in communication with each other. They must make their own bargains and trades on their own responsibility.

It will enable the California and Florida fruit grower to sell his dried fruit and oranges to farmers throughout the Eastern States, the red rust-proof oats of Texas can be sold to the men who plant them, the bacon of the farms in the Northwest can go direct to the cotton plantation, all these things should be profitable to both buyer and seller. The farmer's wife, with a setting of bloodied chicken eggs, can offer them to the entire order free, or the farm can be offered, or a school teacher asked, for or offered, or a preacher or doctor. An effort will be made to admit everything that will assist in the good work of co-operating as Alliance men and women.

A GENERAL passenger agent of an ocean steamship company patriotically appeals thus to the cupidity of the World's Fair managers to lend their aid against a general immigration restriction bill:

The people in Germany are greatly stirred up over the orders of the United States Government, stopping steamship passengers and detaining steamers. You cannot appreciate the strong feeling that prevails in the fatherland. The press of Germany is only too glad of some opportunity to criticize the American Government for what the papers term the mediæval customs of the Yankee nation. They call us a nation of barbarians and money-grabbers, without any spirit of international honor. The articles as a rule, strongly urge Germans not to go to the United States during the World's Fair year.

"FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER" was the name proposed by a correspondent in THE ECONOMIST for a general exchange of ideas by the readers upon the best and most effective methods of Alliance work. The suggestion is a good one and will be acted upon if it meets approval and is responded to by those interested. The department will be commenced in January, and if all Alliance workers will contribute, it can be made of great value to the order.

SECRETARY FOSTER, of the Treasury, says "it is a grave mistake to assume that the International Monetary Conference is a failure." Some 59,000,000 of people in this country have been laboring under that impression. Their anxiety of mind is relieved. Sir Oracle has spoken.

To RUSH from one extreme of partisanship to another is not education. Agitation is not education. An illiberal man is a biased and bigoted man. Be just and fear not.

HARTER'S SUBTREASURY.

Of all the bogus imitations of the subtreasury plan that have been introduced in the House of Representatives, that by Mr. Harter, and known as H. R. Bill No. 9770, is the most extravagant and absurd. It has been said that the subtreasury plan was bad for the farmer, and would ruin him by making his property available as a collateral on which the Government would issue him money, and now Mr. Harter proposes to ruin the holders of city, State, railway, and other bonds by making them available as a collateral upon which the Government is to authorize the issue of a non-legal-tender circulating medium, which it does not guarantee, but keeps and maintains an ample fund to redeem. Strange that Mr. Harter is not afraid he will ruin the farmer by this bill, because when he destroys the bondholder who will be there to buy the farmer's chickens and butter? and without a sale for them, what would become of the farmer?

If Mr. Harter and some of his colleagues will visit the old schoolhouse on the hill some night when the Alliance is in session they could learn more of the finance question several times over than this bill indicates that they now know. The demand is for a "national currency, safe, sound and flexible;" no inflation, no contraction, and if it be a paper money, it must be a full legal-tender in order to prevent panics, and to maintain it at par with gold, it must be based on evidence of wealth, not evidence of debt.

The following is the text of Mr. Harter's bill. Choose ye.

A BILL.

To provide for the issue of circulating notes of national and State banking associations upon securities other than United States bonds, for the taxation of the circulating notes of national banks, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States shall not hereafter guarantee the payment of circulating notes issued by any bank, banking association, or private banker.

SEC. 2. That there shall be no limit to the amount of circulating notes which any national banking association may issue, except that such notes shall at no time exceed 90 per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same by such association.

SEC. 3. That every national banking association, after the same has been fully organized, may at all times have on hand, in the custody of the Comptroller of the Currency, such amount of its circulating notes ready for issue upon the deposit of the securities, as herein-after provided, with the Treasurer of the United States as shall not at any time exceed the par value of its paid-up capital stock.

SEC. 4. That State banks, State banking associations, and bankers expressly authorized under State statute to issue circulating notes shall pay no Federal or United States tax upon such notes; Provided, That all such notes are secured in the same manner and to the same extent as the notes of national banks; that is, by bonds of the precise character described in this bill, which bonds must be duly deposited with a properly designated State officer in the State in which the issuing bank, banking association, or banker is domiciled; and every national banking association shall pay a tax upon the circulating notes issued by it and in circulation at the rate of one-fifth of 1 per centum upon the average amount of the same, not exceeding 90 per centum of the capital stock actually paid up in cash, 1 per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes in excess of 90 per centum and not exceeding 180 per centum of the said capital, and ten per centum upon the average amount of such notes in excess of 180 per centum of said capital. Such taxes shall be payable semiannually, and shall be collected by the internal revenue collectors of the United States.

SEC. 5. That in addition the United States bonds now required by law to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulating notes of national banking associations, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required to accept registered bonds issued by any railroad corporation or city in the United States, and deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States in behalf of any such association as security for its circulating notes, subject to the following restrictions:

First. The principal and interest of all such bonds shall, in expressed terms, be payable in gold coin of the United States.

Second. All such bonds must have been continuously listed upon some regular stock exchange, located in a city of the United States having a population of not less than 500,000, for at least five years.

Third. No bond shall be accepted upon which payment of interest has at any time been in default, or which at any time within three years prior to the date of its offer for acceptance has sold publicly, upon any stock exchange where it was listed, for less than 10% cents of its face value.

Fourth. No bond shall be accepted if the total tax levy of the city issuing it exceeds 2 per cent per annum.

Fifth. No railroad bond, not regularly secured by mortgage upon the roadbed and track, shall be accepted.

Sixth. No association shall be permitted to have more than 20 per centum of its bonds on deposit of the issue of any one railroad corporation or city.

Seventh. Whenever any class of bonds on deposit has been publicly sold below

par for a period of thirty days upon any stock exchange where listed, the Comptroller shall require a bond to be substituted which will in all respects meet the requirements of this act.

Eighth. Whenever any railroad corporation which was paying dividends upon its stock when its bonds were accepted by the Comptroller ceases to pay dividends, the substitution of other and proper bonds shall be required.

SEC. 6. That the Comptroller, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the right to reject any class of bonds he sees fit, and to require proper substitution for any already on deposit considered undesirable.

SEC. 7. That no association shall hereafter be required to keep on deposit with the Treasury of the United States any further security or fund for the payment of its circulating notes and those provided for and required by act.

SEC. 8. That any president, vice-president, manager, secretary, treasurer, or other officer of any interstate railroad who shall knowingly issue, or permit to be issued, any false statement of the earnings, expenses, or condition of the road he is officially connected with, shall be subject to indictment and trial in any court of the United States, and if found guilty shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years nor more than twenty years, and be subject to a fine in addition of not more than \$100,000.

SEC. 9. That for the further protection of the holders of circulating notes, the United States shall have a first lien upon the assets of each national banking association for the payment of its notes, in addition to the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security.

SEC. 10. That a fund of \$1,000,000 shall be created out of the taxes collected under this act from national banking associations and shall be maintained from the same source, and if the proceeds of the bonds deposited to secure the circulating notes of an association and the first lien upon its assets together are insufficient to redeem the outstanding notes of the association, then the deficiency shall be made good from this fund.

SEC. 11. That the notes of no national banking association shall be a legal-tender in payment of any claim due to the United States, and when a national banking association has been placed in the hands of a receiver, its circulating notes shall cease to be received in payment of any obligations due and payable to the United States.

SEC. 12. That all parts of existing laws which are in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall, and hereby are repealed.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

"Send us some reading matter on the finance question," is the order received oftener than any other. And it is the one filled with the least satisfaction, because there has been such a development of the commercial system in the last ten years that there is an unmistakable necessity for a thorough renovating and remodeling of the finance system of this Government, and the strictures upon it, and the remedies proposed by the class of financial writers, who are crowding their views to the front on all occasions, and who participated in the greenback movement of 1876 and 1878, are still being offered in the same groove and to meet the same issues and conditions which then existed.

The generation of to-day is new and bright and able, and the necessity of the times upon the finance question is to recognize existing conditions as they really are and apply a remedy which meets the indication. The editor of THE ECONOMIST is preparing a series of articles to meet this demand, and will commence publishing them in January. Comment and criticism is invited, not for the sake of controversy, but that truth may be evolved and correct conclusions reached.

THE LEGION.

The effort to organize the Industrial Legion is proving a dismal failure. The reasons are obvious. It is a secret political-military organization, and is against the law in some States, and should be in all. It is organized for the purpose of controlling the People's party, and supplanting the Farmers Alliance, and to give permanent positions of prominence to a set of scheming politicians who now realize that they cannot dominate the Farmers Alliance for their own selfish purposes.

It fails because the Farmers Alliance is good enough, and can do all that a secret society should do. The people do not want, and will not tolerate, a secret political or military organization, and when the attempt is made to introduce both, it meets with nothing but contempt.

How can you hope to convince your brother in the Alliance, who differs with you politically, unless you also are open to conviction. You must both be willing to give up your prejudices for the sake of right.

CERTAIN official organs of the People's party have assumed ownership of the Farmers Alliance. They are politely, but firmly requested to keep off the grass. The Farmers Alliance is run by no party or its whippers-in.

THE solicitude of Representative Harter, of Ohio (national banker), touching "financial legislation," is so intense and disinterested, that he sacrifices his holiday recess to traveling round "moulding public opinion" upon the repeal of the Sherman act. The moulding process is accomplished in brother bankers' and manufacturers' private offices.

STATISTICS.

Statistics to be of value must as a rule be accompanied with some guarantee of their accuracy and authenticity. A conclusion can seldom be drawn from a mere statistical statement of fact, unless all the conditions surrounding and modifying the causes which give rise to the facts reported, be known and considered.

CYNTHIA WESTOVER'S STORY

A Colorado Girl's Rough Days
in the Wild West.

A Good Shot and an Indian Fighter
in Childhood--A Protector of the
Helpless and a Champion of the
Forlorn--Was She a Heroine?

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SURELY every soldier ought to be a hero, and so, while writing of the daring deeds of the battlefield, I am tempted to skip all details of failures in that line for the honor of the calling somewhat, and still more out of regard for human frailty. Besides no lawgiver has fixed plain standards of judgment telling just how to know the true hero when you see him. Opinions are divided as to whether heroism is a matter of luck and accident or springs from a personal quality inherited and cultivated by the winners of laurel crowns. But here is a story of deeds such as are classed variously as brave and noble and daring that seems to upset some of the theories underlying both arguments.

How could the luck theory or the training theory account for the exploits of Cynthia Westover, who in youth was christened the "Colorado Girl" because of a way she possessed from early childhood of doing wonderful things in the presence of men and women having equal chance to snatch the flying moment--if it all rested upon chance--and with training for emergencies superior in a hundred ways to that of any juvenile.

Miss Westover crossed the plains from Iowa to the Rocky mountains in a wagon train seven times during the period of Indian hostilities in the Platte country. She was born in Iowa in 1858 and made the first trip to Colorado in 1863. From that date until womanhood her life was passed roughing it in the mining regions and on the plains. She told me, when I asked for the narrative of her daring deeds, inklings of which have appeared in the newspapers, that she had never done anything worthy the name of daring, but at length agreed to tell her own story for the first time, let it pan out true metal, quartz or what not. This is substantially what she said:

On our first trip up the Platte the train reached Julesburg just after the great massacre there. Everybody was panic-stricken. The Indians roared around the route, and we were anxious to get the wagons to the destination in time. One of the drivers of the train, who was a great favorite, was scalped outside of camp and lay there in the hot sun. None of the men would go to his relief for fear of being seen by the Indians. Some of the women in the train gave me water and a handkerchief, and I crawled out through the tall grass, bathed the wound, and bound his head with a wet handkerchief, thus saving the poor fellow's life.

On another trip the Indians attacked our train when part of it was detached and separated from the rest. There was a little fort back on the trail where we had passed--a hole scooped out in the ground and roofed over with adobe and loopholed. There were but few people in our little train, and the whole thought was to get back to the fort for defense ahead of the Indians. Father and I set out alone and crawled through the grass to the fort, found it unoccupied and kept the Indians at a distance for a whole night and until our friends came. Father was a gold seeker, and when he determined to adopt the roving miner's life he put me in training for rough experiences, for I had no mother and he would not leave me behind. He taught me to shoot; I could handle a rifle, and always carried a small Colt's revolver in my belt.

The Indians who were hostile in that region in my early days were the Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches and Arapahoes. They would hang along the route of a train to attack stragglers, and if they could catch children would hold them for ransom, and murder them out of revenge when the ransom was denied or they were attacked in force. On one of our trips, when we were near Cottonwood Springs, I was out at a distance from the wagons, and still farther off were a boy and his mother. I heard the mother scream, and looking up saw an Indian with his tomahawk raised to strike the boy, whom he had seized and was carrying off, when the mother sounded an alarm. I was confused over the scene--the frantic mother, the struggling boy and the ugly redskin brandishing his tomahawk--but my instinct told me to shoot, and I did, and brought the Indian down.

The people in the train made a good deal of fun at the time, but I don't think it was much of a daring feat. I was always timid, even after I became a young woman. The sight of any one suffering when I could help moved me to act. I did whatever would help any one in trouble. While we were camped near Central City the news of the assassination of Lincoln was brought by message overland. A miner made a silly remark, gloating over the deed, and some of the men who had been drinking started a mob to lynch him. I saw the poor fellow at bay, pleading for his life, and ran between him and the maddened

crowd, screamed to the mob not to touch him, and clasping my arms around his legs in such a way that they couldn't touch him without hurting me. Tied them until they could down, and went away without blood on their hands.

Sometimes I was compelled to act in my own defense. Once on going from the mines to the camp, near Central City, I was chased by a black bear. It was winter, and he was hungry and savage. I ran from him and reached one of our huts, shut the door and fastened it. Then, through a crack between the logs, I shot him. I was only a child and wonder that I had the presence of mind to shut the door. At another time I was chased by a pack of big, long, lank, yellow, starry coyotes. I had only a walking stick to help myself, and I climbed upon a haystack and beat the howling creatures off. Finally they scattered until only five were left, and I kept them at bay until I reached home, a mile distant. Often in crossing the plains wandering Indians would dart out from behind

to seize children who were roaming about for exercise and amusement. Many times I scared them off with my revolver, for they didn't expect such things of a child.

During a stage trip near Cottonwood Springs some Mexican and nondescript bandits disguised as Indians held us up and demanded plunder. The drivers and some of the men had their weapons and I shot down some of the robbers, for they were not on their guard against me. But these are not daring deeds, and I fear I have none to relate about myself. I have hunted buffalo, and once when out with my father I shot one and stamped a herd, which ran in full speed in our direction. We escaped being trampled down by riding like the wind out of the prairie.

I learned to use the Henry rifle, and when shooting a revolver rested the barrel on my left wrist. When we first reached Colorado the Ute Indians were there and were very friendly. They taught me to use the bow and arrow. Ute children were my playmates. I was the first white child enrolled in the public schools of Colorado. We traveled from place to place, and I did not have regular schooling. My father was my teacher. I used to sit at the mouth of the mine studying my books, and father or some of the miners would help me out with a tough exercise when they came up from below. I loved study, and although I found recreation in riding and hunting never sought for adventure and excitement. When forced to do something to protect the helpless I acted the best I knew how. People made much of my acts because a child did them. The cowboys became my friends, and I respect them now for it. They herded cattle for me and gave me a start which paid my way at school when I became older.

The events of my life most interesting for your purposes took place in childhood, and I cannot clearly recall the particulars at this date. Once when we were in south Colorado a child fell over a precipice where no man could go. I was twelve years old, and was lowered by a rope, found the child dead and helped get the body up to the crest. In one of the Gilpin county mines a light fell from a miner's hat and rolled in a zigzag course toward some powder. Every one present was panic-stricken. I was watching the curious motion of the lamp, and suddenly thinking it ought to be put out ran and jumped upon it and sat down and crushed out the flame.

Two of my experiences I recall distinctly,

but I prefer not to mention the name of the persons involved. In the Sand Creek mines there was a miner with his family who was liked by everybody; when he was drunk he drank half a pint at a time, and then was cruel to any one in his power.

One day he got drunk and lariated a wild broncho, which he tied to a post and then bound his little seven-year-old boy, Johnny, upon the back of the frantic animal.

Some of the children of the family ran after me and cried that their father was killing Johnny. I hurried to the spot, and just as I reached there the broncho reared, and the cords that bound the boy were loose. The little fellow was thrown violently upon a log roof and badly injured. His father started to take him and tie him upon the broncho again, but I told him if he touched the boy again I'd shoot him. Then he turned on me. I didn't want to kill a man for a drunken fool, so I snatched up a rope, lassoed him and tied him down. When he sobered up he was himself again, and all was forgotten.

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STICK TO THEIR TRADE

Counterfeitors Who Worked While in Prison.

One Confessed and Showed the Warden How He Had Found Opportunities to Manufacture and Circulate the Coin.

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Counterfeiting is often successfully carried on within the walls of a big prison like the Ohio penitentiary, and the bogus coin made by convicts has at times gained a considerable circulation among the inmates. Snut up from the outside world a little world all by themselves--the crime

THE HALF DOLLAR MOLD.

Inals resort to many expedients to kill time and to prepare for emergencies incident to their return to freedom after the expiration of their sentences.

One of these necessities, and often the most pressing one that confronts the newly released convicts, is the lack of money. Some few of the prison population are counterfeiting, and while the burglar and safe blower attempts to make and carry out with him a set of tools for cracking safes and opening windows and doors the counterfeiter puts in his spare time making molds and with them bogus coin.

Few people probably are familiar with the method of making counterfeit coin,

and the process, while not a complex one, is interesting, especially when carried on in a state's prison. Under several different wardens convict counterfeiting have carried on their nefarious business. One of the earliest attempts in this line was the manufacture of nickels a few years ago. Deputy Warden Playford, then captain of the night watch, accidentally overheard two convicts talking behind a building, and with the clew thus afforded succeeded in nipping a flourishing private industry not only at variance with the prison rules, but also the laws of the United States.

The conversation alluded to was to the effect that an expert engraver and counterfeiter named Rich was making and circulating bogus nickels among the convicts. Captain Playford that night went to Rich's cell near midnight, and awaking the counterfeiter out of his slumbers told him that his scheme had been discovered, and that his pals had "given the snap away." Rich, supposing that his confederates had "peached" on him, confessed the whole matter and volunteered to go with the captain to one of the workshops and turn up the counterfeiter's tools and the coin. A lantern was procured, and Rich, being released from his cell and accompanied by the officer, went to the specified spot. Pulling a loose brick out of the wall, he found a box containing eighty-five shining nickels.

On being examined it was found that these coins were so perfect as to render detection almost impossible. Rich next exhumed another box from a pile of cinders under a blacksmith's forge, and opening it disclosed the molds with which the coin had been made and a quantity of alloy. At this same time it was discovered that Rich and his confederates were engaged in another Yankee trick of making counterfeit plugs of tobacco for sale among the other convicts.

These plugs were made by steaming blocks of cherry wood, cut to the proper size, and covering them with sycamore leaves obtained in the yard. The veneered blocks were then dyed a rich tobacco color, and the deception was made complete by the addition of genuine tin tags saved from real plugs of the weed. Thus furnished, the bogus plugs were calculated to deceive the very sleek. Of course there was always a "kick" when the buyer attempted to take a chew of the tempting luxury, but the counterfeiter had pocketed the money and refused to give it up.

The last attempt at counterfeiting was made a little over a year ago, but this time the work was done on a more extensive scale, the imitations being of silver coins--the dime, twenty-five cent piece and dollar. The mold for the dimes was not found, but a lot of coins of this denomination showed that they had been recently made in the prison.

The artist has made an accurate sketch of the twenty-five cent molds, which has been reproduced in the cut. This pair was made of plaster of paris. Each block is 2½ inches square and one-half inch thick. The impression of the quarter was taken while the plaster was soft, an orifice being made through which the liquid metal could be poured in. The spurious coins were made after the old fashion of bullet molding, the faces of the two halves being firmly fastened together and the melted alloy then introduced through the orifice.

THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT MOLD.

The dollar mold is a more pretentious affair, consisting of two hinged pieces of wood, measuring when opened, twelve inches in length. The blocks are two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick. The ends are fastened together with small brass hinges. The matrix is made of two plates of metal set in the wood, as shown in the cut. The two blocks of wood close like a nutcracker, the molten metal of which the coins are made being poured in through a small funnel shaped opening. As soon as the bogus dollar was cast and had cooled it was removed and was ready for circulation as soon as it had received a few finishing touches at the hands of the engraver.

In addition to a considerable quantity of bogus coin the officers recovered several pounds of the alloy used by the counterfeiter. It is a bright, shining metal, closely resembling silver. All of the coins made by these expert rascals were extremely clever samples of the "queer." There are still a number of counterfeiter confined in the prison, but in view of past experiences such a close watch is kept on all their movements that it is next to impossible for them to practice their hidden art.

One of the men is Miles Ogle, a celebrated Ohio river counterfeiter, who has had as successful a career as any of the later day members of his profession. He

is perhaps the most famous representative of his class now living. Ogle was received at the Ohio penitentiary Dec. 10, 1890, on a sentence of fifteen years received at the United States court at Memphis. He is a native of New York city, and his first serious trouble was at the outbreak of the late war, when he was sentenced for a term of years in an Indiana prison for killing a man.

In 1877 he was convicted in Pittsburg of counterfeiting and did eight years in the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania. A little over a year after the completion of this sentence he was pinched in Cincinnati, the arresting officers making a rich haul, finding no less than \$3,000 on his person. The bills counterfeited were those of the Third National bank of Cincinnati, which he was engaged in "shoving" when taken into custody. Five indictments were found against Ogle, and the jury found him guilty on four counts, the court imposing fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$5,000--the extreme penalty of the law.

Ogle did most of his crooked work on a flatboat while floating in midstream down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Among his greatest achievements was the engraving of a plate for twenty-dollar gold treasury certificate. From this plate he is credited with making \$28,000 worth of United States certificates. He also made a ten dollar bill that was pronounced a perfect counterfeit. It is said that the United States marshals and the detectives secured from the noted convict at different times not less than \$5,000 worth of bogus currency.

The most notorious counterfeiter ever confined in the Ohio prison was John Peter McCartney, who died a short time since and now lies buried in a graveyard at West Union, O. McCartney plied his trade for nearly half a century, and was known as the prince of the profession. He was a daring and skillful counterfeiter, and twice jumped from railroad trains and escaped from officers who had him under arrest. He repeatedly got out of jails by bribing the jailers with large sums of money. He was worth at one time nearly \$100,000.

So expert was he as an engraver that his bogus bills passed as readily as the genuine and fooled the best experts in the country. His escapes would fill a volume, and his adventures read more like a story of fiction than a narration of facts. He died penniless and an outcast in the prison hos-

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Colored diagrams of the various Currents and Streams of

ABOUT HOMEMADE HEALTH

Most Women Object to Simple Remedies and Preventives.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox Discourses on the Perversity of Her Sex--Why They Are Neglectful of Their Health--Some Useful Hints.

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EALTH is the foundation of happiness and beauty; but, while the whole female sex sighs for beauty and health, only one woman in every hundred is willing to use sense and industry in the pursuit and maintenance of either. The other ninety-nine will exhaust themselves in shopping and calling and in a score of restless ways, and complain that "they have no time" for an hour each day in the gymnasium.

When completely prostrated they will take expensive treatment of high priced physicians, but they will not take simple preventives to disease which nature provided for man as well as for cats and dogs.

They will use dear and dangerous cosmetics, but they will not persist in daily methods of developing beauty of form and complexion.

The one thing they will do is to bathe. And in the bath, as in many other things, the American woman goes to an extreme and makes an abuse of it.

One can be clean without soaking in a tub of water twice a day. Only the most full blooded, oily skinned, vigorous woman can retain her vitality with this incessant opening of the pores.

"Give up my morning plunge? Never!" cried one of these perpetual scrubbers, who was always complaining of fatigue and lassitude. "I should not feel fit to associate with civilized beings." Finally, persuaded to rub her whole body with fine salt moistened with alcohol three mornings each week in place of her plunge, a most remarkable increase of vigor resulted, with no diminution of cleanliness. It is more trouble than the soaking process; however, and few women have the perseverance to discover its benefits.

The bony chested, flat busted girl who would have the industry and ambition to rub her breast with perfumed sweet oil for ten minutes every night and with cold water every morning the same length of time would find firm layers of muscles and flesh covering the bones in two years' time. Ten minutes each day given to deep breathing would assist marvelously in developing the chest. But she tries these things one or two weeks, says it is "an awful bother" and gives it up. She does not give up sighing over her lack of a good figure.

When an all wise Creator provided catnip for ailing cats and gave malaria affected dogs the instinct to chew dogweed he also provided health giving herbs for man. But man laughs at the suggestion, as a "granny's notion" and dies of kidney and liver complaint after providing for an army of physicians.

The simple red clover blossom contains a health giving property that invariably imparts vitality and averts disease to the person wise enough and persistent enough to use it. It can be gathered in any country place in summer or bought for a few cents at any drug store. A quart of clover tea drunk daily in place of dyspepsia incuring ice water will in three months time give a woman a clear skin and a fine color if it is natural for her to have color. It will give her vigor and vitality also, and completely cure any tendency to scrofula if persistently imbibed every day.

To my personal knowledge the constant use of this simple herb tea has cured five cases of well developed cancer.

And yet where is the woman who merely to avert disease and obtain vigor will persist in brewing and drinking this beverage day after day? Echo answers, "Where indeed?"

We have hundreds of women who will climb Vesuvius and gaze into its crater, but not one in a hundred will tie a piece of woolen yarn from the chandelier, the end falling even with her lips, and count the seconds it requires to keep it moving with her exhaled breath. Yet this small act, performed for a few moments several times a day, will increase the bust measure two inches in one year at the very least, develop the chest and give lung vigor. Nearly every woman who reads this article will say of some one of these things, "Well, now I am going to try this." But at the end of one week the interest will lag. "I haven't time," she will say. Yes, we have all the time God made, and it pays to take enough of that time to keep health and good looks. This can be done without sacrificing any duty in life if we only learn not to "dawdle" and fritter away the moments in useless ways.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

An Exemplary Woman's Club.

The woman's club which has achieved the most important results of perhaps any in this country, industrially, financially and socially, is the New Century Club of Philadelphia. The New Century has its own clubhouse, and has or-

ganized the Working Woman's guild, with evening classes of students numbering from 700 to 800. The founder of both the club and the Working Woman's guild is Mrs. Turner.

THE WHITE KING.

The Lucky Venture of a Californian in the South Seas.

Among recent arrivals at San Francisco was Charles T. Emmerson, who is known as the American king of Apemama, atolls of the Gilbert group, crossed by the equator, and 4,000 miles southwest of San Francisco.

He is a man something near sixty years old, a California pioneer and a civil engineer by profession, and his life is a story of the strangest romance. In addition to being king he has made a comfortable fortune, as most kings do, and is on very good terms with himself and those he sees.

C. T. EMMERSON.

It was not always thus. He delved for gold with Sandy Bowers at Gold Hill, lost a fortune in Raymond and Ely by unloading too quick and fought Apaches in Arizona in 1880 under Captain Parker. He also built toll roads in Utah, and has occasionally taken a turn at founding and running a sawmill in different mountain towns. Between the acts he has been severely financially wrecked. He is very well known on the Pacific coast, and has reached San Francisco after six years absence, partly for business and partly for pleasure.

In 1886 he chartered a small schooner and went for a trading tour among south Pacific islands. Tembinoka, king of Apemama, and C. T. Emmerson, of California, stipulated that if the said C. T. Emmerson will remove his goods to my island and settle with me he shall be entitled to the following: First, to a furnished "mannaup, good kiki (food) and five dollars a day; second, he shall be accorded the exclusive right of trading in the kingdom of Apemama; third, he shall be manager of all my affairs, my brother on all occasions, and shall be as though he and the present king were joint rulers in Apemama, for a king in fact he shall be.

And it is further stipulated and expressly understood and set forth that if either shall violate this contract, if either shall steal from the other, the person so injured shall have the right to kill on sight the offending person.

TEMBINOKA, King of Apemama.

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"I sold him lumber," said Mr. Emmerson, "at \$65 a thousand feet, and got fabulous prices for everything. For post hole augers I got \$8 each, for \$12 Singer sewing machines, \$75 each; for some patent grindstones, \$20 each; for bolts of calico of fifty yards each, \$8; for some tinker's pots, \$10 each; for toy children's penny safe, \$25, and so on through a thousand things. Many of the things the king had never before seen, as, for instance, the post hole augers, but I explained to him that they were the very things he wanted. When he was on his trips in his canoes, I told him he could set one of them down on the beach anywhere and get fresh water instantly. He could too. The king thought they were great things and bought a good supply.

"I made plenty of money. I suppose I made in all there during the first six months not less than \$20,000. The king bought goods right and left and gave them away. His favorite wife, one of twenty, was his cashier. He kept his sovereigns in a big bag and bought lavishly, besides paying well every day.

"He built me a palace and also a special kitchen for me near the king's mannaup or palace. Every night a ring of fire burned around all the royal buildings, and his forty bodyguards, all tremendously big men, slept about it and kept watch. They did this both in order to keep an eye out for enemies from other islands and to guard the king's wives from those who would steal them away.

"I was accorded the privilege of managing the delivery of the goods which he gave to the other two islands of the Apemamas. I had equal share with the king in governing and my word was as much law as his. Timitana was what they called me—that is, the white king."

The American king says there were 20,000 people in the Apemamas a few years ago, but the number has diminished somewhat. Nevertheless there is yet a very respectable population. The islands are of the Gilbert, or more properly of the Kingswell group, and the equator runs squarely through them. There are three islands in the kingdom of Apemama, and they have an area of about sixty square miles.

Having made a fortune, Mr. Emmerson returned to San Francisco.

A Four Legged Thief.

One of the cleverest thieves in Reading, Pa., is a medium sized Newfoundland dog. Like the famous canine thief of Paris, the Reading dog will steal umbrellas, canes, poultry, books and regularly half a dozen different newspapers that he finds at the doors of neighbors in the morning. All these he carries to his master. Twenty attempts have been made to capture him, but his education makes him wary, and he runs home by a very circuitous route. The owner is supposed to be a professional burglar with shifting quarters.

A Missouri Supper.

In a description of a wedding that recently took place in northern Missouri the groom was described as being "dressed in conventional black, making a most lovely appearance." The supper was "both stylish and beautiful, with nodding plumes of flowers that added to the great mounds of sweetness present," while the wedding presents were "valued in the aggregate to the amount of \$200."

An English woman, Mrs. Pell, fills the office of church warden in the Episcopal church of Hazelbeach with the approval of the bishop of Peterborough.

THE TREASURY WATCHDOG

The Man Who Sits on the Appropriation Safety Valve.

The Veteran Economist is a Hard and Conscientious Worker--An Anecdote of Justice Field--Dull Washington Season Impending.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It is a pretty dull capital which we find ourselves in at this writing. Not much is doing in congress, except putting away at the appropriation bills and talking of the future. Mr. Holman is in his element trying to reduce the appropriations to the smallest possible limit.

Mr. Holman is one of the most remarkable men our legislative records have shown. He was seventy years old last September, but the threescore and ten mark at which most men are content to retire to a life of ease finds him as blooming and active as the veriest chicken of the house. It was just fifty years ago that he first became a public servant as probate judge out in Indiana. It was a third of a century ago that he first made his appearance in congress. He has been through more hard fights on the floor and in his congressional district, worked harder as a legislator and spent more midnight oil in behalf of his constituents than any other man now in public life. To all appearances he is just as good a man today as he was twenty years ago. There is the same alertness, the same industry and activity which have always characterized him.

His specialty, as every one knows, is economy. He always was and always will be for keeping the expenditures of the government down. That has been his life work, and I shouldn't be surprised if he were here ten or twenty years hence sitting on the appropriation safety valve. But Holman has been misrepresented in many respects. He is not so much of a cheapskate and picanay statesman as some people have tried to make him appear. I have watched him pretty closely and have always found him willing to do about the right thing. His theory is that all the tendencies of legislation are toward extravagance. Human nature is proverbially liberal with other people's money. He says everybody who asks for public money asks for more than he wants and for more than is absolutely necessary in order to be sure of having enough after the expected shaving process has taken effect.

"If there wasn't some one at hand to attend sharply to the shaving, the government would be robbed every day," says Judge Holman, and I think he is right. In 1886 he chartered a small schooner and went for a trading tour among south Pacific islands. Tembinoka, king of Apemama, and the following written contract was drawn up:

KINGDOM OF APEMAMA, Dec. 18, 1886.

This agreement, made this 18th day of December, 1886, by and between Tembinoka, king of Apemama, and C. T. Emmerson, of California, stipulates that if the said C. T. Emmerson will remove his goods to my island and settle with me he shall be entitled to the following: First, to a furnished "mannaup, good kiki (food) and five dollars a day; second, he shall be accorded the exclusive right of trading in the kingdom of Apemama; third, he shall be manager of all my affairs, my brother on all occasions, and shall be as though he and the present king were joint rulers in Apemama, for a king in fact he shall be.

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difficult principles of law, the old man tackled it with the ardor of a law student. He ransacked hundreds of English and American reports, waded through reams of briefs and cords of printed arguments, and sat down and wrote in a style phenomenally clear and strong an opinion of 15,000 words in length which will delight the soul of every lawyer who reads it. Not in many a year has such a magnificent opinion come from the supreme court, and this document will become a sort of classic, in the courts and law offices of the entire world, for it involves not only American but English law and practice and the highest principles of government, riparian rights, public trust and popular rights in all countries. A man who can do a job of intellectual work like this at such an age is certainly entitled to rank as one of the grand old men of the world.

Justice Field has been a great student all his life, and to this day, I am told, reads more books than any of his confreres in the court. He takes great interest, too, in the education of the bright boys who serve the court as pages, fetching the books which the justices wish to consult and attending to all their demands. One day

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JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME

Interesting Incidents Related by Major A. R. Calhoun.

How a Man Was Nearly Lynched for a Crime of Which He Was Innocent--Picture of Texas Life in the Early Days.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

Billing's Ford, out on the headwaters of the Brazos, in northern Texas, is not a place of note today, but twenty years ago it was known only to bunters and frontiersmen, who at that time were gathered at and about the Ford in great numbers, called there by the rumor of great gold discoveries.

For a few months the more sanguine of these adventurers believed that the discoveries of early California days would be repeated in northern Texas, and that a great city must speedily spring up on the site of Billing's Ford.

With the first newcomers gamblers began to pour in like jackals attracted by the smell of blood. In tents more or less ragged "Grand Northern" hotels and "Eureka" gambling and drinking saloons were established.

Law there was none in that land at that time—not indeed is there much to be found there at present—for every man went armed. On getting up in the morning one of these adventurers might by chance forget to put on his coat or his boots, but by no possibility could he forget to put on the belt containing his knife and pistols. Men might live in that land for some time without clothes, but there was a very general belief—a belief that was invariably acted on—that he might suddenly die if he had not a pistol within easy reach.

It would be an error to suppose that even in the very worst of these frontier camps and settlements honest, earnest men were not to be found. This was certainly the case at Billing's Ford. Among the 200 adventurers drawn thither by the discovery of gold in the sands of Comanche creek was a young man named Howard Winton, a native of New Jersey, and a fine looking, intelligent fellow, who had been led into the lawless wilderness by that love of adventure and novelty that is characteristic of many natures.

Howard Winton, although tenting with a desperado and gambler named Florida, because he claimed to have been born in that state, kept aloof from the gambling saloons, never bet on cards, and on this account came to be regarded by many of the others as a suspicious character, or, what was worse, as one who thought himself too good for his associates.

Young Winton honestly searched for gold, and he was the first to announce what the others were at length compelled to believe, and that was that the precious metal was not to be found in paying quantities in that part of Texas. Even this opinion added to the young man's unpopularity, and there were not wanting those who proposed to invite him to seek other diggings so to face the consequences.



HE WAS PERMITTED TO DROP A HANDBER-

CHIEF.

Just at this time the camp at Billing's Ford was thrown into a state of unusual excitement. Florida was missing. A pool of blood, the evidence of a struggle along the bank of the river and Howard Winton's hat trampled into the mud told of a fight and gave a clew to the disappearance of the missing gambler.

Under such circumstances and in such a place men came to sudden conclusions and acted upon them almost as quickly. Suspicion pointed both hands at Howard Winton. He protested that he had gone to sleep alone in his tent the night before, and that his hat at the time was under his saddle, which served for a pillow. But the men at Billing's Ford reasoned, and perhaps rightly, that the man who would commit a cowardly murder would not lie to get out of it, and so the accused man was arrested, and as there was no jail in which to confine him his hands and feet were secured by ropes, and for his further safety two men, with revolvers in their hands, were placed over him as guards.

A Lynch court was at once convened. It is unnecessary here to describe in detail this travesty on justice. Suffice it to say that from Doc Sweeney, who acted as judge, to the jury and the temporary sheriff every man connected with the farce was either a criminal who had fled from justice or an ex-convict who had done time in the older states.

Howard Winton, though seemingly friendless and with a strong circumstantial case against him, did not lose his head. He pleaded his own case with a coolness and skill that won the respect of nearly all present, but he was powerless to change the verdict which had been decided on before the "court" was convened.

He was found guilty of the murder of Florida and promptly sentenced to death. As there were no trees in that part of the state large enough on which to hang a man, Doc Sweeney, in passing sentence, said: "We'll be hanged to shoot you, prizner at the bar, but the court will give you from now till sunset to get in your prayers, if you think praying will do you any good."

Again protesting his innocence and asking as a last favor that his execution be postponed until the body of the missing man was found, Howard Winton, still bound, was carried to his tent, and his guards held their cocked revolvers in their hands.

Just as the sun was turning to hills of fire the cloud banks in the west the prisoner was led down to the bank of the river, where six men, the executioners, were drawn up with rifles in their hands. Under a stunted cottonwood the young man could see the red earth thrown up, and he knew that it was his grave.

Doc Sweeney, who was present as master of ceremonies, wanted to blindfold the

doomed man, but he asked as a favor to have his eyes uncovered.

"I am not afraid to look into the muzzle of the rifles," he said.

He refused to kneel, and he was permitted to let fall a handkerchief as the signal for his death. He stood facing the riflemen, and he was about to let the handkerchief fall when he heard the pounding of flying hoofs along the bank, then a wild cheer. The executioners had lowered their rifles, for the horsemen had reined in before them. One was an Indian warrior; the other was Florida, his clothes torn and wet and his face swollen and bleeding.

Florida's presence was the signal for Doc Sweeney's sudden flight. The man for whose death Howard Winton was about to die told the men about him that the night before he had been stabbed, robbed and his body thrown into the river by Doc Sweeney, from whom he had just won a considerable sum at cards. To avert suspicion from himself Sweeny had stolen the hat from under the head of his sleeping victim, and subsequently had himself made judge of a court that was to accept this clew as convincing evidence.

Florida had been rescued from the river by the Indian who brought him back to camp.

Howard Winton at once became the hero of Billing's Ford. That night, guided by the Indian, Sweeny's trail was followed. He was caught the next day, but was not brought back for trial. The body, riddled with bullets, was left out on the yellow plains to be devoured by the wolves, the fiercest of which had not so cruel a heart as himself.

A Wise Precaution.

Mr. Jenkins, of the New York Hunt and Hurler club, is said to be a very rich man, and he does not himself deny the allegation. Some people say he is a good man, and he tries to continue this impression so far as he can without a great expenditure of money, for, like his father, who made his fortune in soap and the rise in real estate, young Mr. Jenkins is thrifty.

This gentleman belongs to the famous Four Hundred. He has a coat of arms—he did not steal it out of "Burke's Peerage." Like a shrewd American, he invented it, but did not copyright it simply because others could invent arms of their own if they wanted them for their note paper or coach panels.

Mr. Jenkins speaks of "the upper class," and he leaves no doubt in the minds of strangers that he is an ornamental member of the same. He belongs to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he affects a fondness for racers which he cannot ride, and rare breeds of dogs, particularly if they are imported from some English lord's kennels.

Some time ago Mr. Jenkins was frequently seen walking between his home on Fifth avenue and his club on Lexington avenue, followed by a magnificent St. Bernard dog. He claimed to have paid a great many hundred dollars for this animal, and from more than one of his fellow snobs he had refused a small fortune for the same.

One day the man who acts as chief groom to Mr. Jenkins' dogs ran into his master's presence and said in a frightened whisper:

"Your honor, sir, Goode, the Sin Barn'd, is actin' quee-ah, and I'm afreid he's gone mad."

"Bless me!" exclaimed Mr. Jenkins. "Has he bit any on?"

"Not yet, sir. So far he's gentle's a lamb."

"Then why do you think he's going mad?"

"Coz, sir, he won't drink no water now nothin'."

"You are sure?"

"Quite sure, sir."

"And he cost me \$300." Mr. Jenkins scratched his head till he stirred up an idea, then he called out: "Charley Van Aucken offered me a cool thousand for the brute last night. Get ready as quick as heaven will let you and sell the dog at once!"

Remember the Sabbath Day.

"In my childhood," said the old judge, "I recall that Sunday was a day of gloom in my father's house, for he was a strict Presbyter, and no unnecessary work was permitted about the place.

The day was made particularly gloomy to myself and brother, for we were not permitted to even give expression to our boyish feelings by whistling. Indeed whistling was regarded in the light of an unpardonable sin.

Our domine did not like whistling on week days, so it is not to be wondered at that he regarded it with holy horror on the Sabbath day.

I recall that in thinking of the future, when I should be man, I drew much comfort from the fact that I could then whistle whenever or wherever I pleased, and I drew much solid comfort from the fact that I should avail myself of the privilege.

One Sunday my brother was sick, or pretended to be, which amounted to the same thing, and I prevailed on my father to let me stay home from church so as to keep him company.

So soon as the family drove off to meeting that morning a miraculous change for the better, but one that did not surprise me, came over my brother. He got up and dressed, and then suggested in a whisper that we go down and see how the fishing was in Billings' mill pond.

/We went, and we found the fishing superior, as it usually is on Sunday.

We had such good luck that we forgot all about the time till our hunger reminded us it was past midday. To soothe our consciences we made up our minds to give the fish to a poor widow who lived near our home.

The children seem rather confused at the meeting—as ashamed of the uncivilized costume of their parents—but their affection has not waned. They only show their confusion after the joys of meeting has somewhat subsided. However, the parents are satisfied that their children should remain, wear the American dress and be taught to worship the American Great Spirit. Very few pupils become dissatisfied. But when they do and their parents consent they are permitted to leave.

We stopped whistling on the instant, but we could not conceal the fish.

"And so you two have been fishing on the Sabbath day," began the preacher, with his eyes and hands uplifted.

"We caught them for the Widow Blaney," I said.

"Don't tell me a lie!" cried the preacher. "Don't dare to tell me that you two could be thinking of a deed of goodness when you go profaning these woods on the Sabbath day with whistling on your lips!"

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Egg farming is a business that would make many a woman now poor independent. Incubator chickens served broiled in a restaurant are all too often delusion and a snare, but there is always good demand for eggs. Everybody eats them. The woman who would study her ground carefully, select a location near a good market and go slow, learning as she went, could not fail, with a small outlay of capital, to succeed well.

The egg business is in no danger of being overdone, especially that branch of it which looks to the production of fresh eggs in winter.

OUR INDIANS AT SCHOOL

How the Dusky Boys and Girls Are Trained.

They Adopt the Attire of the Whites and Drop Their Names to Assume Others—Indian Life in the Great Southwest.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 17.—The government Indian school in the suburbs of Albuquerque has about 800 pupils of all sizes, ages and tribes, varying from seven or eight years to about twenty-five years, of age—as near as Indians reckon. As these Indians do not count by calendar months, or by years, but by moons, their age is pretty much a matter of guesswork. A mother says her child is a certain number of moons old, no records being kept, as they have no big family Bible. They have only one name—a "given name"—generally signifying some peculiarity of the child.

The pupils of this government school are from the surrounding villages of Isleta, Sandia, Laguna, Acoma and Rekos. On entering the school they discard their Indian names and Indian costume, assuming the more civilized American costume if

them, but how long it will last is as uncertain perhaps as among their paleface brethren.

A large new school building has just been completed by the government at a cost of about \$30,000. The school is having a good effect in civilizing it not in Christianizing these Indians. The young idea is taught that slavery or peonage is wrong, sinful and against the will of the father at Washington, and these children in turn impart this newly gained intelligence to their parents, who are held in bondage as strong as were negroes before the late civil war.

The Mexicans who held these poor, ignorant Indians in bondage claimed that the clause, "involuntary servitude," did not apply to the peonage system, and in 1867, two years after the close of the war, a special law was passed to fit the crime. But the law is evaded and the peonage system exists, but of course not so generally as formerly. They are paid monthly by their masters, a portion of which wages is in arrears, a villainous compound, and after a few days' rioting, feasting and drinking they are again in debt to their employer, who manages to keep them so.

Should they wish to leave their new employer must pay their indebtedness. Each Indian village has its own laws and governs its subjects, and the cacique, or chief, of the village always compelled them to do their master's bidding; but lately, especially since the establishment of the government schools, the poor Indians are rapidly learning that they are no longer slaves, and the caciques are fast losing their power. This practice is not confined to Mexican ranchers, but Indians enslave those of their own tribe and are harder taskmasters, if possible, than are the Mexicans. The missionaries seem to have overlooked this fertile field of labor.

J. M. SCANLAND.

TIS A MODEL BUILDING.

The Keystone State's Quarters at the World's Fair.

New York and Pennsylvania, as the Empire and Keystone States the two largest northern commonwealths, were given the best sites in the space reserved for states at the Columbian exposition. Their plots occupy the front center of the tract

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

and face the great Art building to the south. Between is a magnificent stretch of roadway, lawn and garden 400 feet wide, and to the left, almost within pistol shot, is the shore of Lake Michigan. Of this front New York has the eastern and Pennsylvania the western half.

The Pennsylvania building, designed by Thomas P. Lansdale, is a combination not to be described by the specific terms of any order of architecture, and for convenience is claimed to be the best of the state buildings. All the materials in the structure are of Pennsylvanian production—stone, iron, steel, glass, slate and wood—and the total cost is \$30,000. As the site is but six feet above the lake level, and all the ground there is the result of filling, the foundation required careful study and skillful work. The first floor is to be devoted entirely to reception purposes, and the second to the transaction of business.

Unusual facilities will be provided for the Pennsylvania press, and the leading papers of the state will be kept regularly on file. The flat section of the roof will serve for a garden, in which the Pennsylvania ladies will aim to have all the attractive plants native to the state. The lot devoted to this beautiful structure is 250 feet long and 150 feet deep.

Stilt Racing in France.

Racing on stilts is the latest sporting craze in France. The men are not only infatuated with the new sport, but the fair sex have been won over, and a ladies' race was held not long ago in which eighteen young women took part. One of the most ambitious races thus far held was a 3½-mile contest between Bordeaux and Biarritz. M. Dergard took first prize and distanced his ninety competitors by four hours. He covered the course in 4 days and 8 hours, and did not seem at all the worse for his effort.

England is supposed to give the lead in fashions for men, and one of the accepted bits of style for those who wish to be strictly English in attire is that of wearing a colored silk handkerchief in the outside breast pocket of an overcoat and allowing a corner of it to look out, so as to give a touch of brightness to the monotonous male attire.

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is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion
of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowens, N. Y. All druggists.

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discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure

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FOR LADIES ONLY any Lady a

Yeast Secret that costs \$5.00 and a Rubber Shield for 50¢.

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The Economist Improved, High-Arm, Perfected

Sewing Machine WITH AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.

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AND THE ECONOMIST

A SCHOOLBOY VOLUNTEER

W. J. Pegram, the Crack Confederate Artillerist.

He Became One of the Best Battery Commanders in the Southern Army—His Death at Five Forks—A Bold Boy Colonel.

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O N S P I C U O U S among the war relics in the state house at Richmond hangs "a faded bit of bunting, rent, torn and grimy. The rents are the rents of shot and shell, each with stirring story, and the grim is the grim of battle." It was placed there with the usual accompaniments of choking eulogy, beats away tears and thumping heart beats in the presence of a gathering of the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and friends of the living and of the dead members of Pegram's artillery battalion (Confederate).

The gift of the relic to the Survivors' association was made by Mrs. Pegram, the mother of Col. William Johnson Pegram, who fell under that flag. The speech of presentation on behalf of the donor was from the lips of the old battalion adjutant, Capt. W. Gordon McCabe a boon comrade of Col. Pegram at college and in camp. His words eulogizing the band of gray coats who carried the banner from Bull Run to Appomattox, as was natural, counted two for the dead warriors to every one for the lucky living ones, and, as was natural again, the chief among the dead in the minds of the speaker and hearers was the boy colonel; Willie Pegram, who handled a single piece of artillery at First Bull Run, and was killed at Five Forks while commanding a battalion of six light batteries, a position corresponding in rank to that of a brigadier general of infantry.

Capt. McCabe and Col. Pegram left school together to become soldiers; they served together in every battle of the Army of Northern Virginia, and when the boyish chieftain fell in the last ditch mortally wounded his friend stood by to soothe his last moments and give him a rough soldier burial on the field swarming with victorious enemies. A story from lips so qualified is seldom rehearsed outside of fiction. Seldom in real life is there such a story to tell.

Pegram was the son of a soldier, Gen. J. W. Pegram, and was a lad attending the University of Virginia during the heated political campaign that preceded the war—1860. While his boyish mates talked war talk he was silent. "But when the storm burst," said his eulogist, "his voice was in his sword." He went to the front in the first batch of college boys as private in a crack military company composed of the "gilded youth" of Richmond. In the camp at Aquia creek he was appointed drillmaster for the foot soldiers in Walker's legion and was elected lieutenant of the legion artillery—the Purcell battery. In the First Bull Run the battery shelled the hill at the Henry House at the time of the Union defeat there, and then was galloped to Lewis' ford, across Bull Run, to cut off fugitives. An artillery duel took place across the stream between Pegram's guns and those of Capt. Carthage's regular battery.

Soon after the battle the company was reorganized for the Confederate service, with Pegram as captain. His first independent fight with the battery was on June 26, 1862, in front of Richmond, an affair known as Mechanicsville, and Beaver Dam Creek. The Union infantry and batteries were on a wooded hill on the east bank of the creek, and the Confederates advanced across open ground beyond, exposed to bullets and shell for a mile. Pegram ran his guns upon a crest in an angle where the creek bends, and in short order drew the fire of five Union batteries—thirty guns. His nearest opponents were Capt. De Hart and Smead's companies—Fifth United States artillery. He fought over five hours, or until darkness came on, and his battery then consisted of 2 serviceable guns, 1 officer and 30 men. Four guns had been disabled and 60 officers and men killed and wounded.

During the night the young captain pulled his remnant together and reported to his division chief, Gen. A. P. Hill, for assignment to a place in the attack on the Union lines at Gaines' Mills next day. The "Seven Days' Battles" followed. At Malvern Hill, after all the batteries aiding Gen. Magruder's column in the famous charge had been knocked to pieces, Pegram's two cannon were called in to help cover a brigade attack. The men at one piece were speedily disabled, and the other piece, with Pegram acting as a cannonner, continued the fight against terrible odds until the assault was stopped by orders from Gen. Lee.

The fame of the boy captain spread through the camps and to Richmond. One night at the theater a player, hitting off the times, said that the reason why Capt. Willie Pegram's guns always fought at close quarters was that the young leader was nearsighted and wouldn't let his men fire until he could see the game. The sol-



THEN THE SABER FLASHED. Ders in the audience arose in their seats and cheered the sally, and the people being just then in a mood for idol worship adopted the young artillerist for a hero.

At the close of the campaign Pegram marched north with the still greater southern idol, "Stonewall" Jackson, and on the slopes of Cedar Mountain, in August, his newly equipped battery was unlimbered for a duel with fourteen opposing guns at

eighty yards. The Union infantry charged so close that he only saved his pieces by a liberal use of canister, and he encouraged the new recruits, when men and horses were dropping around his guns with appalling frequency, by calling out, "Pitch in men; Gen. Jackson's looking at you!"

There was little opportunity in the course of a brief eulogy for Capt. McCabe to recall the full story of the boy colonel's life. In a word, he swept down the record from Cedar Mountain to Second Bull Run, where Pegram again fought under Stonewall. Then on to Harper's Ferry Sept. 14, where Pegram's guns marched with the assaulting column against the Union works. After a few shots the flag of truce appeared on the walls, and among the captures Pegram found complete new equipment for his company. Three days later at Antietam the young captain received his first wound—a shell wound in the head—but he refused a leave of absence and remained in camp.

At Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, Pegram was again with Jackson, and "Stonewall" said of him in his battle report that he had managed, "as usual, to find the hottest place" for his guns. The six rifled cannon of his company were in a picked battery covering Hamilton's Crossing, where Gen. Meade's Union division charged and was repulsed with great slaughter. Pegram lost many men and was reduced to one section before the fight ended.

After Fredericksburg the boy artillerist was promoted to major in the battalion where his company served. His old battery remained under his command until the end. Its losses during the war were 200 killed and wounded—an enormous roll for artillery. In Jackson's flank march at Chancellorsville the young major led his battalion; and at one time the disabling of his superiors gave him command of sixty guns. At a campfire talk one evening long after "Stonewall's" exploit became history the officers were discussing their glories when one of them said to Pegram, "Well, colonel, what day do you reckon your happiest?" "Oh, the day I had sixty guns under me galloping down the turnpike after Hooker and his people."

On Sunday, May 3, it was his own battalion of twenty-five guns that shelled the grounds around Chancellorsville. House with terrible results at the time Gen. Hooker was injured.

When Lee's army marched north to Pennsylvania Maj. Pegram was left behind sick with fever. He made a forced ride of ninety miles and joined his battalion to lead it in the first day's fight at Gettysburg. It was in the front line and shelled the cavalry videttes at the opening of Gen. Reynolds' fight with Gen. Heth's troops along Willoughby Run. It was believed for a long time in the Confederate army that one of Pegram's shells killed Reynolds. The battalion fought every day at Gettysburg and left 80 horses dead on the field. Its loss of 47 killed and wounded was the second highest in Lee's army.

Gettysburg, placed another star on the young major's collar. His battalion served under Gens. A. P. Hill and Jubal Early in the Wilderness campaign. At Spotsylvania his guns crowned the heights around the court house, where Gen. Burnside's Ninth Union corps made two or three fruitless assaults on May 12 to relieve Gen. Hancock's troops in the "Bloody Angle." In the crisis all hung upon Pegram's forty guns, and around them stood Gens. Gordon, Hill, Early and Lee. Burnside's five divisions, under Gens. R. B. Potter and O. B. Wilcox, rushed bravely on, and the Confederate works were almost



"FOLLOW ME, MEN!" empty of troops. The boy colonel had run up extra rounds of canister, and with his guns all shotted rode along the batteries waiting for the word. To each battery commander he whispered this warning, "Shoot the first man who pulls a lanyard before I raise my saber as the signal."

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all State and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

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We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Second. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Third. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

All land now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

Tremendous Profits of Gambling.

At the last half yearly meeting of the gambling company of Monte Carlo it was reported that the total revenue from the tables for the past year had been about \$4,600,000, or \$200,000 more than the receipts of the previous year. The capital of the society is about \$6,000,000, in 60,000 shares of \$100 each, or \$100. A total revenue of 100 francs per share was paid during the year, or 3% percent, upon the original value, and 9% percent upon the existing value.

The total returns in 1891 were 180 francs a share, and in 1890, 160 francs. The contract of the company expires in 1913, when it is expected to reimburse the shareholders in fall, \$200,000 having been laid aside each year for the past six years for the purpose.

WHY AMERICAN TEETH ARE BAD.

The mere brain works the bad teeth—that is the last word of physiological chemistry. And the physical injuries due to loss or decay of the teeth are greater than are likely to be inflicted by the advent of an epidemic. That is a second remarkable fact, and here is a third—if some effective methods are not devised for preventing dental decay, the poor classes of England will be practically toothless in another half century, before they reach their twentieth year. The Americans, who live at the highest nervous pressure, have a race of the poorest teeth. Decay is caused by acid producing fungi, and these thrive upon sugar. Hence the dental deadliness of sweetmeats.

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