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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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A COMMERCIAL FALLACY.

THE ECONOMIST comes dangerously near falling into an economic error, in saying that no corner on farm products can be successful in this country "while the price of the American product is fixed by the price of the amount exported." A reiteration by loose thinkers, from dawn to doomsday, will not make it true that foreign demand alone makes prices. A repetition by Member of Congress or Member of Parliament debater, or publication in a commercial or Congressional Record, does not establish its truth. It is the same silly error still.

It is demand that makes prices. So long as there is no foreign demand, foreign prices have no influence whatever. If the demand is partly foreign and partly domestic each has its influence in proportion to its extent.

The stupid idea lodges in some minds that a foreign dollar is better than a domestic one. Thirty years ago a foreign dollar paid for cotton was regarded as a sacred unit of value—a sort of talisman to ward off all economicills, but it is found that a dollar paid by a Georgia cloth-maker to his neighbor who grew the cotton is worth just as much, and in addition incidental benefits accrue and are diffused through the entire community. And there are people in the South who deliberately propose to manufacture at least a third of all the cotton grown, and they have no fear that the cotton States will be any the worse for it.

A single illustration will annihilate the fallacy that the price of our products is fixed "by the price of the amount exported." Corn is the great American tillage crop. No other approaches it in value. Last year the exports (grain and meal) were 103,418,709 bushels, the largest exportation of any year. Why so much? Because the average export price was only 41.8 cents per bushel. The lowest price ever known made the largest shipments ever known. The next largest exportation was in 1879-80, when the price was 54.3 cents, which is the next lowest rate in our records of exports. The smallest exportation in forty years took place in 1869-70, when all the exported corn, exclusive of meal, was only 1,392,115 bushels. Why the smallest? Because the price was 93 cents. Corn has

never been wanted in Europe except when cheap enough to supersede other feeding stuffs that can be used in its place. So far from "making the price" of American corn, our 96 per cent of domestic consumption not only makes the price, but determines whether any shall be exported or not. When a very low price increases fifty-fold the meager sale at highest prices one should be ashamed to reiterate the stupid falsity that Liverpool fixes the price of American corn. It is to be hoped that editors and pseudo-statesmen will hereafter avoid this ridiculous absurdity, which is becoming slightly nauseating as a daily constituent of economic dietetics.

J. R. DODGE.

Whether THE ECONOMIST came dangerously near advocating a fallacy or not is a matter of opinion, but it is very true that it did not so do, and its columns will show that it did not say "that no corner on farm products can be successful in this country while the price of the American product is fixed by the price of the amount exported." Mr. Dodge does not say, but he implies that these words were used by THE ECONOMIST. THE ECONOMIST has quoted as the accepted doctrine of all modern political economists that the price of the amount exported fixes the price of the entire product. Mr. Dodge in dissenting from it simply dissents from the accepted position of the leading economists of the day. THE ECONOMIST took no position for or against that doctrine, but quoting it as standard proceeded to demonstrate the sub-treasury idea so conclusively by it as to leave the economists no alternative but to accept the sub-treasury as the discovery of a new and great principle in political economy, or reject that landmark of political economy which up to date has not been denied. Mr. Dodge chooses the latter course. Fortunately the sub-treasury idea does not depend on that argument alone, but has even better ones, when the economists, like Mr. Dodge, all forsake their strongholds. It is, however, doubtful whether any person capable of a full conception of the question ever held that the fixing of the price of the American product by the price of the amount exported would prevent corners in such products. A better deduction would be that it would facilitate such corners.

The bare assertion that "it is demand that makes prices," classi-

fies its author at once, the readers of THE ECONOMIST know, exactly where he belongs as an economist, if he is sincere, and it is fair to presume that he is. Prices on an average are less than half what they were twenty years ago, consequently there is less demand than there was twenty years ago. Then the people of the United States consumed over eight ounces of flour a day, and now they consume less than six ounces. Then the product was greater per capita than it is now, and every other statistic bearing on the subject will tend to prove that the actual demand and the relative demand was less than now, and still Mr. Dodge asserts that the fall in prices is due to a decline in demand. The truth is that prices come much nearer regulating demand than demand does regulating prices. A rise in prices always diminishes the demand, and a decline in prices always increases the demand up to a certain point. But neither proposition is correct in the abstract. The force of each proposition is modified by the respective wants and necessities of the buyer and the seller. The price a seller will accept is a compromise between his want or necessity for money, and his ability and desire to retain and preserve the commodity, and the price a buyer will pay is a compromise on his part between his desire or necessity for the commodity, and his ability or disposition to part with the money. Price as expressed in dollars and cents is such an account as will express the equitable ratio between the gross volume of money in circulation and the gross volume of value of all commodities, estimated both directly as substantial entities and indirectly according to the rate of speed with which they circulate or change hands. That is to say, on the one side of the balances is the volume of money and the speed with which it circulates, and on the other is all commodities that have exchangeable value, the speed with which each changes hands, the cost of production, and all other considerations affecting utility. A fixed and arbitrary unit from one side is used for measuring

both. They can never be equal. It is not held that they should be. But a great disparity between the amount of transactions and the volume of money with which to consummate them increases the purchasing power of money and produces a corresponding depression in the prices of all commodities as an inducement to money to circulate faster, and thereby make up for its deficiency. Demand does not make prices with the poor. Prices do not make demand with the rich. Demand does make prices with the rich. Prices do make demand with the poor. The doctrine of the older economists is that price is made by demand, and supply governed by the ability to purchase.

The effect of the sub-treasury plan will be to adjust the volume of money to the demand for its use so that they will always increase or decrease in the same proportion, and therefore secure stability of prices. The chief reason why the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer is, because the rich know and act upon the doctrine that "demand makes prices" for them when there is an inadequate and inflexible volume of money. When the crop season approaches they hoard a large per cent of the gross volume of the money of the country until the demand for money on the part of the farmers causes them to turn loose large quantities of farm products for small sums of money, and after the farm products are all gobbled up in this fashion the money is turned loose in the channels of trade, and the products hoarded until the necessity of the people creates such a demand for food and raiment that they are willing to part with large sums of money for which they have labored for small quantities of the farm products. And thus the inflexible volume of money is used by the wealthy exploiter as a lever to force the producer and consumer alike to part with a large share of the fruits of his labor. With the sub-treasury to guarantee a fixed ratio between the supply of money and the demand for its use, the lever would be broken and the wealthy exploiter would no longer

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attempt to lull the people to sleep by singling that "demand makes prices," so that he might rob them while they slumbered.

"So long as there is no foreign demand, foreign prices have no influence whatever," says Mr. Dodge, and then deliberately shows that domestic prices have produced foreign demand. But perhaps the most absurd position taken by Mr. Dodge is, "If the demand is partly foreign and partly domestic, each has its influence in proportion to its extent." A practical application of this doctrine would be very interesting and it is to be hoped its author, its sole author, will not delay giving the public some light on that subject. If the price of cotton is now 12 cents a pound, it would take a 2 cent drop in England and a 1-cent drop here to make it worth 9 cents, because two-thirds of the crop is exported; or it could not rise in price 1 cent here unless England would furnish conditions to make a rise of 2 cents. It is hard to conceive of two bodies occupying the same place at the same time, or of two supreme laws being in force on the same subject at the same time. What trouble the price would be in if the export price should go one way and the domestic price the other?

Mr. Dodge demolishes "the stupid idea in some minds that a foreign dollar is better than a domestic one," and he must have credit for doing it admirably, and for having read Adam Smith, who over a hundred years ago did the same thing in as good style.

Mr. Dodge has been chief of the division of statistics in the Department of Agriculture for eighteen years, and should be one of the best posted men in America upon statistics and their uses by the government. His long service for the dear people and as a public functionary should not have impaired his stomach, so that it will be nauseated by the plain unvarnished and uncooked truth. It is said that old topers sometimes acquire so vivified a taste that everything will nauseate them but whisky. If this be true, it is not because the pure and crystal water that God designed man to drink has become an improper beverage, but because there is something wrong with the stomach.

THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS.

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles at all times desirable, is at this time especially so. The bill of rights of Virginia was the first document of the kind which appeared in America, and taken together with the first constitution of the State constituted the first written form of govern-

ment perfected in America, and indeed the first ever adopted by a free people. Of this form of government George Mason of Gunston Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia, the author of both the bill of rights and constitution, was, says Mr. Madison, "the main architect and master builder." This bill of rights as a formal declaration of the natural and inalienable rights of man has never been surpassed by any author of ancient or modern times. The document is as follows:

A declaration of rights made by the representatives of the good people of Virginia in full and free convention, which rights do pertain to themselves and their posterity as a basis and foundation of government.

I. That all men are created equally free and independent and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they can not by any compact deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, and the means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II. That all power is by God and nature vested in and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

III. That government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, security and protection of the people, nation or community. Of all modes or forms of government that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

IV. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate privileges or emoluments from the community, but in consideration of public service, which not being despicable, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge, to be hereditary.

V. That the legislative and executive powers of the State should be separate and distinct from the judicial, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the burthen of the people, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, and return to that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain and regular elections.

The declarations of the Farmers Alliance of Minnesota indicate very plainly the political tendency of the organization in the Northwest, and show that there is no likelihood that it will develop into a "third party." It is much more likely to serve the purpose of a bridge whereby a large proportion of the agricultural voters of that section will pass over from the party group with which they have occupied in the past to the Democratic fields, provided always that the Democratic party does nothing to repel accessions to its ranks by a reactionary course. The most important features of the Minnesota platform are simply emphatic declarations of Democratic doctrine on the subject of tariff reform and sectionalism. The convention refused to accept the platform of the National Alliance at Ocala and ignored the wild sub-treasury scheme which threatened to isolate the organization from all sympathy with the political parties of the country.

VI. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

VII. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation; to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses; to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty. Nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; and that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

IX. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

X. That in controversies respecting

property and suits between man and man the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other and ought to be held sacred.

XI. That freedom of the press is one of the bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained, but by despotic government.

XII. That a well regulated militia composed of the people trained to arms is the proper, natural, and safe defense of a free State. That standing armies in time of peace should be avoided as dangerous to liberty, and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

XIII. That no free government nor the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

XIV. That religion or the duty we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it, can only be directed by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; therefore, that all men should enjoy the fullest toleration in the exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, unpunished and unrestrained by the magistrate, unless under color of religion any man may disturb the peace, the happiness or safety of society. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity toward each other.

The above bill of rights was originally adopted as a part of the organic law of the State of Virginia, and by reaffirmation and re-adoption by all subsequent constitutional conventions continues to be part and parcel of the constitution of the State. It was said of the author by Mr. Jefferson that he was one of our really great men, and of the first order of greatness. No extended comment is offered at this time, but the document is commended to the attention of the Order as containing many fundamental truths of Alliance doctrine.

THE COURAGE OF INNOCENCE.

The New York Times, with its usual simplicity, is constrained to remark:

The declarations of the Farmers Alliance of Minnesota indicate very plainly the political tendency of the organization in the Northwest, and show that there is no likelihood that it will develop into a "third party." It is much more likely to serve the purpose of a bridge whereby a large proportion of the agricultural voters of that section will pass over from the party group with which they have occupied in the past to the Democratic fields, provided always that the Democratic party does nothing to repel accessions to its ranks by a reactionary course. The most important features of the Minnesota platform are simply emphatic declarations of Democratic doctrine on the subject of tariff reform and sectionalism. The convention refused to accept the platform of the National Alliance at Ocala and ignored the wild sub-treasury scheme which threatened to isolate the organization from all sympathy with the political parties of the country.

The difference in price above quoted does not represent the general difference in price throughout the country as governed by the volume of money in the country. It simply represents the difference between selling price for shipment by rail and purchasing price as a result of shipment by rail. It is simply the difference between buyer and seller plus the transportation rate. The price of corn there is changed in its relations to other things owing to the failure of the crop. The fluctuations caused by variation in the volume of money affect all commodities alike, and increase or lower general prices only.

Just as though the Minnesota State Alliance belonged to the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. The Times would like it to go out to the world that the State Alliance of Minnesota had rebelled. But the wish was father to the thought, and the plain fact that this Minnesota State meeting was held under authority of the Northwestern Alliance destroys the effect of this bit of fiction. This bridge which is to "lead the

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.
Result of a Careful Examination into Statements of Treasury Officials.

BY N. A. DUNNING.

merely representative of money in the treasury, and to count them with the coin and notes to which they give title would be a duplication. If these be eliminated, and the actual money be disposed according to ownership, the result will be as shown below:

June 30, Outstanding. In Treasury. In circulation.

Gold.....	680,063,505.00	185,257,490.79	493,806,014.21
Silver....	420,548,929.00	57,797,586.22	362,759,542.48
Notes....	565,482,986.47	34,493,508.05	530,989,478.42

Total. 1,666,094,420.47 278,543,585.36 1,387,551,835.11

Here is an authoritative statement of the currency outstanding; not in circulation, remember, but the amount that has been made by the fiat of the government either at the mint or at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. This amount is given at \$1,666,094,420.47 and is the basis of my calculations. The difference between the method adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount of currency in circulation and the one I use, is this: He takes the whole amount outstanding, \$1,666,094,420.47, and deducts from it the amount in the United States Treasury, \$278,543,585.36 and assumes that the difference \$1,387,551,835.11 is in circulation among the people. I shall take the amount given as outstanding, \$1,666,094,420.47, and attempt to locate it, whether in the United States Treasury, as reserves in banks, lost or destroyed, or among the people and used as a circulating medium. In the report of the Director for 1889, page 128, is found a detailed statement of the estimate of gold and silver coin and bullion outstanding, as follows:

Gold.	
In U. S. Treasury.....	186,451,708
In national banks.....	152,169,400
In other banks reported.....	46,911,553
In private banks and among the people.....	294,539,744
Total.....	680,063,505

Silver.	
In U. S. Treasury.....	57,458,901
In national banks.....	23,734,469
In other banks reported.....	2,118,516
In private banks and among the people.....	337,337,943
Total.....	420,548,929

The United States Treasurer's report, page 10, furnishes this statement of paper currency: Gold coin and bullion..... \$680,063,505.00
Greenbacks outstanding..... 346,681,016.00
Silver dollars and bullion..... 343,947,093.00
Fractional silver coin..... 76,601,836.00
Total coin and bullion..... 1,100,612,434.00
State bank notes..... 201,170.00
Old demand notes..... 56,442.00
One and two year notes..... 62,955.00
Compound interest notes..... 185,750.00
Fractional currency, estimated..... 6,916,590.47
National bank notes..... 211,378,963.00
United States notes..... 346,681,016.00
Certificates of deposit, act of June 8, 1872..... 171,195,000.00
Gold certificates..... 154,048,552.00
Silver certificates..... 262,629,746.00
Total paper currency..... 999,356,284.47
Aggregate..... 2,099,968,718.47

This gives a total outstanding currency of \$1,666,094,420.47. These tables should be considered carefully as they contain the government's estimate of amount and location of the different kinds of currency. While the amount of gold and silver held in the United States treasury is correct, yet on page 129 of the same report the Director of the Mint states that \$65,995,145 is in gold and \$10,444,443 in silver bullion. This \$76,439,588 in bullion can no more be called money than so much pork or wheat. It is simply a commodity and nothing else. More than one half of this amount of silver bullion consists of trade dollars that have been in the treasury for years, with no law to make it money. Because of these facts stated, I shall deduct the \$76,439,588 in gold and silver bullion from the amount given as outstanding currency. The

Treasury and obtained gold certificates for it the government gross holdings of gold have become large. In January 1, 1888, it held gross \$324,773,667; it had outstanding gold certificates issued against it \$120,888,448; hence its net holdings were \$203,885,291; as we give them in the above table. Even of these certificates all, at it is impossible to trace more than in seventy-six and one-fourth millions in all, and of the gold not in the Treasury only about one hundred millions can be found. So whichever method the investigator adopts—whether by counting the gross gold in the treasury, with an estimate for circulation, deducting certificates which are not in bank and in the Treasury, or by taking the course we have

told of the public moneys, deals with three kinds of funds. First of these are the revenues, which upon their collection are covered into the treasury by warrant and held for disbursement upon appropriations. Second are gold and silver coin and United States notes received in exchange for certificates of deposit. These moneys also are covered by warrant and charged to the treasurer in general account, the certificates issued being treated as part of the public debt. Lastly come the deposit accounts, consisting of the bank-note redemption funds and moneys set apart from the public funds or received from other sources for specific purposes. They are not covered by warrant, and their amount is an addition to the cash in the treasury of which the treasurer alone takes account. The moneys received from these several sources are thrown together, but gold coin, standard silver dollars, and United States notes equivalent to the respective amounts of certificates outstanding must always be on hand. The method of handling the several funds in the treasury makes it necessary in the statements of assets and liabilities to include as resources all the items of cash and credit, there being no way of setting apart particular kinds of money against the several classes of liabilities, except in the case of outstanding certificates of deposit, as has already been noticed.

In considering the amount of coin it is proper to state that the original estimate which has been made the basis of all subsequent calculations was made by Director Linderman in 1872. He placed the amount of gold coin in the country on July 1, 1873, at \$135,000,000. Something over \$98,000,000 was shown by official reports to have been in the banks and public treasuries, \$20,000,000 was estimated as being in circulation on the Pacific coast, with an allowance of about \$10,000,000 in banks not reporting. Since this estimate Directors Birchard and Kimball have made three revisions, each of which reduced the amount as shown by statistics. In 1885 Director Kimball deducted \$30,000,000 "as a moderate sum." The amount of gold consumed in that period must reflect a further reduction of \$15,669,980, or \$10,324,000, and also one of \$4,654,714, in all \$50,324,000. I shall undertake to show the necessity of a still further reduction in order to meet the demands of accuracy or common sense. On page 56 of his report for 1889 on the production of the precious metals, Director Leech says:

Since that date the official tables presented from year to year have been compiled by adding to the stock at June 30, 1872, the annual coining of our paper, as shown by the records of this office, on June 30, 1889, was as follows:

Gold coin and bullion..... \$680,063,505.00	
Greenbacks outstanding..... 346,681,016.00	
National bank notes outstanding..... 211,378,963.00	
Fractional currency outstanding..... 6,916,590.47	
Compound notes outstanding..... 185,750.00	
One and two year notes outstanding..... 62,955.00	
Old demand notes outstanding..... 56,442.00	
State bank notes outstanding..... 201,170.00	
Total.....	420,548,929

This uncertainty in regard to the amount of gold in the country is made more apparent by the following statement taken from the report of Director Kimball on the production of gold and silver for 1888, pages 42 and 43. He quotes from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of February 9, 1889, which he vouches for as being correct:

This uncertainty in regard to the amount of gold in the country is made more apparent by the following statement taken from the report of Director Kimball on the production of gold and silver for 1888, pages 42 and 43. He quotes from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of February 9, 1889, which he vouches for as being correct:

In years past we have often insisted that there must be an error in the item, because the most industrious inquiry failed to bring to light a very considerable portion of it. At present there are at least \$275,000,000 of the total that cannot be accounted for. Since the New York banks turned their gold into the Treasury and obtained gold certificates for it the government gross holdings of gold have become large. In January 1, 1888, it held gross \$324,773,667; it had outstanding gold certificates issued against it \$120,888,448; hence its net holdings were \$203,885,291; as we give them in the above table. Even of these certificates all, at it is impossible to trace more than in seventy-six and one-fourth millions in all, and of the gold not in the Treasury only about one hundred millions can be found. So whichever method the investigator adopts—whether by counting the gross gold in the treasury, with an estimate for circulation, deducting certificates which are not in bank and in the Treasury, or by taking the course we have

pursued—the result reached will be the same. As to the gold in active circulation, whatever there is of it must be in the Pacific States, for in the Eastern, Western and Southern States not one individual in every hundred receives in ordinary business transactions a gold certificate or a gold coin once in twelve months. Contrast that fact with the other, that on the 1st of January, 1889, there were 60,779,321 silver dollars in circulation in the United States, the remainder of the 307,000,000 being in the form of silver certificates. Of that 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ million silver dollars we venture to say that every inhabitant who during the last year has tendered a \$5 bill in payment of some small purchase made has nine out of ten times had offered to him one or more in change. Such ubiquity in the case of 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ million of silver dollars proves clearly enough that if there was even a little gold coin passing from hand to hand it would be often met with. Still in the following statement, locating the gold in the United States, we have made a very liberal allowance for circulation, so that the reader may be satisfied that the amount hoarded is understated rather than overstated:

In treasury, gold and bullion, less certificates outstanding..... \$203,885,219

In national banks:

Gold..... \$70,825,187

Gold certificates..... 75,334,420

Gold clearing-house certificates..... 7,399,000

In the State banks, etc.:

Gold..... 27,015,951

Gold certificates..... 937,710

In actual circulation, gold and silver certificates..... 40,000,000

Total in sight and estimated in circulation..... \$425,397,487

Total in country..... 704,608,169

Total hoarded January 1, 1889..... \$279,210,682

In the above it will be seen that we allow \$40,000,000 to circulation, and yet even with that deducted there are still left \$279,210,682 unaccounted for.

From these facts the conclusion is unavoidable that either there are to-day at least \$275,000,000 in gold hoarded by the people of the United States, or else that the government mint figures are extremely erroneous.

Here is a frank admission that more than \$279,000,000 of gold coin cannot be accounted for. It admits that it is not in the treasury, or the banks, and is not seen in circulation among the people. This statement allows \$40,000,000 in gold as being in circulation outside the banks and among the people, being two-thirds as much as the silver given for the same purpose. Besides this the director of the mint acknowledges, on page 128, that the amount given as held by banks other than national, aggregating \$40,911,653, is simply an estimate. In view of all this I deem it justifiable to make a large deduction from the amount of gold estimated as being in circulation.

The amount of silver in the country is estimated at \$333,502,650 in standard dollars and \$76,601,836 in subsidiary coin, or a total of \$410,104,486 in silver coin. The entire amount of silver coinage since the foundation of the government is:

Silver dollars..... \$341,533,888 00

Silver one-half dollars..... 122,822,414 50

Silver one-quarter dollars..... 38,831,202 25

Silver twenty-cent pieces..... 271,000 00

Silver dimes..... 21,704,516 10

Silver one-half dimes..... 4,880,219 40

Silver three-cent pieces..... 1,282,087 20

Total..... \$531,325,327 45

This does not include the trade dollar coinage, as that has been called in. There has been coined since 1878, \$333,502,649 in standard silver dollars, \$76,601,825 in half dollars, \$1,184,500.75 in quarter dollars, \$271,000 in twenty-cent pieces, \$4,959,038.80 in dimes. Total subsidiary coin \$1,183,465.05. Government statistics ask us to believe that every silver dollar coined since 1878 still remains in this country, either in the banks, treasuries or among the people. We are also asked, to believe that all the subsidiary coin that has been minted since 1878, and \$68,418,371, a considerable portion of which was coined previous to the war, is still in use as currency.

The greenbacks or treasury notes have been in circulation for twenty-eight years, and were used during the rebellion in the theatre of war. A deduction of \$50,000,000 at least ought to be made for loss of greenbacks.

Senators Daniel, Teller, Plumb, and others have declared that proper reductions should be made for such loss. Even Secretary Win-

dom acknowledged before the finance committee that certain amounts should be taken from his statement in order to show the true amount in circulation. In regard to the amount of gold in circulation, Senator Stewart, in a recent speech, said:

But we are told that there has been a large increase in the volume of circulating medium. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, states that the amount of money in circulation on March 1, 1879, was \$805,793,807, and on the 1st of October, 1889, the amount of money in circulation was \$1,405,28,000. The increase is made up by estimates. One item of the estimate is \$375,947,715 in gold. How does the Secretary or anybody know that that amount of gold is in circulation? Nobody sees gold except upon the Pacific Coast. Where does it circulate? We are informed by statisticians that so much has been in the country, and they suppose it is all here now. They make no allowance for the vast sums that leave the country every year in the pockets of travelers to be spent in Europe, which never returns. It is safe to say that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to this item is at least two hundred millions too high. If there is \$375,947,715 of gold in circulation outside of the Treasury, I should like to have somebody tell us where it is and who uses it. It is impossible to arrive at any just conclusion from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. He takes no account of the loss of greenbacks and of the vast amount of money which is taken out of the country, but counts everything that has been in circulation and all that has been supposed to be in circulation without deduction. It is safe to say that no man can tell from the statements of the Secretary of the Treasury the condition of the finances of the country or the amount of circulation among the people.

Senator Teller also said in a late speech:

France having \$45 of gold and silver per capita, according to the statement of the Treasury Department, and we having, according to the same statement, \$22 per capita, which is not a correct statement after all, for we have not that amount.

Others have expressed similar opinions of equally as good authority. In view of all this I shall make a deduction of \$50,000,000 from the paper currency, \$20,000,000 from silver currency, and \$100,000,000 from gold currency, or a total of \$270,000,000.

Let us now consider the amount of currency withheld from circulation by statute law. In the statistical abstract for 1889, page 28, table No. 26 is as follows:

Amount of the cash reserve held by the national banks, also the whole amount required to be held by them:

October 5, 1887, cash held in banks..... \$245,026,709

Amount required to be held..... 278,035,273

October 4, 1888, cash held in banks..... \$268,152,277

Amount required to be held..... 311,959,161

September 30, 1889, cash held in banks..... \$264,023,542

Amount required to be held..... 333,111,465

As this table comes from the Treasury Department it should be satisfactory to them at least. And I will therefore deduct \$333,111,465 from the currency outstanding as being held in reserve according to law, and as such out of circulation. The laws governing this reserve may be found in the national banking act, which requires in the larger cities 25 per cent, and in smaller towns 15 per cent of the deposits held as a reserve fund.

The question is, what deductions would be proper to make for loss in paper issues. The Director of the Mint estimates \$202,027,359 legal tenders and \$244,703,508 silver certificates as in circulation outside the treasury and national banks. This shows about seventy-five cents more per capita of certificates than greenbacks among the people. If any one will take account of the paper currency received in the ordinary course of business he will find \$50 in certificates for every \$1 of legal tender. If this vast amount of greenbacks is circulating among the people, why is it not seen more frequently?

Senator Stewart, in his speech on the free coinage of silver, said:

Total subsidiary coin \$1,183,465.05. Government statistics ask us to believe that every silver dollar coined since 1878 still remains in this country, either in the banks, treasuries or among the people. We are also asked, to believe that all the subsidiary coin that has been minted since 1878, and \$68,418,371, a considerable portion of which was coined previous to the war, is still in use as currency.

The greenbacks or treasury notes have been in circulation for twenty-eight years, and were used during the rebellion in the theatre of war. A deduction of \$50,000,000 at least ought to be made for loss of greenbacks.

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Senator Sherman, in a recent speech, said:

Can any one, with a knowledge of the fact that we have in the course of the year to disburse some \$400,000,000 suppose that \$10,000,000 as a working balance would be all sufficient? If any bank should maintain on hand, for the redemption of current deposits or any other form of liability coming in, at least 25 per cent of the amount, even that would be considered very close banking. The government of the United States requires no such such sum, but it does require a much larger sum than \$10,000,000 as a working balance.

With the experience Mr. Sherman has had in the banking business, his judgment is certainly entitled to consideration. But perhaps the most convincing argument that can be adduced is the position Secretary Winder and his predecessors have taken in regard to the redemption of the greenbacks. One hundred million in gold has been, and is now being held to redeem \$346,000,000 of legal tenders. This reserve of 28 9-10 per cent is deemed necessary for the safety of the public credit, and is therefore a guide as to the amount required to keep private credit from being doubted. If 28 9-10 per cent is required by the government to protect the redemption of these greenbacks which the law of May 31, 1878, says shall not be redeemed, surely an estimate of about 15 per cent is not too large for the protection of private or corporate business. Either Senator Plumb is mistaken, or Senator Sherman errs in judgment, and the Secretary and his predecessors have acted unwisely in the administration of the treasury, or my figures must stand. It is difficult for me to determine how a certain amount of currency held for a special purpose, either by law or the dictate of business prudence, can be considered as acting in a contradictory and opposite capacity. When the reserve fund of a bank reaches the legal point, discount and consequently a further service to the people must cease. And no matter how often this fund may be changed as regards denomination or kinds, the amount must not go below a certain sum. I shall, therefore, contend that a reserve fund is so much of the amount outstanding that is located in the vaults of the banks, and as a consequence not in circulation.

The whole amount held in United States Treasury is \$712,416,883.36; from this should be deducted \$375,272,794, being the amount of gold and silver certificates outside the treasury which coin is held to redeem. This gives \$337,144,989.36 as the amount to be taken from the sum outstanding. During the fiscal year 1889 there was a net loss of gold and silver of \$61,691,504; see mint report, page 30. As the amount of bullion remained the same, this was a loss to the circulation. It only remains now

to deduct the \$6,916,690 of fractional currency that is still counted in circulation, which has long since been destroyed, and the location of the currency outstanding and the reductions I deem necessary and proper are complete. The matter will stand, according to my figures, about as follows:

Amount outstanding as per treasurer's statement..... \$1,666,094,420.47

Amounts to be Deducted.

Loss in gold coin..... \$200,000,000 00

Loss in silver coin..... 20,000,000 00

Loss in paper currency..... 50,000,000 00

Loss in fractional currency..... 6,916,690 00

Held as reserves total..... 603,008,707 00

Held in U.S. treasury..... 337,144,989.36

Coin sent abroad..... 61,691,504 00

Bullion counted as currency..... 76,439,588 00

\$1,355,204,578.36

The balance in circulation among the people is \$310,889,842.11, which divided among 65,000,000 people gives \$4.78 per capita.

In the above statement I have consented in part to the position taken by the Secretary in regard to the trust funds in the treasury, and have increased the amounts of loss in coin and sums held as reserve by the banks. I have based my statements on the reports of the departments for 1889, as the statistics for 1890 are as yet incomplete. The loss in coin has again been substantiated by the director of the mint, and the amount of reserves and the position I take with reference to them have been fully established.

The comptroller of the currency in his last report, page 26, states that the business of 3,364 banks on July 1, 1890, consisted of 7.50 per cent cash, and 92.50 per cent in checks and drafts, or credit currency. Senator Plumb has publicly stated that there was not over \$10 per capita in circulation. The average number in a family is reckoned at five. Multiply this by \$4.78, the amount per capita, and it gives \$23.90. Now go among the people and ascertain how many families have this amount in the house or in the bank. An investigation of this sort would soon reveal the fact that my figures are overestimated rather than under. There is not a condition or circumstance connected with the question of the volume of currency that does not discredit the figures given out by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Divided among 35,819,281 inhabitants gives \$52.01 per capita.

It has been disputed that all of the above was in use as money. No evidence to support such assertions are given, while the fact that they were all used as currency is easily proved. Section 2 of the act of March 3, 1863, makes the one and two year notes "a legal tender for their face value, excluding interest." The same act declares coin certificates receivable for duties on imports, and also compound-interest-bearing notes "to be a legal tender for their face value."

Section 2 of the act of June 30, 1864, referring to the 7-30s and their sale, provides:

And the said treasury notes may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the best terms that can be obtained, for lawful money; and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest.

This act shows that the legal tender quality applied to that issue of \$200,000,000. There are some doubts, however, in regard to the last issue of 7-30s being a legal tender. It is well known to all who were then engaged in business that they were used as currency. That this amount of currency was outstanding is admitted,

but its general use is denied by some. Upon this point I will submit the statements of those who should from their positions be should able to know. W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, December 6, 1864, said:

Of 5 per cent interest-bearing notes there were outstanding the 1st of November last \$120,519,110. To a considerable extent these notes have been and will continue to be used as currency. * * * The total amount of interest-bearing notes outstanding on the 22d of November last was \$210,222,870.

United States Treasurer Spinner in his report gives a "recapitulation of all kinds of government papers that were issued as money, or that were ever

GERMAN GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.

W. H. Edwards, consul general at Berlin, transmits in a recent report a translation of the instructions issued by the German government with respect to the provisions of the invalidism and old age insurance which went into effect January 1, 1891:

The invalidism and old age insurance law will go into effect January 1, 1891. From that day on the following persons must be insured, if they have ended their sixteenth year and have employment for which they receive wages or salary (shares of profits or payments in kind):

(a) All department workmen, assistants, journeymen, apprentices, without regard to the amount of their wages; furthermore, officials whose annual salaries do not exceed 2,000 marks. Under the term assistants are included secretaries, chancery clerks, cash messengers, chancery servants and similar employees whose services are chiefly mechanical, but not to be regarded under this head are persons employed in higher bureau service, secretaries, recorders, bureau chiefs, etc. Excepted from insurance obligation are, further, all imperial and State officers, as well as commercial officials, with claim to pension.

(b) All servants. Not included under the term of servants are persons with scientific or artistic education who occupy positions higher than servants; for example, tutors, governesses, private secretaries, companions, housekeepers, house teachers, etc.

(c) Shop employees and apprentices (exclusive of those employed in apothecaries, etc.) whose earnings do not exceed 2,000 marks. To shop employees especially belong bookkeepers, cashiers, drummers, clerks, saleswomen, also persons holding business powers of attorney and authorized agents.

(d) Persons forming part of the crews of German sea vessels and of vessels employed in internal navigation.

Furthermore, it is to be remarked that temporary employment, also, creates the insurance obligation, unless in exceptional cases provided for by the Federal Council. Further, employment for which as a recompense only free maintenance is given (no cash payment) does not create the insurance obligation.

The insurance of all persons under 1, engaged in business in Berlin, is to be made at the Berlin invalidism and old age insurance bureau, Molken-Markt No. 1. A registration or removal from the register application is not required, as for instance, for sickness insurance. The persons mentioned will, from January 1, 1891, on, be insured on the strength of the law.

The payment of the insurance premiums is made by the sticking of stamps in a receipt book; not, as in sickness insurance, by cash payments direct. The receipt book will be supplied free of cost by the chief officers of the police district in which the person to be insured is employed. Persons in question must therefore, in the course of the month of December—at any rate before January 1—go to the police station for these receipt books, having with them their legitimization papers (for example, service book or military papers).

It is also permitted that the work-giver may apply for the receipt books for his employees; and, therefore, in particular, larger employers are advised to communicate with the police station chiefs on the subject.

The stamps can be obtained at all post offices and at the offices made known by signs. Every stamp represents the amount for one week, and the employer must stick the same in the book, his being also the obligation to obtain the stamps. The pasting of the stamp takes place always at the time of paying wages. If wages are paid weekly, at the close of the week a stamp must be pasted in; if the payment is quarterly—as, for instance, is usually the case with servants—then at the close of the quarter the requisite number of stamps is to be pasted in the book. Half the value of the stamp used the employer may deduct from the amount of wages to be paid. The stamps are not all of

the same value. All the persons insured in accordance with the amount of their wages are divided into four wage classes, and for each class a different stamp is to be used. The method by which the amount of annual wages is determined will be explained below. The foregoing proclamation gives in condensed form the principal regulations of interest to persons having the insurance obligation, and especially to employers. For details the law itself must be consulted, in which connection we beg to state that by direction of the city council of Berlin, for the practical use of employer and insured, a guide to the invalidism and old age insurance law has been prepared, which is to be had at all bookstores and at the publishers, 12 Steglitzer Strasse.

WAGE CLASSES AND STAMPS OF THE INVALIDISM AND OLD AGE INSURANCE.

All the insured, male and female, are divided into four classes: Class 1, those whose annual wages do not exceed 350 marks, class 2, those whose annual wages are from 350 to 550 marks; class 3, those whose annual wages are from 550 to 850; class 4, those whose annual wages exceed 850 marks. The actual annual earnings are not accepted as the basis of calculation, but the annual yearly earnings of the separate insured persons will be calculated in accordance with regulations fixed by law, the weightiest of which for Berlin are the following:

1. For those insured persons who are members of communal sickness insurance associations, factory, building, or guild insurance associations, the annual earnings are taken as three hundred times the average daily wages for which the person is insured in the sickness insurance association. The amount of daily wages is taken from the records of such association. If the person, for instance, is insured in the first class of the sickness insurance association, and the average daily wages of the person are then calculated as 3 marks, the amount of annual earnings is taken as 300x3=900 marks, or within the fourth class (see above).

2. For those insured persons who do not belong to the associations mentioned under 1 (servants, shop employees, apprentices,) also for persons who are members of registered assistance associations, the annual earnings are estimated as being three hundred times the amount of the usual daily wages of day laborers in Berlin. These wages are: For males, 2.40 marks; for females, 1.50 marks; for male apprentices over sixteen years, 1.30 marks; for female apprentices over sixteen years, 1 mark. Hence the annual earnings of males who do not belong to the associations mentioned under 1—for instance, shop employees and male servants—are 300x2.40=720 marks, and these persons belong to the third class. The annual earnings of females who do not belong to any of the associations mentioned under 1—for instance, female servants of salesmen—300x1.50=450 marks, and these persons belong to the second class.

Notwithstanding the regulations concerning the calculation of the annual earnings and the fixing of the wage classes, employers and employees may agree that the insurance shall be in a higher class than the amount of wages necessitate; for instance, female servants belong to the second class. If the employer and employee agree that the insurance shall be made in the third or fourth class, this can be done. The insurance in a high wage class has, as a consequence, the payment of a higher premium; the higher the class, the larger the premium.

For each wage class a different stamp will be issued, and until further notice the price of the stamps will be: Class 1, 14 pfennigs; class 2, 20 pfennigs; class 3, 24 pfennigs; class 4, 30 pfennigs.

Education, Funds and Literature.

BY J. B. GAY, COLUMBUS, TEXAS.

Since THE ECONOMIST invited ideas upon the above caption, and since they are easily considered the talisman of the reform force, I beg leave to give a fully developed consideration of a plan that was noticed in a former communication to your paper by me. The idea

advocated then was to raise the taxes five or ten cents per capita, and with this fund under executive control from the national body, down to counties, through this medium, scatter such literature as the first authorities directed.

It is a well known fact that unless well understood by the majority, they oppose a raise of taxes but are always willing to use "available funds not otherwise appropriated." I venture the assertion that there are not many county Alliances in the United States of any size but have a surplus of money in the treasury. Why? Because county expenses are not equal as a rule to the income, while it is the reverse with State demands. Now what better use could this money be put to, than educating the luke-warm members of the order, and making outside strength by education when similarly instructed. It is cheaper than lectures and the most powerful force we could use, because by sending men the national and State official organs you give them weekly support, and just as soon as they are able to go it alone they lessen your effort by helping you to care for some one else. In this county we established an Alliance library, but it did but little good, and now by a county executive committee we from county funds supply pamphlets and papers to all farmers, Alliance and non-Alliance, that our money will reach. We only need papers three months at a time, hoping in every instance to sufficiently enlighten them in that time to join us or go with us. The papers are even better than the pamphlet, because they repeat the dose, and in time consume the principles of the pamphlet and lectures. I believe that this committee should be elected by the members of the Order, and only enthusiastic and executive men should be chosen. This should become a system made imperative by the national constitution, and the amount and effect of the work should be made a matter of record, and supervised and urged diligently by the next highest in authority. This plan should be adopted by other labor organizations, for it could be easier reached by them, for their men work in bundles and one paper could be used by several. From the truths enunciated by the reform press few intelligent men will escape its influence by reading three months. An inquiry into a hundred counties would tell how far the basis of this article on funds is wrong, and in the mean time the county Alliances favoring the plan could put it into execution at their next meeting. You would only meet the system if adopted by the national Order. We need aggression and support all the time, and a system of sending papers will reach it, while we can only have pamphlets and lectures at intervals. Will the people stick will then like non-production, not be heard in less than six months after properly inaugurated, for in the days of trusts and combines "a common interest and a fellow feeling makes wondrous kind" in sticking.

As I said, we had a county library, but it would not work, you can only get men here and there to

read books, and a State free library and a national one would do this, inaugurated under our actual expense plan, and the books be kept in the columns of official organs. We can not have justice without generous ideas, and it takes education in practical thought to make generosity. Start your State and national libraries free, under the control of your papers, if you want the people educated. Let every reform thinker bend his thoughts to a system of educating the masses, and no one need tremble about the results. The force of strength is in aggression—system, education, and everything is helpless without it. It is the success of the third party. Pro rata available funds to their utmost for an educational feature of the Alliance, and the masses will gradually move up to reform thoughts.

Is Political Action Without Party Lines Best?

BY E. M. MACKEY, VINEY GROVE, ARK.

This seems to be the vexed question with many. Is it not the duty of our Alliance, in its collective or organized capacity, to act non-partisan? Having set forth in our declaration of principles that we were non-partisan, it would seem to be but an affirmative reply to the above question. Many of us have associated ourselves together with that understanding, for the purpose of studying economic principles of self-government, and there can be no question but that we have all learned that political affairs have been managed in the interest of the money-power to the oppression of the masses. We have also about harmonized upon the legislation that we desire, which, in almost the unanimous opinion of the members of our Order, would give us to some degree equal rights with others. There can be no doubt but that all true Alliance men stand square upon our platform of demands as formulated at our last national meeting.

Another thing to be considered is, that we can not as individuals be forced into independent parties which our We must first be prepared and then we will move of our own accord. After having tried within party lines to accomplish our purpose and failing, by reason of the shrewd monopolistic politicians within our party, we then become in such localities better prepared to act independent. This is an argument in favor of leaving the political party. Course of procedure with each Congressional district or State as the conditions and surroundings in each will vary, and for that reason the course of procedure, necessary to be success will differ, and while we are acting in different parties we, the laboring element of such parties, are endeavoring to secure the same end.

Brother James Cockrell thinks that I would try to draw the Alliance into the folds of the Democratic party. In this he is wrong, but in certain localities I would suggest that the Alliance people take charge of the Democratic party and prevent its being used in the interest of the money power, and this suggestion is equally applicable to the Republican, Union Labor, Independent or Peoples party. It matters not through what party we may endeavor to elect Congressmen in sympathy with our measures we will find that we will be compelled to be on our guard constantly, if not the money power will soon capture the party. The masses of a republic can not hope to keep up this reform movement until it results in the formation of a political party, and then cease their study and acting in an organized way within such party, for we well know that our enemies would soon seek admission, and without a constant watch on our part, have their agents in the lead as they have in all strong political

parties. So, my brethren, there will be no political rest for you if the government is kept pure. For that reason you should take an active interest in the politics of both your country and party.

Operating through different political parties is better adapted to our conditions and surroundings, than through one national political party, and attended with a greater probability of success, because it is evident that in some localities an independent or peoples party movement would be accompanied with greater success than any other; while on the other hand in other places acting through and assuming control of some other political party would prove the most successful, of course the object being in either case to elect men in full sympathy with our principles and demands. We having destroyed sectionalism and removed party strife and hatred, and substituted in lieu thereof brotherly love and patriotism, an Alliance Democrat, Alliance Republican, Union Labor or Alliance peoples' party brother, being pure and sincere, and in full sympathy with Alliance measures, can join hands and proceed to legislate in the interest of the masses irrespective of parties. Is it not true that we see the baneful effects of party strife, when it matters not how good a measure a Republican or Democrat may offer the opposite party opposes it. And is it not true that all stamps, with \$25,000 bonds were industriously drawing interest from the people right along, and never paying one dollar of taxes. It is further stated that the loans made during the bank's existence, amounted to \$25,000,000, while the profits exceeded \$666,000, or nearly three times the amount of the capital invested. All this without work, simply shrewdness, business tact and the law, but the greatest of these is the law. Bear in mind this only one bank—that there are over 3,000 similar institutions loaning over \$400,000,000 capital, being used precisely as this bank has done, and then some faint idea can be reached of the enormity of the conspiracy through which this gigantic money power obtained control of this great nation. The people simply live, toil and sweat to feed this modern juggernaut. It is the destroyer of hope, the assassin of happiness. It overshadows and dwarfs into insignificance all other questions. Politics are as a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal compared to it, the tariff and

all the robberies of earth, from Adam to the present, do not begin to compare with it in magnitude, considering its age and opportunities. All class assure caught in its toils, its abode is in glittering palaces, on corner lots, everywhere. It gets in its work with a regularity unequalled. Whoever comes within its grasp bites the dust. The crack of its whip is heard in every busy mart.

It controls all prices, profits and labor now, and unless destroyed by a mighty uprising of the people, will, ere long, own the earth.

BEN TERRELL has entered upon an engagement to lecture in North Carolina, which it will require several weeks to fulfill.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$10,000 to the President of the Farmers' Industrial Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official industrial organ, has so boldly and resolutely 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 Union should subscribe and read this paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communication to

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Do you understand the sub-treasury plan? If not, send at once to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and purchase some of the sub-treasury pamphlets, which are offered at a reduced price of 15 cents each, or ten for 25 cents. Do you believe in the sub-treasury plan? If you do, send to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and buy 25 or 50 or 100 copies of the sub-treasury pamphlets and distribute them where they will do missionary work. Sent in lots of 100, postpaid, for \$1.00. This extremely low offer is made to close out the large lot now on hand, which had better be in the field doing missionary work than laying on the shelves. Get in your orders early and help the cause by helping to spread the light.

Notice.

To all newspapers and all secretaries acting as agents for THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST:

The great expense attending the publication of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST makes it necessary that the clubbing rate be advanced. The past rate has been maintained at a uniform loss to the publishers. Therefore, on and after January 1, 1891, a club rate of ninety cents on yearly subscriptions will obtain with all papers, and under no circumstances will less than ninety cents be accepted from any newspaper or agency for a year's subscription.

READERS of THE ECONOMIST will be glad to know that No. 2 of the National Economist Library of Extras will be a compilation of the forcible writings of Harry Hinton. Perhaps no recent writer has come right down to plain facts in such forcible and homespun language as Harry Hinton. His writings are calculated to do the farmer much good, no matter in whose hands they happen to fall, and it is hoped that the brotherhood will come to the support of THE ECONOMIST in circulating this number of the Library of Extras and order them for every sub-Alliance in the whole

country. It will be a book of 128 pages, bound similar to the Hand-Book of Facts, and will retail for 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. All who have subscribed for the year for the National Economist Library of Extras will receive it as soon as it comes off the press. Regularly every month the Library of Extras will be issued, each number a book suitable for a circulating library intended to be used in the sub-Alliances and in the home circle. These books will all be of about the same size, containing something over 100 pages, and will sell for 15 cents apiece. Regular subscribers at \$1.50 will get the new book each month. Friends of the movement should see that every sub-Alliance and Union in the country is entered on the subscription list, and that the books go there regularly. Large Alliances should take several subscriptions and let them be loaned among the membership as a circulating library. Send in your orders at once, because the edition will be small unless a great many orders are received, and if you delay it too long the edition may be exhausted, and it may be impossible to get copies.

W. W. G. Governor Gordon gained his victory over the Alliance in Georgia the partisan papers, both Democratic and Republican, said without hesitation that it meant the dissolution and complete break-up of the Alliance, as it was gone without any possible chance. It is now in order for these partisan papers, since the defeat of Ingalls, to make the same prophecy in regard to the Republican party. It would be just as reasonable, and much more likely to be verified.

THE rot being dished up to the people about loans on land by those who oppose the Alliance demands is disgustingly false in statement and dishonest in purpose. The constant reference to the Argentine troubles as arising from land currency is without a scintilla of fact behind it, and has been explained in THE ECONOMIST. The assignats of the first French republic were but the shadow of substantial currency, as they were really government issues of money redeemable from the sale of lands, but they lacked the authority of a stable government. They were promises of the government to be paid from the proceeds of lands declared to be confiscated, and presented no guarantee that those lands would be of sufficient value to redeem the entire issue. To the value of the assignats was further affected by the fact that the claim of government to every rod of the land was litigious, and that at the time of their issue, and all during

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manding the consideration of the time they passed current, the nations of Europe were combined in the field to overthrow the authority under which they were issued; that they were valueless as money is amply proven by after facts, the principal of which is that they were never recognized by the national authority in time of peace. This alone is endorsement of the judgment of the people who refused to receive them in exchange for the products of their labor. For shame, that opponents can devise no better argument than these false statements of history!

IN response to many letters received about shipment of the almanacs notice is hereby given that all almanac orders received by THE ECONOMIST up to date has been filled and the books shipped, and all almanac orders received are filled on the day they are received, and have been for the last week.

THE advance report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the exports of merchandise for the calendar year of 1890 amounted to \$857,623,677; imports for the same period, \$823,318,782; excess of exports over imports, \$34,304,894; total exports of gold and silver, \$50,302,349; imports for same period, \$42,533,470; excess of exports over imports, \$7,828,879; total number of immigrants during last year, 426,712.

THE liberal premium offer recently made by THE ECONOMIST is bringing subscriptions very rapidly. Some of the brethren are determined to have the saw mill, others the hay press, and so on. From every section of the country responses come. These premium lists are giving the subscribers the benefit of the advertising space.

BRETHREN from all sections of the country are constantly sending to THE ECONOMIST proceedings of their County Alliances and copy of resolutions and sometimes articles for publication, and frequently they omit to give their postoffice address. Under such circumstances it is impossible to acknowledge the receipt of such documents. It is an invariable rule the office to acknowledge the receipt of manuscripts, resolutions or proceedings, or anything of that kind, whenever received, but of course when the correspondent fails to give his post office address such acknowledgement cannot be sent, and they will have to wait and see whether they appear in the paper or not.

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manding the consideration of the sub-treasury bill then lying before the Committee on Ways and Means and setting apart a day for its discussion by the House. This resolution was referred by Speaker Reid, who has supreme authority in the premises, to the Committee on Rules, and according to the rules of the House, even if wrongfully referred, no member has authority to make that point before the House, and it can not be taken out of the hands of the committee except on motion of the committee itself. This Committee on Rules has up to date been as silent as the grave in regard to that question, and the time set apart in the resolution for the discussion of the question has already passed. Mr. Pierce deserves credit for his efforts; he has done all that he could do to get it up. The Committee on Rules is composed of the following members: Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, chairman; William McKinley, of Ohio; Jos. G. Cannon, of Illinois; Jas. H. Blount, of Georgia; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee.

THE COLORADO GRANGE.

The following is taken from the address of Levi Booth, master of Colorado State Grange. It is the soundest kind of Alliance doctrine and reads well. There seems to be a difference between Michigan and Colorado grangers.

"Agriculture throughout the State is very much depressed." Are not all other industries depressed as well? The farm is mortgaged, so is the merchant's stock, and the operator's machinery. The business of the country is mostly done on borrowed capital, and for this borrowed capital adequate security must be given. The merchant secures the loan by a mortgage on his goods; the manufacturer gives as security his mill and the machinery therein; the farmer gives the best security of all, a mortgage on the farm. Money is plenty, prices are high, business in all departments is flourishing, and the loaner demands exorbitant interest.

Gradually the currency controlling power commences to act. Silver is demonetized. Bankers refuse to loan to customers. The purchasing power of money has been increased by the contraction of the currency 75 per cent, while the value of everything else has decreased in like proportion. The debtor's liabilities have increased two-thirds, and the creditor has gained by the same amount. Now how can we arrange it so as to release the debtor from his obligation and still not injure the creditor? The answer is plain and simple—restore the currency of the country to the same condition as to volume as it was at the time of the contraction of these debts, and you have done all that can be done. To accomplish this we must have first the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the government. This may be sufficient, but if not, then we must have issued a sufficient amount of government demand notes to supply the currency still lacking, and these notes must be loaned to the people direct by the government at a small rate of interest on good real estate security, with all proper restrictions as to the amount loaned to one individual and as to the amount of security given. We must demand that if the government must loan its credit to any class, it should loan it to the producing classes, and not to the middle men, who by their exactation impede production. The National Grange at its last session took a firm and decided stand in favor of the pro-

tection, and I have no doubt that you will resolve to uphold them in their action. If governments can loan its credit to bankers and railroad corporations, why may it not loan its credit to those who produce the nation's wealth? The money which the banker borrows of the government at 3 to 4 per cent he loans to his patrons at from 6 to 23 per cent; now why not give the producer the benefit of this from 3 to 23 per cent? Are we less responsible and honest than are the money-loaners themselves? If we are good security to the bankers, why are we not good to the government as well? But, says a good Patron, you are asking for class legislation, and in accordance with the principles of our Order no such thing can be tolerated. The law providing for the loaning of government funds to bankers is not class legislation, but an enactment that allows the loaning of the government's credit to all its citizens, who furnish good securities in class legislation. Oh! it makes a difference "whose bull has done the goring." Then again, it will not do for the poor common people to have too many privileges. They will become indolent and improvident. They will become thrifless, and helplessly dependent upon government aid. Their energy and self reliance will be destroyed, and they will become helpless recipients of government charity. It will not do to give the productive calf too much rope or he will surely hang himself or break his neck. But you can give the banker's calf all the rope you like, and he will not even blister his heels. These are the sentiments of the executive committee of the State Grange of Michigan, adopted by the State Grange itself. Patrons, it is a foul bird that defiles its own nest. Let us at least be consistent and stand by the right though the heavens should fall. Let us acknowledge no superiors. We are equal to the best. We are qualified to receive all the favors which our government has to bestow, and we will promise it shall not spoil us. For twenty-four years our Order has been laboring for the good of the farmers, and it has accomplished much, yet there is a vast field before us which is ready for the plow. Let us not look back, but push forward, in our work until the last of the oppressed shall be freed from their bondage, and equal rights and privileges shall have been granted to all.

NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE.

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This body met in annual session at Omaha. A motion to amend its

eligibility clause so as to admit all

laboring men was tabled, and the

order remains an exclusive farmers'

organization. The following reso-

lutions were adopted:

That we most emphatically declare

against the present system of govern-

ment as manipulated by the Congress

of the United States and the members

of the legislatures of the several States;

therefore,

We declare in favor of holding a con-

vention on February 22, 1892, to fix a

date and place for the holding of a con-

vention to nominate candidates for the

office of President and Vice-President

of the United States.

We declare that in the convention to

be held on February 22, 1892, that

representation shall be one delegate

from each State in the Union.

That we favor the abolition of na-

tional banks, and that the surplus funds

be loaned to individuals upon land

security at a low rate of interest.

That we demand the foreclosure of

mortgages that the government holds

on railroads.

That the President and Vice-President

of the United States should be elected

by popular vote, instead of by an elec-

toral college.

That the Alliance shall take no part

as partisans in a political struggle by

affiliating with Republicans or Demo-

crats.

That we favor the free and unlimited

coinage of silver.

That the volume of currency be in-

creased to \$50 per capita.

That all paper money be placed on

an equality with gold.

That we as land-owners pledge our-

elves to demand that the Government allow us to borrow money from the United States at the same rate of interest as do the banks.

That Senators of the United States

shall be elected by vote of the people.

JOB AS AN ENGINEER.

A book has made its appear-

ance entitled "A Wonderful Dis-

covery in the Book of Job," which

claims to discover that Job wrote

of the modern steam engine. The

following criticism has been made:

The author of this fresh chapter in steam engineering has been his own Hebraist, and furnishes a new translation of that part of the book of Job which he uses, chapters xi. and xii., which former translators have been prone to ascribe to descriptions of the Behemoth and Leviathan, and stated by the author to be nothing more than descriptions of the modern steam engine. The separate verses are made the subject of as many chapters, and the most curious details are traced out, such as the supply of water to the boiler, the upright smokestack, and even the manipulations of the stock of railroad companies. Some of the most striking passage are as follows: Chapter xi., 15, "Behold now one with a great heat, * * * he will consume fodder as well as cattle do," which the author takes to be a pretty fair description of the steam engine. In verse seventeen it says: "His tail will sit upright like a cedar." This, conclude the author, is a clear case of smokestack. In verse 18 are the words, "His hollow bones are tubes of brass, his solid bones are bars of iron," which faithfully describes modern steam engine architecture.

Thus far the author gets along smoothly, but the next passages are not quite so easily swallowed. In verse 21, for instance, the translation reads: "He will rest beneath light shelter, and within a covering of furious reeds and clay." This the author declares to be an allusion to non-conducting coverings for boilers and steam pipes. Companies will feast upon him," reads 6 of the next chapter: "they will share him among speculators" which, it is quite clear, fits the railroad companies, the bulls and the bears, to a nicely.

Extraordinary as this is, verse 2 is equally so. Here the author construes the hook (ring) in the monster's nose to be a very explicit reference to the piston rings of a locomotive, and he further explains that "the jaw bored through with a thorn" supplies a description of the piston, head bored through with its piston rod. The care-free engineer also finds a place in these far-seeing efforts of Job, for in verse 26 of the same chapter are the words "from dryness rendering him furious, he will not have power to withhold; the curved vault being caused to break up, and also the armor." Here we have a biblical admonition to the engineer, who must watch his water gauges or suffer the consequences of an explosion. Then, in subsequent verses, the author finds a reference to the action of a pump with its valves and perforated suction pipe, the coupling of a train of cars, with drawbacks and links, and finally the calking of the seams of a boiler. After reading this book one is forced to believe either that Job, and not the Marquis of Worcester, was the pioneer in steam engineering, or that the revised version herewith quoted is a zealous effort at making the author's punishment fit his crime.

THE ALLIANCE SENATOR.

Judge Peffer, upon his election as Senator, responded from the gallery of the House to repeated calls with a short speech:

That we are no puts and calls here; no international complications; no "rum did it." It is all heart, like its shape, and all sweetness, like its savor. If the government is to go into the vegetable kingdom with a loan in the one hand and a mortgage in the other, the doctrine of equal rights to all and special favors to none.

I see before me the representatives of Kansas commissioned to do the will of the people. I am here as one of the people to say that we people have commenced the building of a new and distinct and independent political party, a party which is based upon principles broad and deep as humanity itself. Land is the common heritage of man, labor is the common lot of mortals, transportation is the life or death of commercial industry. Money is the lubricant which lubricates the machinery of civi-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

This is the manner and spirit in which it meets the earnest, anxious demands of labor in production for relief. This proposition for financial reform, made in good faith, backed up by 4,000,000 voters and supported by strong arguments, undoubtedly precedents and solid facts, is treated with frivolity and contempt. The world has failed to keep abreast of the rapid education that has been going on among the people if it expects to injure this movement by such silly twaddle as the above. It has simply displayed its own ignorance of the economic questions championed by this confederation, or confesses to its inability to refute them. As in all such cases where arguments or facts are wanting, it has had recourse to ridicule and seeks through it to write down this movement. Such hopes will not be realized, and all such efforts will be futile. If the World has no arguments to present, let it consent to at least remain silent, and not by such editorials as the above insult the intelligence of every member of this confederation. It is hoped that this will be the last exhibition of this character that will appear in its columns, since a contention might result in a manner least expected.

JUDGE W. A. PEFFER has been chosen to represent the State of Kansas in the United States Senate in place of John J. Ingalls. This fact should be a source of congratulation to every fair-minded man in the nation. Judge Peffer's election was in response to a direct vote upon present conditions given by an outraged and distressed people. It can be considered in no other light than as a verdict against the political corruption and chicanery that stalks by daylight throughout the land. It was a square fight between the oppressed and the oppressor, and ended as all such contests might end, under proper management and education, in the complete triumph of justice and truth. The distress of the people, its cause and remedy, were all freely and fully discussed. The different points of the arguments on both sides were taken home and analyzed carefully and thoroughly, and the most signal victory of modern times for home and humanity was the result. The action of Kansas should be an example for all of her sister States, and no doubt will be the beacon-light that will lead to better times and happier conditions. Let no one imagine that the State of Kansas or the country at large will lose by this exchange of Senators. Far from it. Judge Peffer is a full-grown man, possessing ideas in touch with the people, and, besides this, has the courage and

ability to maintain his convictions. The sledge-hammer blows he has been giving plutocracy through his paper, the *Kansas Farmer*, are good examples of what may be expected in the future. While the monopolists and money-owners have lost a Senator, the people and the people's cause have gained one.

One of the strange features of the agricultural reform movement that is now challenging the attention of this country, if not the entire thinking world, is the attitude of many of the older and important agricultural papers. That the great metropolitan journals of the country should become the willing advocates of plutocracy is easy enough to explain, their circulation being largely confined to the cities and among a class that are outside as a rule in full accord with aristocratic notions. But how an outside farming community can support an agricultural paper which advocates plutocratic measures is beyond accounting for. Some of the most unreasonable, misleading, and foolish objections to agricultural reforms are being printed in the eastern agricultural papers. They seem to be heart and hand with monopoly, and while they attempt to show the farmer how to increase his products are advocating economic principles that will lessen the price of all he may produce. It is not an increase of production that will save the farmer from destruction, but an increase in the price of what is now produced. Such papers should be made to harmonize their teachings with the sentiments of those whom they seek to instruct or give place for such papers as are willing to meet that condition. The farmers should demand this and be satisfied with nothing less. There is not a single proposition demanded by the Alliance that is not antagonized by some of these papers. This proves conclusively that their ideas of agricultural reform are confined within the narrow limits of eastern prejudice.

The export of specie from the port of New York for the past week were \$611,103 silver, and \$58,567 gold, of which \$50,201 silver, and \$22,631 gold went to Europe, and \$20,065 silver, and \$35,934 gold to South America. The imports of specie at the port of New York for the past week aggregated \$104,995, of which \$40,534 were gold, and \$14,561 silver.

If this taken from press dispatches be true, the position of Mr. Edward Atkinson when before the financial committee is false. He stated that the poorer currency (silver) would drive out the better currency (gold) if the free-coining bill passed. But the above statement shows that with free coinage before Congress, having passed the Senate, and with a fair prospect of passing the House, silver is going abroad instead of gold. This one fact is a complete refutation of all the arguments against free coinage.

Washington Gladden Criticised.
BY T. D. HINCKLEY, HOVLTON, ILL.

Under the caption "The Embattled Farmers," appears an article in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST of December 6, credited to the November Forum, from the pen of Washington Gladden, in which that writer discusses at considerable length the condition of our farmers; their organizations, demands, etc. He also intersperses his voluminous article with bits of advice to the farmers, which, to say the least, are interesting as tending to show how little real thought some intelligent men have devoted to the problem which is now demanding solution. He grants very readily that overproduction is "the chief cause of the depression of agriculture," and having fallen into this very convenient but sadly illogical bog, it is perfectly natural for him to flounder into still further and yet deeper intellectual quagmires. It was natural, believing, as he does, that we already produce too much of the staple products of the farm, for him to advise us to turn our attention in other directions; and here is the way he does it:

There is plenty of money in the country, might not the farmer, by the application of brains to his calling, get a little more of it? Of the great staples the country can consume only a lim-

ited quantity, but the country is ready to take all sorts of fancy food products delicate luxuries and to pay good prices for them. A few years ago Mr. Gladstone, speaking to the farmers in a Scotch district where agriculture was greatly depressed, asked them why they did not try the production of jam for the city markets. He pointed out that the small fruits from which this luxury could be compounded would grow well in their soil, and that for such articles there was always a good market. The tory editors laughed at Mr. Gladstone's kitchen economy, but the Scotch farmers took the matter seriously and have found profit in it. A large and productive industry has sprung from the old statesman's suggestion. Along some such lines as these the farmers will most surely draw to themselves a larger share of the surplus wealth of the country; that surplus is abundant, but all sorts of people with keen wits and strenuous energies are competing for it. Those who have it are ready to exchange it for gratification of various sorts. The problem is to please them.

In the easy assumption of the above, that there is nothing the matter with our farmers except an overproduction of jam, Mr. Gladden no doubt voices the sentiment of our plutocratic jam eaters; and it was highly consistent that in looking about for an object lesson with which to impress his idea upon the "brains" of our farmers, his eyes should fall upon the aristocrats of England and the peasants of Scotland as affording a parallel to our plutocrats and farmers. The coolness with which Mr. Gladden applies his logician's knife in ripping up the "labor problem," and reforming it on other lines is decidedly refreshing. He admits that the surplus wealth is abundant, but says all sorts of people with keen wits and strenuous energies are trying to get it. But when they get it they are ready to exchange it for various gratifications, and the problem is to please them. I submit that this is a radical and violent transposition of the terms of the labor problem. The first assumption is that the surplus wealth of the country belongs to those who, by reason of their cunning wits and strenuous energies, get it, and not to those who create it. The second assumption is that our farmers, by reason of a lack of "brains," are debarred from engaging in the "competition" for the surplus, and, therefore, the only "problem" which confronts them is how best "to please" those whose genius qualifies them to gamble for it.

This rearrangement of the lines of the labor problem will no doubt hastily commend itself to the gormandizing nonentities who comprise Ward McAllister's "four hundred," but will hardly find favor with the bare-legged mush and milk-eaters who comprise the main body of all labor organizations, and who honestly believe, Mr. Gladden to the contrary notwithstanding, that the problem is why are they, the producers of the surplus, not its owners in law? It may be that men who pay their cooks \$10,000 a year to devise gastronomic novelties with which to tickle their debauched palates are regarded by Mr. Gladden and Mr. Gladstone as great beneficiaries of the human family; but there is a large and steadily and rapidly growing school of economists who regard all such men in much the same light a farmer regards an over-fat hog

that is to say, as men whose hog-gish faculty of devouring wealth of others might well be sacrificed in the interest of their fellows.

"There is plenty of money in the country," says Mr. Gladden, and considered from the standpoint of our plutocratic jam eaters who want valuable money and cheap bread, and cheap jam, and cheap labor, and cheap men, he is correct; but considered from the standpoint of our organized wealth-producers, who want valuable bread, and valuable jam, and valuable labor, and valuable men, and cheap money, he is wholly wrong.

Mr. Gladden follows the above statement by the question, "might not the farmer, by the application of brains to his calling, get a little more of it?" It is plain from what I have quoted of Mr. Gladden's article, that he considers it our "calling" to compete with each other in an effort "to please" the keen-witted hoggers of our surplus by providing them with jam, honey and other "gastronomic novelties."

I will answer his question Yankee style, by asking him another: Is Mr. Gladden really so stupid as not to know, or is he so thoughtless as not to have realized, that the tendency of the time is to steadily decrease the number of those who are jam eaters, and increase the number of those who would gladly be jam producers? Does he not know that the appetite and the stomach capacity of our plutocrats is limited, and that, stretch their maws as they may, they will still be incapable of stowing away the tenth part, ay, the thousandth! of the jam which our farmers can produce?

It is a common, almost annual occurrence here in southern Illinois, as I doubt not it is in other fruit producing portions of our country, for more or less fruits of all descriptions to rot in the field. Two years ago hundreds of car-loads of the most luscious strawberries imaginable were left as food for birds and to go to waste ungathered. Not because there was any lack of pickers, for men, women and little children flocked to the fields by hundreds, many of them before daylight to earn the paltry pittance of two cents per quart which they received for gathering them; not because transportation facilities were lacking to get them to market; not because there were not thousands and hundreds of thousands and of people in our large cities who had not tasted a strawberry through the entire season; but simply because the limited demand of those whose "keen wits" are employed in getting the surplus wealth of the country had been abundantly supplied. Many of our farmers, fruit producers themselves, never know the taste of fruit from fall until the succeeding summer, for the reason that they can't afford to buy the sugar necessary to preserve it. Their surplus (and they seldom fail to produce a surplus of something) goes from them in the payment of interest and taxes and in the purchase of clothing and other necessities. It is, in fine, a part of that "abundant surplus," which Mr. Gladden so pleasantly says is the subject of "competition" by men of "keen wits and strenuous energies."

Time was, Mr. Gladden, when your jam proposition would have met with serious consideration by our farmers. But that time is now long past, and the men to whom it is offered are busily engaged trying to checkmate the keen-witted thieves whose "strenuous energies" are employed, not in production, but in an effort to hog to themselves the wealth created by others. Our farmers are thinking as they never thought before, and it is wonderful the unanimity with which their thoughts tend in one direction. Their thought is not how to increase production nor yet how to decrease the production, of certain articles of food and increase the production of others, but is devoted entirely to the question of receiving a better distribution of the wealth which is the joint product of the city and country labor.

The methods by which they propose to accomplish their purpose may be deemed crude, and even unconstitutional, but the men who raise these objections will have their mouths shut by a polite request to produce more cultured and constitutional methods to accomplish the end desired, and in the event of their failure they will be brushed out of the way with as little compunction of conscience and perhaps as great a degree of impatience as a bald-headed man brushes a pestiferous fly from his bare pate. The farmers will be told in financial matters, as Mr. Gladden tells them about the sub-treasury plan, that "the verdict of most economists and financiers is strongly against the measure" and the thought will come to them that "most economists and financiers," being men of "keen wits and strenuous energies," will oppose any plan that will prevent them from profiting at the expense of wealth producers, and to adopt the sub-treasury plan as speedily as possible. The howlers against "class legislation" who have been conspicuously absent or hypocritically interested while men of "keen wits" have been robbing labor, will come to the front with a chorus of dismal wails that would shame a gang of starving hyenas; but the thought is rapidly being evolved in the minds of wealth producers everywhere that there are but two "classes" of people in the world, the working bees and the drones, and that the legislation of the past having been in the interest of the drones it is now high time for it to turn in the interest of the working bees. Therefore, since the howling will all be in the interest of the drones, it will avail nothing in turning the farmers from their course.

Tramps vs. Indians.
BY MELINDA SISINS.

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"There is plenty of money in the country," says Mr. Gladden, and considered from the standpoint of our plutocratic jam eaters who want valuable money and cheap bread, and cheap jam, and cheap labor, and cheap men, he is correct; but considered from the standpoint of our organized wealth-producers, who want valuable bread, and valuable jam, and valuable labor, and valuable men, and cheap money, he is wholly wrong.

Mr. Gladden follows the above statement by the question, "might not the farmer, by the application of brains to his calling, get a little more of it?" It is plain from what I have quoted of Mr. Gladden's article, that he considers it our "calling" to compete with each other in an effort "to please" the keen-witted hoggers of our surplus by providing them with jam, honey and other "gastronomic novelties."

I will answer his question Yankee style, by asking him another: Is Mr. Gladden really so stupid as not to know, or is he so thoughtless as not to have realized, that the tendency of the time is to steadily decrease the number of those who are jam eaters, and increase the number of those who would gladly be jam producers?

Does he not know that the appetite and the stomach capacity of our plutocrats is limited, and that, stretch their maws as they may, they will still be incapable of stowing away the tenth part, ay, the thousandth! of the jam which our farmers can produce?

What will the harvest be? The pages of history are covered with blood-curdling records of hell-born tortures and cruelties practiced upon the helpless victims of devils incarnate, but in all its panoramic records few, if any, equal the total depravity displayed in the quotation from this lady: "Oh, my God! Must such fire brands, endorsed by the capitalistic press, be sent forth to participate in the impending revolution, in spite of all the efforts of the industrial organizations to bring it to a peaceful solution at the ballot box? These papers, for years, have pictured the horrors of "Andersonville" and "Libby prison" to fire the North against the South, and then advocate a plan for the United States soldiers to form a wall around the tramps and Indians in order that by a "dog eat dog" fight, they may exterminate each other from the face of the earth, "which wholesale slaughter would be a boon to society" as the article says.

Before the war we had two millionaires and no tramps. By the effects of class legislation we now have 3,100 millionaires and 2,000,000 tramps, with insane asylums, prisons, and poor-houses overflowing. The burning question of the hour is, "What is the remedy?" There are but two—the ballot or bayonet. All industrial organizations are laboring for the former, while the opposing elements that sympathize with the article headed "a good suggestion" are hastening the latter.

The Farmers' Alliance makes seven demands for relief. But all are agreed that their demand for an increase of money, direct from the government, sufficient to do the business of the country, is the key-stone of the arch that supports the whole reform structure.

When money commands no greater profit than that of other industries, then honest brain and muscle will be crowned king, instead of money. Then happy homes will take the place of squalid tenements, food and clothing the place of hunger and rags. Fathers and mothers of America, time is precious. Your children may be forced into this great army of tramps. Arise! vote with the party that is fighting for bread!

Inconsistency.
Southern Mercury.

Those who raise the cry of class legislation, whenever the demands of the Farmers' Alliance are mentioned, declare thereby their complete inconsistency. During all the long years of robbery, that preceded the formation of the Farmers' Alliance, this crowd, which now weighs so loudly against class legislation, was conspicuously silent. They waited until the people had been plundered, their families robbed of estwhile happy homes, and their children forced to grow up in ignorance. They waited until thousands of honest, happy and moderately prosperous laborers were replaced

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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by thousands of men rendered desperate by the knowledge of impending ruin. They waited until crime was generated by desperation, and then declared that suffering was good for criminals. They waited until the government had assisted in making slaves of the many, and masters of the few. They waited until three million tramps had been created, through the unequal advantages given by the government. They waited until the power of money to oppress had become absolute. They waited until under the existing conditions the people were powerless to resist the despoilers. They waited until sheer necessity forced the people to a realization of their wrongs and caused them to demand redress and then forsooth they raise "a shout loud as from numbers without," declaring class legislation to be vicious. They would fain have kept the people in ignorance, but this they could not do, and knowing that they could not continue their special privileges to the favored few, without acceding to the farmers; knowing further, that in the battle for existence, the farmers and laborers having been robbed of their substance would fall a comparatively easy prey to their voracity, they decided that special privileges should be abolished rather than have the wishes of the people granted. This decision was the more easily reached as they knew that without some atonement for the wrongs done them the farmers and laborers would never be able to compass the difference created by the real class legislation of the last quarter of a century. They know they speak falsely when they declare that the farmers demand class legislation. They know that class legislation is action that will benefit one class of people at the expense of another class or classes. They know that the people have not even demanded a return of that which was stolen from them, but simply ask to be placed on a parity with other classes, in order to render impossible future knavery. They know that a benefit to the farmers of the country is a direct benefit to every one honestly engaged in earning a living in any division of our labor. They know that a currency of sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash basis would make the people independent. They know that this would not suit their masters. They know that they are unfitted for any other than a parasitic life, and are consequently unwilling to see parasites destroyed. They know that this destruction would result from a sufficiency of money being placed in the hands of the people, consequently they make war upon every plan by which, in the interests of the people, its emission from the treasury can be secured. For this reason the sub-treasury plan has met with fiercer opposition and been worse misrepresented than any or perhaps all measures introduced in any Congress since the establishment of the government. Its enemies have declared it class legislation, unconstitutional, and an insufficient basis for an issue of money. That it is not class legislation is evident, because while it

would benefit all honest men it would hurt none save the robbers, to whose spoliation it puts an end. Is it, then, class legislation to interdict robbery? It levies no tax upon any person or industry, but offers increased advantages to all; that it is constitutional for the government to loan money the highest constitutional authorities in the Union have declared more than once from the judicial chair. If it is constitutional to make loans at all, why is it not constitutional to loan farmers money on good security? That the sub-treasury plan affords a sufficient basis for issuance of money is evident to any one who considers the fact that people must eat and wear clothes. The agricultural products which are offered to the government as security for the loan and the basis of issue are priced in gold by a foreign market, and only 80 per cent of this amount is asked by the farmer, which makes this a better basis of issue than gold, because the United States government has issued three dollars and fifty cents for every dollar in gold in reserve for its redemption. Some other method than evasion and misrepresentation must be adopted by the opposition, and they must suggest something that as a relief measure would better serve the purpose, or the people will be forced to believe that they are schemers for a continuance of legalized robbery. Should the people come to this conclusion their wrath, like the thunderbolt of an outraged God, will bring political death to those whom they can not trust.

Not Overproduction.

Hiawatha (Kansas) Journal.

We do not believe that such a thing as an overproduction is possible. It has been customary for those for are directly or indirectly responsible for unfavorable conditions, to make the producers of this country believe that the cause of their misfortune or the low price of products is due to the fact that there has been more produced than we are able to consume. Even if there were more on the market of a certain product than we are able to consume in the immediate locality of its production, there still is a possibility that there may be a market for it elsewhere. We do not believe that the harmony of nature is so violated in any instance as to permit of an overproduction. They know that this would not suit their masters. They know that they are unfitted for any other than a parasitic life, and are consequently unwilling to see parasites destroyed. They know that this destruction would result from a sufficiency of money being placed in the hands of the people, consequently they make war upon every plan by which, in the interests of the people, its emission from the treasury can be secured. For this reason the sub-treasury plan has met with fiercer opposition and been worse misrepresented than any or perhaps all measures introduced in any Congress since the establishment of the government. Its enemies have declared it class legislation, unconstitutional, and an insufficient basis for an issue of money. That it is not class legislation is evident, because while it

ought to be natural and unrestrained. In that case, the interchange of products would be facilitated. We need to look after our own prosperity first, at least it is most natural for us to do so, but if by our prosperity the people of another nation also prosper, we have no cause for complaint. An exchange of commerce will always be necessary and serve our interests. There ought to be a means of interchanging our goods, so that in the exchange our imports do not cost us double the value of our exports. The government openly robs its people of their earnings by the present tariff system. The control of currency fixes the value of the products of American labor. A financial system is needed that will prevent such a condition of affairs. This is the monster evil of the day. It works hand in hand with the other evils complained of. The change in these directions is imminent, and as changes are now so speedy in their approach the bloodless and peaceable revolution is likely to be born unto us in a night. It will come—it must come. These things are not mere fancies—not mere dreams of iridescent hue, but they are substantial realities begotten by the spirit of these times, and in the womb of the futur they await the time of their birth, and when these are born America will mark another milestone in its march of civilization.

Our Young Giant.

By J. H. ROBERTSON, Mt. VINCO, VA.

The People's party (if that can be called a party, which has for its object the emancipation of the people from the power of the few), which was born at St. Louis, has, scarcely conscious of its own existence, entered upon its second year and fought its battles in the cause of the people. Like any other infant—ignored and unrecognized by the outside world—it wins its infantile victories and partially accomplishes its destiny in curious wonderment at the results which usually proceed from its action. Its first feeble struggle in Alabama, its more vigorous effort in Georgia, followed by its sweeping victory in Kansas, point to the terrific battles with the old parties, in which, ere long, as it encounters the prejudices of the past, it will be engaged. Driven by destiny on the line of progress, its members scarcely realize that they have entered a new service that recognizes the brotherhood of mankind, still think of themselves as members of the old plutocratic parties that have for so long robbed the many for the benefit of the few. But as our young giant gains strength and confidence by the exercise of its powers, and begins to apply its wonderful touchstone, the new financial system, by which the enemies, as well as the friends of the people's cause, are discovered, though as yet but dimly conscious of its own purposes, it nevertheless slowly but surely begins to differentiate itself from all who oppose, and to draw to the good cause all who desire the progress of mankind toward the fulfillment of the prophet's vision, "When nations shall learn war no more, when they that build houses shall inhabit them, and they that plant

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Investigator (Atlantic, Iowa) says:

vineyards shall eat the fruit thereof." The incipiency for this differentiation becomes more and more manifest, as the progress of the young giant toward the accomplishment of its destiny is observed to be retarded, not only by the adverse influences of the old parties to which its members are united, but also by the uncertain sounds that its so-called organs send forth; some of which are found to be utterly void of reform literature, and except by the name that they bear can not be distinguished from the plutocratic press. These uncertain trumpets, covering themselves under the fair plea of giving a hearing to both sides, do not seem to be aware that it is the peculiar function of an organ, the prime object of its official existence, to teach and to spread abroad the principles and the demands of its own organization. The independent action of an organ is obviously absurd, because in becoming independent it ceases to be an organ and can only serve to create confusion and discord, and to disintegrate the forces which it is the object of an organ to unite on the demands of the organization. Perhaps this inconsistency is only a symptom of the inchoate condition of our young giant, which together with many other individual idiosyncrasies of a like character, will pass away with its infantile state. And in the fullness of time when its school days are over, the voice our giant, no longer an infant, will be heard in every nook and corner of the land demanding a new financial and a new fiscal system, under which perhaps our currency will be based, not on gold, or silver, or debts, but on the property of the country, and by which perhaps the government will derive its revenues, not from taxation, but from the profits of monopolies and from the interest on the currency loaned to the people on the property which the currency represents.

The Arkansas Economist (Searcy) puts out a challenge.

Since it is admitted that an increase of currency is necessary, and that sufficient increase cannot be secured by free coinage of silver, there arises a question as to the government's power to supply the deficiency and grant relief. That the government has power to create money is settled beyond dispute, and if it has power to create, then it may have power to distribute, and thus relieve, for creation implies a purpose of usefulness, and money is useless unless distributed. Since the beginning of time nothing has been created by God or man without a distinct purpose, and that purpose a measure of usefulness. The minerals of the earth were created for the benefit of humanity, but it is only after they have been released from confinement and distributed that they become useful.

Aliens should not and must not be allowed to own our lands. Our flag should float over the domains of American citizens, not of foreign lords. The lines of transportation must submit to a complete and just government control, or the government must own them.

The finances of the country must be run in the interest of the people, and not in the interest of banks and bondholders.

The Chickasaw Messenger (Okolona, Miss.) says:

The Appeal-Avalanche thinks the Alliance should not insist upon the sub-treasury bill because "the Government could not carry out such a scheme, and if it were possible, it is utterly contrary to the doctrines of the Democratic party."

It was contrary to the doctrine of the Democratic party to coerce a State, yet we now boast that more Democrats enlisted in the Union army than Republicans. The Democratic party was always opposed to the

sub-treasury plan in point of facility. The great range of territory covered, the multiplicity of distributing points, the almost innumerable host of carriers, scattering currency to the four winds of heaven, make it as far superior to the national banking or any other system as railroad to coach travel.

By it the masses of the people are reached, every class benefited, every trade and profession strengthened.

Weaken the foundation of a building and the whole structure is in danger of collapse. Weaken the agricultural ele-

ment, upon which is founded success, and the Republic is in danger of ruin.

Strengthen this element by an inflow of new blood, and everything depend-

ent upon it is at once revived.

Bever (Mo.) Appeal asks:

Are you interested in the work of the Alliance? Do you believe in the demands of the Order as amended at the Ocala convention? If you do, it is your duty to support papers that openly and boldly advocate those principles, and help spread the light by getting your friends and neighbors to support them also. If you patronize papers whose chief mission is to blind you to the truth and teach you that you must trample on the grandest and

noblest principles if the welfare of your party demands it, you are an ingrate, a traitor to the cause, false to your family and your country.

Farmers Advocate (Charleston, W. Va.) says:

The Farmers Alliance in insisting upon the remonetization of silver is only insisting that a wrong conceived in sin and born in iniquity—a wrong against the people and against the prosperity of the people shall be undone as speedily as possible. This is our contention. And we mean to succeed in it.

The Industrial Educator (Fort Worth, Tex.) says:

There are fully 4,000,000 voters in all our industrial organizations. This force if united could easily carry any reform it chose. Divided between the old parties it is shorn of its strength. Liberate and unite these forces, hurl them against the old party machines and these engines of destruction will be broken and scattered to the four winds of the earth. Then and not till then will the light of a brighter day dawn upon us.

Montague County Independent (Bowie, Tex.) says editorially:

All the leading railroads in the United States but three have joined the Presidents' Association or the Railroad Alliance. The plan will be to keep up rates, and if those roads not in the alliance will commence to cut rates a member of the alliance will be selected as the fighting cock, and will be backed up by the alliance, and made to whip the outside road into line by cutting rates so low that it will bankrupt the outsider.

The Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) announces that the control of that paper has passed into the hands of Harry Brown and T. I. Gantt, and that the latter becomes an editorial co-worker. The Farmer says:

Land, transportation and finance are the three living issues of the day. Aliens should not and must not be allowed to own our lands. Our flag should float over the domains of American citizens, not of foreign lords. The lines of transportation must submit to a complete and just government control, or the government must own them. The finances of the country must be run in the interest of the people, and not in the interest of banks and bondholders.

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to tell men suffering from the terrible depression overshadowing their interest, that the remedy they propose is contrary to the doctrine of the Democratic party. Down in this country such a statement won't go down with the masses, for they believe the Democratic party should represent the greatest good to the greatest number and they are tired of voting for men who virtually say to them, it is true you have suffered from unjust legislation in the past; it is true you have given the subject a great deal of thought, and have finally suggested a remedy, but your scheme is impracticable, unconstitutional and "contrary to the doctrine of the Democratic party," and we can do nothing to relieve you from the unequal burdens which government has heaped upon you. There are plenty of good men in the Democratic party, competent to represent the people, and they are resolved to commission them as their agents in future instead of being tamely led to the polls by political heelers and casting their ballots for a class of men who do not believe the Democratic party is broad enough, liberal enough and patriotic enough to relieve them from wrong and oppression. The sub-treasury bill, in the opinion of the Democratic farmers is not impracticable, unconstitutional or contrary to the doctrine of Jefferson and Calhoun.

Industrial World (Spokane Falls, Wash.) says:

There has never been a dissenting State Alliance on the sub-treasury bill, and out of a total vote of thirty-six States at the last national meeting only four votes were cast against it. We think that the sub-treasury will not only smash the Democratic party but the Republican also. These old parties are backed by the money ring of Wall street, and they will use this party machinery to ignore and kill this bill.

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The fact is well established that, while the "volume of money" in this country is nearly \$1,500,000,000, the actual "circulating medium" is not more than \$500,000,000. So far as any practical good is concerned, the money held in reserve by the government is a dead loss. It makes up a part of the "volume of money," but forms no part of the "circulating medium," and no sense fulfills the functions of money.

As a reserve this money is merely a commodity, and it would be far better, if a reserve system was a necessary at all, to place behind the circulating medium the non-perishable products of the country, as contemplated in the sub-treasury plan advocated by the Alliance.

The Baltimore American gives the following:

A most remarkable spectacle was witnessed in Paris the other day when the new French loan was issued. The people began to collect about the place of issue for at least twenty-hours before the time specified for receiving subscriptions. Many of them camped all night in the vicinity in order to retain their places in line. The wealthy people vied with the poorer classes, their carriages standing in the streets to wait until the doors were thrown open; but there was no favoritism on account of rank or riches. All had to take their places as they arrived. "First come, first served," was the rule, and the loan of \$60,000,000 francs was subscribed for over and over again in a few hours. It was in the fullest sense of the word a popular loan, and most clearly attested the patriotism of the people, and their absolute confidence in the Government and the future of France. But the feature most interesting to Americans was the striking contrast between the manner of issuing this French loan and that which prevails in the United States. In France the bonds were made to represent small amounts, fifty francs or about \$10, and were issued directly to subscribers, those subscribing for single bonds being given the preference. In this way the humblest citizen with \$10 in his pocket can buy a bond drawing 3 per cent interest. The government thus becomes a savings bank for the masses of the people, and the latter's interest in the maintenance of the government, and of peace also, is increased tenfold. In the United States loans are farmed to bankers, who are paid a commission, and who also make a heavy per cent in issuing them. The object heretofore has been not to secure popular subscriptions, the bidders for the heaviest blocks of stock have always been preferred.

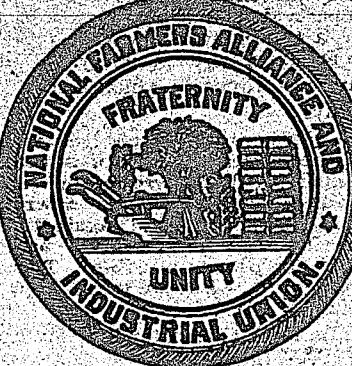
Junction City (Kan.) Tribune says:

There are two great questions—the greatest in every nation—into which politics should never under any consideration be allowed to enter. They are our financial system and our foreign relations. Upon these two questions we should all rise above partisan politics and be patriotic Americans, standing shoulder to shoulder against the whole world, if necessary.

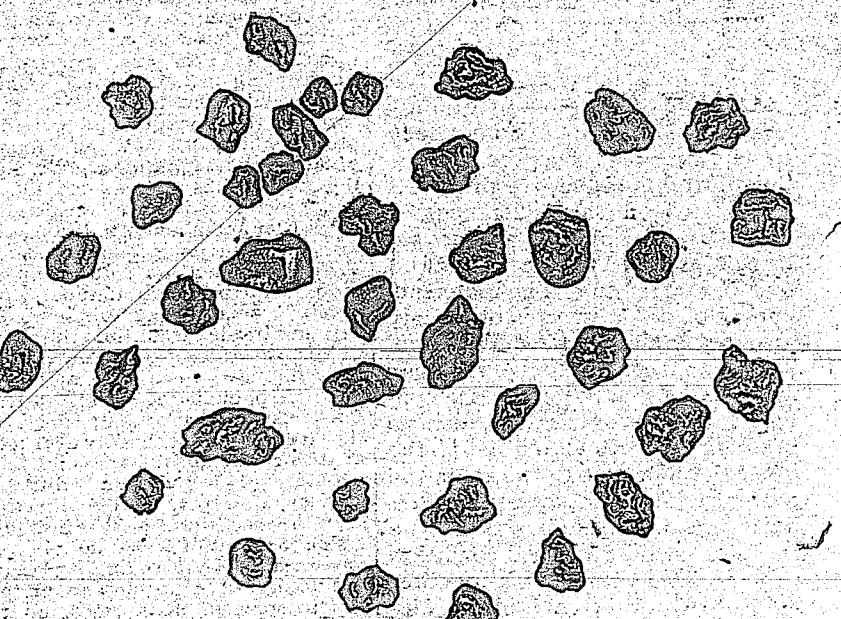
Atlanta Constitution says:

It is safe enough now to pass judgment upon the recent panic. The flurry was confined to the financial world—to Wall street and other money centers. It was a panic among speculators and money lenders. The people generally were not touched by it, although many for a time gave way to timid fears. The general run of business has been good all the time. But people with money felt alarmed and refused to lend under any condition. They locked up their funds, and by their cautious conduct caused a scare to run throughout the land.

When people had time to think the matter over, and survey the situation, they saw that there was really no ground for a panic. Especially is this true of the South. In this section the people are gradually getting out of debt; they are rapidly developing their material resources; new capital is seeking investments, and the "outlook is promising." It will be said that money is scarce. So it was a year ago, and so it will be a year hence, unless the volume of currency is expanded to meet the demands of business. Money has not suddenly disappeared. We have simply opened our eyes to the fact that our per capita circulation is too small, and that when the crops are to be moved there is a greater demand for ready cash. So far as the people are concerned, there is no panic. The scarcity of money is a normal condition under our present financial system, and there can be no marked change for the better until we expand the currency and get rid of the most oppressive features of the national banking system. This reform is bound to come sooner or later.



BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Nature's Great and Only Known Solvent for STONE IN THE BLADDER.



The above plate is from a photograph which forms a part of a communication of DR. GEORGE H. PIERCE of DANBURY, CONN., to the NEW-ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY for November, 1890, (see page 76 of that Journal,) and represents THE EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE of some of the largest specimens of TWO OUNCES AND TWENTY-SEVEN GRAINS OF DISSOLVED STONE discharged by a Patient designated as "Mr. S." under the action of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

SMALLER PARTICLES AND A QUANTITY OF BRICK DUST DEPOSIT. Dr. P. states were not estimated.

Water in Cases of One Dozen Half-Gallon Bottles, \$5.00, F.O.B. here.

**THOMAS F. GOODE,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.**

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON.

Pleasant Phases of a Trip to the National and Commercial Capitals.

One of the most delightful routes between Chicago and the West over the mountains and Ohio is through New York by the way of Washington. The trip possesses many peculiar charms, especially to one whose journeys have never taken him to the borders of the sunny Southland. The ride through the Monongahela valley, across the mountains of West Virginia, and then along the gently flowing Potomac, is like a series of little loves of animal character. Much of the ground traversed has unique historical associations. A large part of this region was debatable land at the time of the civil war. Across these fields and down along these dusty roads once marched now the Blue and now the Gray. These valleys once rang with cheers—now for the Stars and Stripes and now for the Southern banner. The Illinois nights more than once echoed the sounds of deadly conflict. Here General Lee's army crossed the Potomac on that carefully planned invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania which ended so disastrously at Gettysburg. Here Stonewall Jackson directed his forces on that grand and terrible occasion, by which he compelled Lee's forces in Harper's Ferry to surrender. And here at Harper's Ferry is still seen the old brick fort where John Brown took his stand in defiance of the slaveholding power. To one who remembers when these names were first written in blood, what an excitement of feeling the mention of them now creates.

Sharping, Sheppard, Harper's Ferry, Bull's Bluff. It is no ordinary experience to pass through a region fraught with such tragic memories.

The train hurries on; and soon there is seen dimly in the distance a white marble shaft, and then a great white dome, and then other plinths and spires, and Washington is reached. Even the most cursory glance at the city is sure to be profoundly impressive. A half hour's

drive through the streets will reveal more clearly the magnificence of the capital, and these features which have given the city its reputation and made it, in one sense, the Mecca of all patriotic citizens of this country. The Capitol building, that embodiment of national majesty; the Washington monument, with its lofty reach heavenward; the White House, with its deeply shadowed porticos; the several Department buildings in their massive solidity; the Smithsonian Institute, the Soldiers' Home, the broad avenues and beautiful parks—it does not take long to view these, outwardly at least; and the viewing of them for the first time, by one who recalls what these public buildings stand for and the scenes which they have witnessed, is a task which may easily be performed.

New York is about six hours' ride from Washington, and the road runs through a very interesting stretch of country, touching Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. This is one of the finest sections of railroad in the world, the speed of the trains often reaching over sixty miles an hour.—Northwestern Congregationalist.

\$30.00 PER WEEK month paid in salaries. Easy and practical method for men to earn a living. For full particulars address, CESTERFIELD CO., CHICAGO.

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I mean what the National Secretary can furnish you.

A Complete Outfit (without Charter) for... \$2.50
A Solid Gold Badge for... 2.25
A Solid Silver Badge for... .50
A Gold Plated Badge for... .50

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 15 CENTS.

This book will be ready to mail out by the 1st of December, directly after the National meeting. It will be given as a premium for three subscribers. Orders will be received and placed on file at any time.

J. H. TURNER,
Secy N. F. A. and I. U.
511 Ninth Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The largest mail-order business in the world is now being done in

MAULE'S SEEDS

They are recognized as the Amer. Standard of excellence by more than 125,000 of the most successful gardeners in the United States, who have planted them for years, who consider them the best they have ever sown, and to whom alone we are indebted for a BUSINESS SUCCESS THAT HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED IN THE AMERICAN SEED TRADE.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, in every county in the U. S., they are equally popular, so much so that they have been supplied direct to customers at more than 33,000 Post Offices.

For the benefit of those who do not care to contend for the prizes offered for subscribers, or for the premiums given for clubs of various sizes, it is thought best to offer the following.

Cash Discounts for Clubs:

5 names.....	90 cents each, or.....	\$ 4.50
10 names.....	80 cents each, or.....	\$ 8.00
15 names.....	78 cents each, or.....	\$ 13.20
20 names.....	76 cents each, or.....	\$ 17.40
25 names.....	74 cents each, or.....	\$ 19.50
30 names.....	72 cents each, or.....	\$ 21.60
35 names.....	70 cents each, or.....	\$ 23.70
40 names.....	68 cents each, or.....	\$ 25.80
45 names.....	66 cents each, or.....	\$ 27.90
50 names.....	64 cents each, or.....	\$ 29.90
55 names.....	62 cents each, or.....	\$ 31.90
60 names.....	60 cents each, or.....	\$ 33.90
65 names.....	58 cents each, or.....	\$ 35.90
70 names.....	56 cents each, or.....	\$ 37.90
75 names.....	54 cents each, or.....	\$ 39.90
80 names.....	52 cents each, or.....	\$ 41.90

For the benefit of those who do not care to contend for the prizes offered for subscribers, or for the premiums given for clubs of various sizes, it is thought best to offer the following.

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harm and guide the cause to triumph. There are two points of great danger on the Atlantic coast, "stormy" capes Hatteras and Henlopen, and all vessels going North or South must pass them; the danger points are always there and must be met with courage, zeal and intelligence. So in the Alliance movement there are two danger points which if not met with courage, zeal and intelligence, threaten a wreck. These two danger points are first, placing politicians in control of the offices of the order; and, second, compromises.

It is exactly the proper season of the year to devote to the study of these questions, because very soon the action will be taken in the subordinate bodies which chooses and instructs the delegates to the county bodies, and whatever is so started in the primary meeting permeates through the county and State to the national body next November. There is no denying the fact that at some practical politicians are eligible to membership.

The Alliance, and that quite a number have become members of the order, often make good members, but since this is strictly a farmers' organization it is evident that the offices should be filled with farmers rather than politicians; and the tendency will be for the politician to seek and get the offices because a farmer thoroughly devoted to the cause is apt to think that some other person can conduct the office better than he, and consequently hold back, and is glad to vote for some other man, while the politician, seeing a means to a personal end, pushes himself forward and secures his election; this gives him influence, and that is an important stock in trade with a politician. Politicians as officers do less harm in the subordinate body than in the county, and less harm in the county than in the State, and less harm in the State than in the national. The reason for this is very plain. The peculiar work for the subordinate body is personal and social; that of the county and State bodies representative and business co-operation; that of the national body representative and co-operation for political purposes. If the three men who have held the Illinois legislature at bay so long had been anything but farmers—if they had been politicians, they would have yielded long since. If the national Order ever gets into the hands of politicians as officers, shipwreck is certain. Next November officers will be chosen who will guide the order through the rocks and shoals and quicksands of 1892, and no greater calamity could befall the order than to have a poli-

tician for president or for member of the legislative council or committee, or for member of executive board, or for secretary, or as editor of the official organ. All these positions should be filled by men of integrity and ability, who are wholly devoted to the cause. But to insure this the work should at once begin in the subordinate organization, because if there be any politicians in the order it will be very hard to keep them from getting offices, and if they are delegates they are apt to see no harm in electing politicians to the highest offices.

But perhaps some may object and say that "any member in good standing who pays his dues and so conducts himself as to have the confidence and respect of his brethren is eligible to any position in the order." It is not urged that they be made ineligible, but simply that it is bad policy to elect them, and as a proof of the proposition, suppose that none but politicians were chosen to fill the offices, how long would it be a farmers' organization? Evidently not long. On the other hand, with nothing but farmers chosen to fill the offices it may be expected to reach its highest development and fulfill its destiny.

When the conflict thickens into fierce battle, as it must do in 1892, or at some future time, the greatest danger does not threaten in the shape of defeat. There is more danger from success than from defeat. Success may intoxicate to radical indiscretions, while defeat only solidifies and strengthens for a more determined effort. The effects of the educational efforts of the order now being so vigorously pushed should minimize the danger to be apprehended either from success or defeat. The great danger, and the one least comprehended, is the danger that attends measures of compromise. The work of years may be frittered away in an unwise compromise. The opposition, when it discovers itself in the minority, will not wage a war that can end only in defeat. It will employ the most subtle agencies to gain the personal friendship of those who control the people in this great movement and convince them that half a loaf is better than no loaf, and by means of compromise cheat the people out of securing the ends for which they fight. Compromise men are often useful in the council, but should not be put in command of the forces. There is no danger of the future so threatening as compromise. A compromise is certain to be offered by each of the political parties, and to accept either would reduce the strength of the order one-half. May God grant that no committee or board composed of politicians shall ever rep-

resent the order in deciding a political compromise.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD COMBINATION.

The leading paper of New Hampshire, the Independent Statesman, intimates that the Farmers Alliance with its breaking up plow may produce a fruitful crop in 1892 if the \$8,000,000 bills demanded by the railroads are passed.

These bills, two in number, enabling all the railroads in the State to share in the plunder, eight millions of new watered stock, are

exceedingly unique as specimens of corporation demands without attempting to give any valid reasons for the issues demanded except to improve terminal facilities, which doubtless have already been paid for many times over out of the surplus earnings of these roads extracted annually from the small farmers and the traveling public. The one authorizing the Boston and Maine railroad to increase its capital stock, provides:

Section 1. The Boston and Maine Railroad having purchased the properties, rights, and franchises of the Eastern Railroad Company, and of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad, may increase its capital stock not exceeding five millions of dollars in addition to the amount heretofore authorized; to be issued from time to time for the purposes of providing additional property and equipment for the said Boston and Maine Railroad; for the improvement of said railroad and of other property owned or leased by it; for the construction of such additional railroads as it may be authorized to construct and for the payment and reduction of its debts.

The act authorizing the Concord and Montreal Railroad to increase its capital stock provides:

Section 1. That the Concord and Montreal Railroad may increase its capital stock not exceeding three millions of dollars, to be issued from time to time for the purpose of aiding an extension of the Whitfield and Jefferson Railroad, and of such other branches or leased roads of the Concord and Montreal Railroad as it may be authorized to construct, and for the purpose of providing additional depots, yards, and other terminal facilities at Nashua, Manchester, Portsmouth, Concord, Laconia, Lake Village, and elsewhere on the lines of its railroad, or providing additional track, wharves, and coal and other storage facilities at tide water in Portsmouth, of changing the line and improving the terminal facilities at Groton Village, and for providing additional equipment for its railroad and for the improvement of its railroad and of other property owned or leased by it.

The Independent Statesman in its issue of January 29, shows up this iniquitous scheme and intimates that the leaders of both political parties in the legislature now in session at Concord were in the combine, which recently elected as United States Senator the acknowledged leader in previous stock watering jobs in that great State, the pure mountain air of which has been defiled by corporation attorneys holding seats in the legislature and there doing the bidding of their employers instead of earn-

ing the enormous fees which they receive by legitimate practice in the courts. The following extract from the paper referred to, the Independent Statesman, states former iniquitous legislation by which the State has already been plundered and closes with a warning to its party leaders that the tide which has been rising in the two Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, in the West, following the deep and clean furrow, the Farmers Alliance breaking up plow will surely

reach New Hampshire and place an impassable gulf between both parties and the State House, if these iniquitous schemes of railroad stock-watering are voted for by the present legislature:

An illustration of the injury done by watering stock, that is to say by allowing increased stock not representing any money paid in, is afforded by the recent increase in the capital stock in the Concord Railroad from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 without the payment into the treasury of the company of a single dollar. The Concord Railroad was built in 1849 for \$1,500,000, and its dividends were limited to 10 per cent. By contract, therefore, between the State and the company, the public had the right forever to use the Concord Railroad for \$150,000 annually. By the watering stock of 1889, the legislature agreed for the people to pay for the use of the Concord Railroad \$300,000 annually, that is, doubling the people's burden for using the Concord Railroad. No good reason for doing so was then given or has since been given. The atrocity of the donation thus made by the legislature of 1889, was increased by the fact that it was not a gift from the public of \$150,000 for one year nor for ten years, but forever, amounting to fifteen millions in a hundred years. An aggravation of this donation of a million and a half of stock to the Concord Railroad owners and the consequent imposition of a perpetual additional burden of \$150,000 annually upon the public, is to be found in the change thus made in the original charter of the road; for the \$1,500,000 supposed to be represented by the increased value of the Concord Railroad belonging to the State. Whenever the earnings of the road exceed 10 per cent they were to go to the State, and the State had the right to take the road by paying \$1,500,000 and arrears of interest therefor. The singular spectacle was therefore presented of a legislature not only failing to secure \$1,500,000 of property which belonged to the State, but of actually passing a law releasing that amount, and donating it to a corporation already overgrown with wealth. Moreover, the legislature specially authorized the Concord Railroad to unite with the Montreal and to mingle its stock of \$1,500,000 genuine and \$1,500,000 watered with four or five millions of Montreal stock. Nominally the right of the State to take the Concord Railroad was reserved; in effect, it will be claimed, if it is ever again asserted, that it was released. This iniquitous donation to a railroad company was the first fruits of peace between the Concord and the Boston and Maine railroads. If this is done in the green tree what may we expect in the dry. One million and half of watered stock was the beginning of the railroad confederation of 1889. Eight millions of watered stock is the fitting sequence in the legislature of 1891. Such subserviency to corporation demands is engaging the attention of the Farmers' Alliances of the country, and the politicians of both parties in this State by passing the proposed stock watering bills are inviting the operations in New Hampshire of that growing and powerful organization.

**

The hope of the politician is that the Alliance may commit har

kari by abandoning its principles

in order to serve the advancement

of persons.

N. F. A. and I. U.

CONSTITUTION

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND POWERS.

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

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

ARTICLE II.

DIVISION OF POWERS.

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

The regular annual meetings of the Supreme Council shall be on the third Tuesday in November in each year.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

SECTION 2. The Supreme Council shall be composed of the officers of the organization and delegates from the various State organizations elected by the States upon such basis of representation as the Supreme Council may prescribe.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Council shall not be less than twenty-one years of age; and the basis of representation shall not allow more than two delegates from each State and one additional member for each 10,000 active members or majority fraction thereof. Active members under this section are such members only as have paid the regular yearly dues of five cents each.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Council to adopt rules governing such representation: Provided, That the delegates to the Supreme Council shall not be less than twenty-one years of age; and the basis of representation shall not allow more than two delegates from each State and one additional member for each 10,000 active members or majority fraction thereof. Active members under this section are such members only as have paid the regular yearly dues of five cents each.

SECTION 5. The Supreme Council shall elect at each regular annual session the following officers, who shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified: A president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer.

SECTION 6. The president shall be presiding officer of the Supreme Council and the official head of the executive department.

SECTION 7. The Supreme Council shall provide laws and rules prescribing the powers, duties and methods of the officers, and may limit the term of office, fix salaries, etc.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The president shall be the chief executive officer: he shall have power to direct and instruct all executive officers and all executive work in this department, subject to the laws and regulations made by the Supreme Council.

SECTION 2. The president shall have authority to interpret and construe the meaning of the laws of the National order by official rulings, and such rulings shall have the force and effect of laws until the next meeting of the Supreme Council: Provided, appeals may be taken from the interpretation and rulings of the President to the Judiciary Department, whose decisions shall be final.

SECTION 3. The president shall be the custodian of the secret work, and shall provide for its exemplification and dissemination. He shall be authorized to issue special dispensations and be claimed, if it is ever again asserted, that it was released. This iniquitous donation to a railroad company was the first fruits of peace between the Concord and the Boston and Maine railroads.

SECTION 4. The president shall initiate an editor until the county president and secretary shall indorse and the State president approve the application. Provided further, The State president may suspend any editor from membership for using or permitting his paper to be used against the Alliance until the next meeting of the State Alliance, when said Alliance may reinstate or expel him from the order.

SECTION 5. The president shall have the right to prescribe the eligibility of applicants for membership in reference to color within the limits of the same. Provided further, That none but white men shall be elected as delegates to the Supreme Council.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Council to enact a uniform eligibility clause for the various State constitutions, also to enact laws defining the eligibility of persons of mixed or unusual occupations or residence, subject to all the limitations of this article.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

SECTION 2. A per capita tax of five cents shall be paid for each male member into the national treasury by each State organization on or before the first day of November of each year.

SECTION 3. The Supreme Council shall at each session fix the mileage and per diem to be paid the actual delegates to the body, subject to a limitation of not over three cents per mile each way by the nearest and most direct traveled route, and not over three dollars per day for such days as are spent in actual attendance at the session.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. No person shall be admitted as a member of this order except a white person, over sixteen years of age, who is a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, and has resided in the State more than six months, and is, either: First, a farmer, or a farm laborer; second, a country mechanic, a country preacher, a country school teacher, or a country doctor; third, an editor of a paper which supports all national demands and the demands of the State Alliance under whose jurisdiction he may live: Provided, that no sub-Alliance shall initiate an editor until the county president and secretary shall indorse and the State president approve the application. Provided further, The State president may suspend any editor from membership for using or permitting his paper to be used against the Alliance until the next meeting of the State Alliance, when said Alliance may reinstate or expel him from the order.

Provided, That each State and Territory shall have the right to prescribe the eligibility of applicants for membership in reference to color within the limits of the same. Provided further, That none but white men shall be elected as delegates to the Supreme Council.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Council to enact a uniform eligibility clause for the various State constitutions, also to enact laws defining the eligibility of persons of mixed or unusual occupations or residence, subject to all the limitations of this article.

ARTICLE IX.

STATE BODIES.

SECTION 1. A State organization may be chartered by the president in any State having as many as seven county organizations, provi-

ded that any State containing less than seven counties may be chartered when one-third of its territory is organized.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president to issue a charter to any State organization qualified under section one of this article, when they shall file evidence that they have, first, adopted a constitution that does not conflict with this constitution; second, that they adopt the secret work and acknowledge the supremacy of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

ARTICLE X.

RESERVATION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. All rights and powers not herein expressly delegated are reserved to the State organizations severally.

ARTICLE XI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This constitution cannot be altered or amended, except upon a written resolution clearly setting forth the changes or additions to be made, which must be read in open session on at least two separate days and adopted by two-thirds majority.

STATUTORY LAWS.

1. The basis of representation of the State organizations in the Supreme Council shall be as follows: Two delegates from each State and one additional delegate for each twenty thousand active members or majority fraction thereof.

2. Delegates to the Supreme Council will not be entitled to seats in the body unless settlement of the national per capita dues of 5 cents for each male member has been made by the State secretary, accompanied by the proper amount of money to the national secretary, and State secretaries shall make such remittance and report promptly on or before the first day of November.

3. The annual election of officers by the Supreme Council shall be by ballot.

4. The president shall appoint from the actual delegates to the session of the Supreme Council a chaplain, assistant lecturer, door-keeper, assistant door-keeper, sergeant-at-arms, and such other executive officers as the business of the session may require. The term of office for such officers shall expire at the close of the session; such appointed officers to receive nothing in addition to mileage and per diem as delegates.

5. The president shall be the presiding officer of the Supreme Council and shall conduct the business according to the accepted rules of parliamentary usage and the requirements of the ritual.

6. The president shall have authority to call upon any executive officer or committee to make report and showing of the business entrusted to him at such time as in his judgment it seems best.

7. The president may, when notified of any dereliction of duty or violation of the rules of the order, suspend any officer or committee, and summon them to appear before the judiciary committee to make showing to the chairman either by oral or written evidence as to their guilt or innocence of the charges.

8. The president shall have full authority to enforce order and decorum during the sessions of the Supreme Council.

9. The president shall have power to call a meeting of the Supreme Council at such time

and place as in his judgment is for the benefit of the Order. When petitioned by one-fourth of the State presidents in the jurisdiction of this Order, he shall call a meeting of the Supreme Council. He shall state in the call specifically for what purpose the meeting is convened.

10. The vice-president's duties shall be to assist the president, and in his absence to perform his duty.

11. The order of succession in vacancy shall be—president to vice-president, and vice-president to chairman of the executive board.

12. The secretary-treasurer's duty shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Supreme Council, conduct its correspondence, to receive all money of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and account for the same, to read all communications, reports, and petitions in open Supreme Council when necessary, to affix the seal of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union to all documents requiring the same, to prepare for publication a copy of the proceedings of each annual or called session immediately after adjournment. He shall have charge of the seal, books and papers of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the president, or any committee appointed by the president to inspect the same, to keep a correct account between each State and the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. He shall furnish the secretaries of each State-Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union with a blank book properly ruled, with suitable column heads for classifying and recording the contents of the reports from the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. Also suitable blanks for making reports to his office and to the chairman of the executive committee. He shall also make a list of all the officers, standing and special committees of the Supreme Council, with name and post-office address, which list shall be a part of the printed proceedings of the Supreme Council.

13. It shall be the duty of the lecturer to visit each State in the jurisdiction at least once a year, and to hold himself in readiness at all times to visit such localities and perform such duties as may be designated by the president.

14. There shall be elected by the Supreme Council an executive board composed of three members, who shall be an advisory board of the president, and shall represent the Supreme Council during recess. The chairman of the executive board shall be located at the official headquarters of the Order in the city of Washington.

15. It shall be the duty of the executive board to require and pass upon the bonds of the secretary-treasurer, to audit all bills and accounts, to examine and audit the secretary's books, and in a general way perform detail of executive work.

16. The regular term of office for members of the executive board shall be three years, but of the board first elected one shall be for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter one shall be elected each year.

17. All persons who are ineligible for membership who make application should be notified of the facts in the case, and no ballot or action taken. When members of the Order engage in an occupation that would have ren-

dered them ineligible before initiation, they shall, upon sufficient evidence, be immediately dismissed by motion of the president in open lodge.

18. Each Supreme Council shall, when convened, fix the mileage and per diem of its members, subject to the restrictions of the constitution.

19. The salary of the President of this organization shall be \$3,000, office and traveling expenses, and \$900 for a clerk, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

20. The salary of the secretary-treasurer shall be \$2,250 and office expenses.

21. The salary of the lecturer shall be \$2,000 and actual traveling expenses.

22. The remuneration of the members of the Executive Board shall be three cents per mile each way for actual necessary travel and five dollars per day for actual time employed.

23. No state organization or members of this order shall under any circumstance be allowed to print or distribute the rituals of the order, except as the Executive Board shall cause them to be, and they shall be distributed as the president may direct.

24. All charters for State, county or subordinate bodies in unorganized States must emanate from and contain the signature of the national president, and those for bodies under State jurisdiction shall be issued by the president and secretary of the State body having jurisdiction over them.

25. It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to secure from each of the States copies of their forms of reporting from sub, county and State secretaries, and endeavor to secure a uniform system of quarterly reports throughout the entire order.

26. All resolutions that shall be adopted by this National Council shall be laws governing the membership of the order, and shall be codified and added to the existing laws of the order.

27. The Executive Board shall require the heads of the various departments to give them an estimate of their expenses for the ensuing year, and shall allow each department such an appropriation as they deem just: Provided, That at least one-fourth of the annual revenue shall be appropriated to the lecture department. (The Chairman of the Committee on Constitution reports that the committee intended the above clause to be advisory and not mandatory.)

28. The per capita dues shall be five cents, due annually in advance on the first day of November, with the last day of grace February first following.

29. It is hereby enacted by the National Supreme Council, that within sixty days of the adjournment of the Supreme Council a meeting of all presidents of States composing the Supreme Council together with the national president, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, and shall be held at such time and place as may be designated by the national president, and the meeting thus constituted shall be known as the National Legislative Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and one-fourth of the membership shall constitute a quorum.

30. That it shall be the duty of the said National Legislative Council to formulate measures and devise such necessary methods in conformity with the principles, purposes and acts of the Supreme Council as may secure the enactment of such laws as may be indicated by the Supreme Council.

31. It shall be the duty of the presi-

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Session at Washington, D. C., February 4 to 6, 1891.

OFFICIAL CALL.

December 22, 1890.

The President of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union issued the following official call:

Washington, Dec. 22, 1890.

In pursuance to an act of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, Fla., December 2 to 9, 1890, the presidents of the various State organizations of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union will meet in National Legislative Council at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1891, in Washington city, D. C.

L. L. POLK,

Chairman *ex officio* National Legislative Council.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

In compliance with the call of the national president and *ex officio* chairman, the National Legislative Council met in the Fendall Building, Washington, D. C.

The following members of the council were present:

Frank McGrath, President Kansas State Alliance.

T. S. Adams, President Louisiana State Alliance.

U. S. Hall, president Missouri State Alliance.

Hugh Mitchell, president Maryland State Alliance.

W. S. McAlister, representing Mississippi State Alliance.

Elias Carr, president North Carolina State Alliance.

J. W. Stokes, president South Carolina State Alliance.

J. H. McDowell, president Tennessee State Alliance.

Mann Page, president Virginia State Alliance.

I. L. Polk, national president.

J. H. Turner, national secretary, and Ben Terrell, chairman of committee on confederation, were present and welcomed to seats in the hall.

The council was called to order by the chairman. H. W. Ayer of North Carolina, secretary to the national president, was elected secretary of the council.

The chairman addressed the Council briefly, touching upon prominent and important economic questions, and urging that the Council take some action toward influencing legislation by Congress in favor of the free coinage of silver. He also submitted for the consideration of the Council, a plan looking to the organization of a thorough lecture system and legislative councils for the entire country.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Louisiana, the plan was referred to a committee of five, the members of which were Messrs. Stokes, Carr, McGrath, Hall and Mitchell, with a request that they report at the earliest practicable time.

A motion was made by Mr. McDowell that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman on free coinage of silver. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. McDowell, Page, and

McGrath, McAllister and Adams, of Louisiana, were appointed on the committee.

DEATH OF MR. R. C. PATTY.

Mr. U. S. Hall formally announced the death of R. C. Patty, president of the Mississippi State Alliance. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial in honor of the deceased, the members of the committee being U. S. Hall, J. H. McDowell, W. S. McAlister and Frank McGrath; and then the council at 11:45 adjourned till 3 P.M., as a mark of respect to the deceased member.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The council convened at 3 o'clock and was called to order by the chairman. In addition to those attending the morning session, the following members were enrolled as present:

H. C. Snavely, president Pennsylvania State Alliance.

A. S. Houston, president West Virginia State Alliance.

C. W. Macune, chairman of the National Executive Board.

Hon. E. T. Stackhouse, Congressman-elect from South Carolina.

Coloel Robert Beverley and Mr. J. Brad Beverley, of Virginia, were welcomed to seats in the council hall.

Mr. Stokes moved the appointment of a committee of three to take into consideration all the demands of the Supreme Council and report to the National Legislative Council such demands as should be presented and urged before the present Congress for immediate action, and what action should be taken on such demands as might admit of deferred action. The motion was approved and adopted, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. Stokes, Houston and Page.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Oswald Wilson, secretary of the National Business Agents Association, was heard in a presentation of matters in connection with the purchase of cotton bagging and binding twine.

The council then adjourned till Thursday morning, February 5, at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The council was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M. by the chairman.

The following additional members were noted as present:

A. E. Cole, president Michigan State Alliance.

S. M. Adams, president Alabama State Alliance.

Hon. R. F. Kolb, of Alabama, and Mr. J. J. Silvey, secretary of the Virginia State Alliance, were welcomed to seats in the hall.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

To L. L. Polk, Chairman National Legislative Council:

We, your committee on free coinage of silver, beg leave to submit as the result of our deliberations the following:

Resolved, That we regard it as a high duty enjoined upon Congress by the constitution to provide for the unlimited coinage of both the precious metals, gold and silver, to the end that the people of the several States may be provided with a circulating medium. We express our surprise, regret and indignation that this duty has been so long delayed and neglected, contrary, as we believe, not only to the duty we have mentioned, but to the best interest of the masses of our people who are suffering the pangs of poverty and stagnation of business caused by a want of sufficient circulating medium. We believe and charge that such delay and neglect has been occasioned by an undue influence in our governmental policies by

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

those whose interest it is to contract the currency and subserve monopolies and money lenders. We therefore urge upon Congress the demand heretofore made by the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Congress, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined. We express our earnest condemnation of the exercise of arbitrary power which prevented a fair consideration of a free coinage bill at the last session of Congress, and in this connection we give expression to the hope that the free coinage bill which passed the Senate during the present session, and is now being considered in the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the House, shall not be suppressed, but shall be speedily enacted into a law.

With proper respect and deference to our representatives on the committee in the House, we say that any efforts to unduly delay a report on that bill so as to prevent action thereon by the House in the few remaining days of this Congress will merit and will receive still further condemnation by the farmers and laborers of the country. We have waited many years for the simple justice of having both the precious metals restored to free coinage, and hereby declare our determination to press the fight on this line until this relief is accorded to the laboring and producing masses of our nation, and to hold responsible the men, irrespective of party, who obstruct in any way the legislative enactment of the just measure so strongly demanded by the laboring classes of all parties.

(Signed) J. H. McDowell,
Chairman.
FRANK MCGRATH,
T. S. ADAMS,
MANN PAGE,
W. S. MCALISTER,
U. S. HALL,
Committee.

The report was discussed and adopted.

Immediately after adoption, Mr. Mann Page moved that the council go in a body, headed by the chairman, to the room of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, in the United States Capitol, and urge the committee to fix a day for reporting the Free Coinage Silver Bill to the present House of Representatives, that it may have a full discussion in that body. The motion was adopted, and pursuant to its provisions the council rose and proceeded in a body to the room of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures in the United States Capitol. The council was welcomed by the committee and accorded a hearing. The chairman of the council addressed the committee briefly. His remarks were to the effect that the members of the council represented largely the farming element of thirty-five States of the American Union; that they were before the committee for the purpose of urging some action on the free coinage bill; that the members of the committee were being appealed to not as Democrats or Republicans, but as representatives of the American people; that the council did not desire to present any argument on the merits or demerits of the bill; that they were neither urging its adoption or rejection, but they were asking and urging that the measure be reported to the House of Representatives in order that it might have a fair and free and full discussion in that body.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council convened at 3 o'clock and was called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Stokes, chairman of the committee on demands, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the ways and means of enforcing the demands of the Supreme Council beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the matter in hand and in view of pending and prospective legislation recommend:

1. That demands 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, inasmuch as no legislation has been framed upon them, be referred to the standing committee on legislation provided for under the act creating this body with instructions to frame or have framed a measure or bill that will embody each said demand—said bills to be framed as soon as is consistent with the supreme care and circumspection necessary in said work. As soon as said bills have been drawn and approved by the standing committee, they shall be printed to the number of 10,000 copies of each, and sent out to the Order over the whole country, to presidents, lecturers and secretaries for distribution.

2. That the standing committees go before those congressional committees now holding for consideration bills embodying demands 1, 2, 3, and 7, and urge an early consideration and report upon said bills.

3. That the standing committee be appointed to appear before the committee having under consideration anti-lottery legislation, and urge speedy action:

Respectfully submitted,

J. WM. STOKES, Chairman,

MANN PAGE,

A. S. HOUSTON,

Committee.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee on demands, offered the following resolution, and moved that copies hereof be sent to the members of the United States Senate committee on agriculture:

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. T. S. Adams, of Louisiana, referred to a memorial which the national president had caused to be introduced in the United States Congress and printed in the Congressional Record, setting forth in detail the evils of lottery enterprises, more especially the Louisiana State Lottery, and praying for such legislation as would prevent the establishment and existence of such lottery enterprises in the United States.

Whereas, said plan was embodied in a bill which was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Vance of North Carolina, and referred to your committee; and,

Whereas, said bill has lain in your committee without action for nearly twelve months; and,

Whereas, the failure of the committee to give attention to the measure is a practical denial of the right of the people to have their needs and wishes fairly and freely considered and discussed by their representatives in Congress; and,

Whereas, the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala, December last, reiterated its demands for the passage of some such relief measure, and constituted this legislative committee to look after these legislative demands therefore,

Resolved, That this body hereby respectfully demand, in the name of two million American citizens and voters, that said bill be reported either favorably or unfavorably in order that said bill may come before our national Congress on its merits.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Houston, of West Virginia, offered the following for the consideration of the council:

Whereas of the three great industries of the United States, the agricultural, the commercial and the manufacturing, the first two are in the most depressed state; therefore, with a view to the betterment of the condition, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative committee of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union be requested to prepare a bill for presentation to the present or the following Congress, containing the provisions that all vessels built, owned and manned by citizens of the United States that carry full outgoing cargoes, to be determined by the tonnage of the vessel, two-thirds of which at least shall consist of home agricultural products, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes, provided said cargoes shall consist of manufactured products, at any port of the United States free of all customs duties. That we are persuaded that such a measure properly carried out in detail will not only build up the shipping interest of the country, but result in creating a foreign market for the surplus agricultural products of the United States.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. McGrath, of Kansas, rose to a question of personal privilege.

He stated that certain reports had been circulated and published in the public press, in which he was represented as participating in a scheme to elect a man as United States Senator from the State of Kansas, and that his connection with the scheme had been secured by the offer of money. He requested the Council to appoint a committee, which should make a thorough investigation of the reports and charges and report the results of such investigation to this Council.

Mr. McDowell moved that, in compliance with the request of Mr. McGrath, an investigating committee of three be appointed. The motion was adopted, and the chairman appointed the following: Messrs. Cole, of Michigan; Carr, of North Carolina, and Houston, of Virginia.

After the appointment of the committee Mr. Stokes moved a reconsideration of the action creating the committee of investigation, giving as his reasons therefor that the executive committee of the Kansas Alliance, of which Mr. McGrath was president, had made a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the charges, and after such investigation had fully exonerated Mr. McGrath, and he thought a more proper action for the Council would be to endorse the findings of the Kansas Executive Committee.

Mr. Hall submitted remarks on the matter in which he frankly stated that he favored the election of General Palmer as United States Senator, but denounced, as utterly and absolutely false that part of the publication referring to an alleged consultation with the national president of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and the use of the president's

name in connection with his support of General Palmer.

RELATING TO COLLECTION OF PER CAPITA TAX.

A motion was made by Mr. McAlister that the national president should rule upon the status of a State Alliance failing to pay its national dues, and that his ruling in the matter should be sent to the officers of the State Alliances, and that in case a State shall fail to pay its national dues, the national president shall declare such State suspended from membership in the national organization until such dues shall be paid. The motion was adopted.

RELATING TO LOTTERY ENTERPRISES.

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Hon. Mr. Shell, of South Carolina, and Hon. Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, were welcomed to seats in the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LECTURE SYSTEM.

Mr. Stokes, from the Committee on Plan, submitted a report, which was laid on the table for consideration.

Mr. McDowell referred to the remarks made by Mr. Hall at the opening of the session, and moved that the Council adjourn, that it might attend in a body the House of Representatives and listen to and witness the legislation on the coinage measure, which was to come before that body. The motion prevailed, and at half past eleven A. M. the Council adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

(Signed) A. E. COLE,
Chairman,
ELIAS CARE,
SAM'L. A. HOUSTON,
Committee.

of the Kansas State Alliance, and we have also had an interview with Hon. E. J. Turner, M. C., from the Sixth District of Kansas, relative to the letter said to have been written to Brother McGrath, by said E. J. Turner, and have received a statement from him in writing which we herewith submit. Your committee are of the opinion, after reading the statement from the State Alliance and the Supreme Council, It shall prescribe the term of service, the compensation for the same, and provide for its payment for each of the district lecturers within the State. It shall co-operate with the national legislative council in all measures and methods for securing such legislative reforms as may be indicated in the demands of the national body, provided that no State legislative council shall advocate any measures which may conflict with the constitution or laws of the Order, or demands of the State Alliance and Supreme Council.

DUTIES OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

It shall be the duty of the State Legislative Council to meet at the call of the State president, and to provide means for the dissemination of Alliance literature among the brotherhood in their respective States and to promote and advance the demands of the State Alliance and the Supreme Council. It shall prescribe the term of service, the compensation for the same, and provide for its payment for each of the district lecturers within the State. It shall co-operate with the national legislative council in all measures and methods for securing such legislative reforms as may be indicated in the demands of the national body, provided that no State legislative council shall advocate any measures which may conflict with the constitution or laws of the Order, or demands of the State Alliance and Supreme Council.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

It shall be the duty of the District Legislative Council to convene at such time and place as may be designated by its chairman, within its districts, to receive and to consider such matters as may be communicated to it by the State and National Legislative Council, to exemplify the unwritten work of the Order, to secure and provide for the service of lecturers and the dissemination of Alliance literature in conjunction with the State and County Legislative Councils for each county within its jurisdiction. It shall co-operate with the State and National Legislative Councils in advancing the general interests of the Order and for securing such legislation, State and national, as may be indicated by the State and national bodies. It shall promptly disseminate such information or printed matter to the various counties of the district as may be designated for the membership. It may establish by-laws for its government, provided that no District Legislative Council shall advocate any measures which may conflict with the constitution or laws of the State or national bodies or with the demands of the State Alliance or Supreme Council.

DUTIES OF COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

It shall be the duty of the County Legislative Council to meet at the call of its president at such time and at such place within the county as he may designate, to consider such matters as may be referred to it by the National, State, or District Legislative Councils in promoting the general welfare of the Order and for securing such legislation as may be indicated by the demands of the State and national bodies. It shall devise the best means for securing such legislation for its county as the Order of said county may indicate. It may establish by-laws for its government. It shall give active co-operation in disseminating all manner of information or Alliance literature designed for the membership and for securing an efficient lecture service for its county, provided that no County Legislative Council shall advocate any measure in conflict with the constitution, laws, or demands of the State or national bodies.

For the purpose of organizing this system, the National President shall designate and publish to the Order the date on which the County and District Legislative Councils in the various States shall convene. The State presidents shall designate and publish to the Order in their respective States the place at which each District Legislative Council will convene within its district.

The resolution was adopted.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The council proceeded to elect a National Legislative Committee of three, as provided in the act of the Supreme Council, creating the National Legislative Council, and the following were elected:

L. L. POLK, of North Carolina, Chairman.
A. E. COLE, of Michigan.
U. S. HALL, of Missouri.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING A LECTURE SYSTEM AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

By special permission Mr. Skutsch, editor of the Journal, appeared before the Council and briefly addressed the body on the subject of disseminating literature among the German and other foreign-born citizens of the United States, printed in the German language. His remarks were noted and referred for earnest consideration.

COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The lecturers of subordinate bodies of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union in counties having county organizations, shall constitute the County Legislative Council, of which the county lecturer shall be ex-officio chairman.

DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The lecturers of several counties composing a congressional district shall constitute the District Legislative Council, of which the district lecturer shall be ex-officio chairman.

STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The president and members of the National Legislative Council:

Your committee appointed to investigate the charges against President Frank McGrath, of Kansas, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the paper submitted to us by Brother McGrath, signed by J. B. French, secretary

HARRY TRACY is chairman of the legislative committee of the Texas State Alliance at Austin, where the legislature is now in session. His last bout was with the oil trust which had nearly secured the repeal of the law requiring inspection of illuminating oils. As he argued to the committee, speaking of prospective railroad regulation, "what's the use of turning the snake's head loose and then trying to chain its tail?"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Page, of Virginia, moved that the matter of sending out official circulars, etc., be left to the discretion of the national president.

The motion was adopted.

The council then adjourned.

L. L. POLK,

President N. F. A. and I. U.

H. W. AYER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
By THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR

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

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$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 national meeting in St. Louis, which the National Farmers' Alliance, our most official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated on its cause and defended its 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.

We send all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

N. R. P. A.

NEARLY all the subscribers to THE ECONOMIST come in single orders, thereby showing that the subscription list is growing on the merit of the paper, and not by the efforts of those getting up clubs. The \$500 premium may possibly be secured by a club of less than fifty.

It is hoped that the members of the Order and all persons in sympathy with the farmer will take an interest in and help to secure accurate reports on the blank sent out in No. 20 of THE ECONOMIST. If reports can be received on 50 per cent of the blanks sent out the results will be valuable to the whole country. The first report received was on cotton and only covered the last two years. It was well filled out for that time and accompanied by five new subscribers. If any brother filling a blank only has data for two or three years he may possibly have some neighbor that can go further back and assist him in filling out the ten years.

The editor of THE ECONOMIST appreciates the friendly write up given by the editors of the Southern Alliance Farmer on their return home from their recent visit to Washington. Brown and Gantt make the strongest editorial team in Georgia, and the opposition to the Alliance may well select a route for retreat.

The three Farmers Mutual Benefit Association members of the Illinois Legislature that excite the admiration of the world by the firm stand they have taken, show what power can be exercised by a well organized few acting in perfect harmony, and truly devoted to the cause they represent. No

doubt every inducement has been brought to bear upon them to accept personal emolument and preferment in place of the good of the people they represent. The whole question in a nutshell is that the Republicans or the Democrats must put up a man for United States Senator who is not obnoxious to the farmers. No tool of monopoly will be accepted by the farmers. The agents of concentrated wealth who operate as the rule or ruin bosses of both parties have chosen a candidate in each party that they know full well will be acceptable to their masters, but in their little game of keeping the people nearly equally divided on all subjects so that they may purchase the balance of power easily, they have overdone the thing and secured such an equal division between the two so-called parties that the three farmer members possess the balance of power and have deliberately put their foot down that no representative of the monopoly shall go in, and if they stick to it they will gain their point.

"A LITTLE more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands," and special interests will have secured class legislation enough to enable them to hold their grip for all time to come. Well, what then? Why, he present oppressive conditions that afflict productive labor will continue and intensify until the masses, growing desperate, will resort to brute force and overthrow the entire system. Then modern civilization will have to begin anew. What is the present remedy? Awake! Arise! and study present conditions without prejudice or bias in favor of pre-conceived ideas or false teaching. Seek the truth and follow it. In this alone is safety.

The proceedings of the legislative council record C. W. Macune as a member of the body. Brother Macune was not a member, as he, with perhaps a million other Alliance members in good standing, is not eligible to membership in that committee. He paid his respects to the committee when it convened, but did not participate in the meeting.

AMONG the many exchanges received at this office none excel the Southern Mercury, official organ of the State of Texas, as a straight out Alliance paper. The Order in Texas is to be congratulated that at last its State organ is awakening and arousing itself to meet the emergencies of the situation, and that it is calculated to serve the Order in a pre-eminent degree, it is to be hoped that the brethren of Texas will yield the Mercury that supports which it so richly deserves. A State paper is of incalculable value in the economy of the Order.

One of the great fights before the people in the next presidential campaign will be the extension of the bonded indebtedness of the Pacific railways. The National Citizens Alliance, of this city, is publishing weekly the report of one of the government commis-

sions who investigated these frauds. It will run through about three months' issues, and 25 cents forwarded to that paper will secure it for the three months covering that period. No member of the Alliance can afford to be without it in the next presidential campaign.

THE thanks of the entire force on THE ECONOMIST are due to Brother W. H. Pearce, of Bartow, Florida, for two boxes of most delicious oranges. It was a clear case of casting bread on the waters and having it return a thousand-fold in a short space of time. Every one from the editor in chief to the errand boy has cause to remember Brother Pearce.

BRO. E. W. WARREN CLARK, of Columbia, Tenn., desires the brethren to know that the views taken by him of the Alliance members during the trip in Florida will soon be ready for delivery. He has been absent from home and the work on this account has been necessarily retarded.

The Alliance in Georgia has become so popular that there is contention as to the control of it, and an effort to supplant its popular and efficient organ, The Southern Alliance Farmer. T. L. Gantt, one of its editors, says, in the communication to the Constitution:

Our paper is not the organ of the plug-hat or anti-subtreasury bill branch of the Farmers Alliance. We are battling for the rights of the wool-hat and the one-gallus boys, and on them we will rely for our support and our friends. As to the motive of the meeting in Governor Northern's parlor caucus, on Colonel Livingston and other officers of the Alliance, I have only to say that these gentlemen are able to take care of themselves; that they are solely accountable to the legal representatives of the farmers, and not to a little handful of high-kickers— even if they do meet in the parlor of Governor Northern. The Southern Alliance Farmer will hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may. Mr. Brown and myself have proven our devotion to the Alliance and its platform, in a manner more convincing than mere words can express. Neither of us has an ax to grind, but our only aim and ambition will be to work unceasingly for the honor and glory of the Alliance, and the maintenance of its principles. Governor Northern has, since his election, studiously repudiated Alliance men— unless they were of a certain element, and now, as if to add insult to injury, he turns over the executive mansion as a lobbying place for a little convention, whose avowed mission is to overthrow the present Alliance organization in Georgia and usurp the places of the present officers for themselves or their chosen friends. But this game won't work for a cent. It is upon these secret, ring-bound conventions that the Alliance has placed its brand of condemnation, and I am perfectly sure that the farmers will not indorse or tolerate a movement in their own ranks that they condemn when made by politicians. I would like to ask by whose authority Governor Northern's parlor caucus was called? Were any of the sub-Alliances notified of this convention or requested to send delegates thereto? Ring rule and star chamber conferences will not be tolerated any longer, even if held under the veil of the Alliance, than by the old courthouse clique, and Governor Northern will soon discover that not even his high office will give authority to such movements. When it

is necessary to elect a new set of officers and change the official organ of the Georgia Alliance, every member will ask to be heard, and I am quite sure that when that convention meets you won't find non-Alliance men and town lawyers participating in its deliberations. I am determined to make The Southern Alliance Farmer a success, if I sink every dollar I possess in the paper. I have an abiding faith in the loyalty and gratitude of the farmers of Georgia, and with them I have cast my lot. Their cause shall be my cause, and sink or swim, survive or perish, I am with the Farmers Alliance to the end. Let the malcontents start a thousand organs if they like. The Southern Alliance Farmer will continue to defend our organization and its platform as long as I can push a pencil or stick a type.

This is the view of the Progressive Farmer, of Mount Vernon, Ill. The brethren of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association can rest assured that the great bulk of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union will remain true to the agreement entered into at Ocala; that they deprecate the fact that any member of the Alliance should presume to interfere with their affairs.

DeKalb County (Ga.) Alliance sends the following:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the platform of principles adopted by the National Alliance Convention recently held at Ocala, Fla.

2. That our secretary, Brother Laristerd, be instructed to request President Livingston to enforce the rulings of the Ocala convention on the question of eligibility to membership in our Order.

3. That there can be no successful accomplishment of our purposes without complete harmony in our ranks. We cannot, therefore, too sincerely condemn whatever tends to create strife and diversion, or, on the other hand, too strongly commend whatever encourages harmony, love and union among our brethren.

4. We gladly embrace this occasion to reaffirm our unwavering confidence in our great leaders, Polk, Macune and Livingston.

5. That our organs, The Southern Alliance Farmer and THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST are doing splendid work for the Alliance, and we earnestly urge our brethren to subscribe for these excellent papers.

6. That we tender the Atlanta Constitution our thanks for its able and fearless defense of Alliance principles, and commend this greatest of newspapers to the confidence and patronage of our Order.

Pendleton County Farmers Alliance, held in Franklin, W. Va., January 2, 1891, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the National Supreme Alliance of the United States, held at Ocala, Fla., in December last, have ordered that the Congress of the United shall be memorialized in regard to the sub-treasury bill, the national banking system, railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and the free coinage of silver; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action of that body and order that the secretary furnish each of our Representatives in Congress with a copy of this resolution, also furnish THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST with one.

Lecturer Terrell's Appointments.

Hon. Ben Terrell will fill the following appointments in North Carolina: Currituck C. H., Saturday, February 4.

Camden C. H., Monday, February 6.

Elizabeth City, Tuesday, February 10.

Herford, Wednesday, February 11.

Gatesville, Thursday, February 12.

Edenton, Friday, February 13.

Columbia, Saturday, February 14.

District Alliance at Plymouth, Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17.

Washington, Wednesday, February 18.

Bayboro, Thursday, February 19.

Newport, Friday, February 20.

Trenton, Saturday, February 21.

District Alliance at New Bern, Monday and Tuesday, February 23 and 24.

Snow Hill, Wednesday, February 25.

Tarboro, Thursday, February 26.

Wilson, Friday, February 27.

Speeches at 11 o'clock. These meetings are public and all are invited, except the second days at Plymouth and New Bern, which will be devoted to the unwritten work of the Alliance, when all lecturers in the respective districts are specially enjoined by the State Secretary to be present, and all members who desire greater familiarity are invited.

It is scarcely necessary, but THE ECONOMIST here explains that

there is no State Alliance in New York. The man claiming to be its president is a fraud. There are several county Alliances, and there will doubtless soon be a State Al-

liance in a small space. Mr. Chamberlain should be congratulated for having made so clear an analysis of this great agricultural movement. Printed by the Minerva Publishing Co., New York. Price 15 cents per copy.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

APPLIED SCIENCE

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.

EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEEY.
WOODSTOCK, MD.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSUMPTION CURE.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Koch has given to the world a statement of the composition and preparation of his lymph, but most unhappily the statement lacks that clearness, fullness, and appearance of candor which the occasion demanded.

Deaths have been reported as the result of the treatment in such a number of cases as to establish incontestably that, under all possible precautions, the remedy is itself dangerous to life, and somewhat formidable so. It seems that acting on the well-known fact that many of the bacilli produce a substance in the fluids in which they grow, poisonous to themselves in a certain degree of concentration, Dr. Koch prepares his fluid by making a culture of pure tubercle bacilli, from which, after they have sufficiently developed, they are completely removed; and this fluid contains presumably the products of the bacilli which when injected attack and destroy the colonies of the tubercular bacilli, and at the same time destroy the tissue in which the bacilli were located, and this dead matter has to be disposed of by the physical energies of the system in such a way as not to endanger the life of the subject. Sudden deaths from the injections in the hands of able experimenters have furnished the proof that a result can not be relied upon with safety. How serious the risk is further developments will show. The deduction upon which the production of the lymph is based is a philosophic one, but the idea is not new, neither is it original with Koch. The writer heard the same idea elaborately discussed years ago before the Virginia State Medical Society by Dr. S. H. Jackson, of Norfolk, Va. Dr. D. E. Salmon some while ago showed that in certain animal plagues a culture fluid from which all bacilli had been rigidly excluded and removed produced when injected all the phenomena of the disease.

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It is scarcely necessary, but THE ECONOMIST here explains that

there is no State Alliance in New York. The man claiming to be its president is a fraud. There are several county Alliances, and there

will doubtless soon be a State Al-

liance.

The hypothesis that all products of disease-producing microbes are ptomaines has

no substantial foundation. It ap-

pears to be true that all of them

produce the phenomena of disease,

but the man claiming to be its

president is a fraud. There are

several county Alliances, and there

will doubtless soon be a State Al-

liance.

Whether the chil-

ture liquids, from which the microbes have been removed, can be borne by the higher organisms in sufficient strength to destroy the invading microbes, is a question which will have to be separately determined for each disease; that the necessary quantity of the Koch lymph can be borne by some patients appears to be established, but on the other hand it is equally established that other patients have been destroyed by it. It can at present only be maintained that in a majority of cases the treatment is not fatal, in a minority of cases it is fatal, and how large the minority may prove to be is the question as the case stands. It does appear, however, that the fatal cases are already sufficiently numerous to prohibit the treatment in its present form.

BONE.

We have a most interesting letter before us from a distinguished agriculturist of Virginia concerning a fertilizer sold to him as "pure ground bone," with a guarantee as to analysis, that it should yield from twenty to twenty-five per cent of phosphoric acid, and five to six per cent of ammonia. But a set of samples taken according to law from a car load lot yielded on analysis only three and eighty-five one-hundredths per cent ammonia and nineteen and eighty-five one hundredths phosphoric acid. Of course upon the face of it this is largely below the guarantee. The guaranteed analysis represents a fair average of the best obtainable raw animal bone in its fresh state, unimpaired by age and exposure, which would cause loss of the organic matter and reduction of the nitrogen yielding ammonia in the analytical process, except that the limit of variation of phosphoric acid is greater than necessary to secure the manufacturer against unavoidable error. The actual analysis of the sample is much too low in phosphoric acid for the most inferior samples of bone. It is probable that in this case "pure ground bone" is a "trade mark," and that the article is made up of mineral phosphate "ammoniated" with some one or more of the divers "ammoniates" known to the trade. We have in this place already pointed out that the term "bone phosphate of lime" is often so employed in the trade as to suggest without affirming the use of bone of recent animal origin in the make-up of the fertilizer. This amounts to the suggestion itself in some cases and is dishonorable and fraudulent in fact, whether or not it would be so adjudged by the code of trade morals or simply called "business." That mineral phosphate is of equal value with the phosphate of even the best recent animal bone when deprived of its organic matter appears to have been fully established by the admirable researches of Professor Jamison, chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, Scotland. The conclusion then might rest on justifiable grounds that by adding organic ammoniate to fine ground mineral phosphate we should produce an article perfectly equivalent to raw ground bone of recent animal origin. In practice there is some reason to doubt whether this view can be main-

tained. Granting, however, that if the organic matter be supplied to ground mineral or fossil phosphate, by the use of a first-class "ammoniate" such as steam-dried blood the result would be an artificial "pure ground bone" equal in value to real ground bone. It is certain that if cheap and inferior "ammoniate," as parched leather scraps, he used in the make up of the artificial "pure ground bone," the use of this "trade mark" would be fraudulent, and would amount in fact, if not in law, to obtaining money under false pretenses. We must not be understood as suggesting that such has been the case in the matter at issue between our correspondent and his manufacturer. We are not expressing by implication an opinion in that case, not having possession of the facts. It is intended to show that a question of that sort may arise at any time, and may find its way into court. Then would follow a marvelous discussion of such questions as follows, viz: What is a bone? What is a pure bone? If a thing which is not a bone be ground, can it be when ground "pure ground bone"? If the organic matter be by any process removed from a bone recently a part of the skeleton of an animal and the calcic phosphate be left, which is the bone? Is it the calcic phosphate, or the organic matter? And if neither, where is the bone? If the organic matter and the calcic phosphate be mixed again together would the mixture be a bone, would such a mixture be of equal value with the bone in its original state? Much has been heard of "bone of contention." Here would be such bones by ton and car-load lots. Here would be bones which would not be bones, and things which are not bones would be bones. There would be a matter having no bottom, no top, no sides, no beginning, and, once in chancery over in old Virginia, most certainly there would be no end to it. It may be believed that whatever decision should at length fall out of the mess, it would be held "unconstitutional," null and void, as having a tendency to diminish inter-state commerce. After a little while the Alliance will begin to ask: Do not excessive railroad rates come under that same blanket clause, and are "unconstitutional," seeing that they diminish inter-state commerce? Certainly men ought, in their dealings with each other, to "tell the truth." But elsewhere it is said: "Do truth." He that loveth and maketh a lie hideth under cover of darkness, but he that doth truth cometh boldly to the light. The letter before us expresses disappointment at the results so far of the work of our colleges and stations, and declares that not one farmer in ten knows any more about them, or what they are doing, or have done, than if they had no existence. He then asks if, within the knowledge of the writer, any of our agriculturists have made conclusive tests of the value of the various phosphates. No, none of them. Abroad, conclusive experiments have been made by Jamison and others, showing that so-styled insoluble phosphates are readily

assimilated by plants in fertile soils properly supplied with the elements of fertility, and that phosphate of animal origin is in no degree superior in availability to mineral or fossil phosphates.

The question whether a leguminous fallow crop is not the proper place for the phosphate for wheat in this country is a question of very great importance. Some experiments intended to throw light on that very question were nearly twenty years ago undertaken by that most original and able agricultural chemist, the late Dr. Ravenell, of South Carolina, at the suggestion of the writer. These experiments were not completed, and have been generally misunderstood. The light thrown by them upon the question is, however, very important. The writer himself undertook a similar line of experiments, but was thwarted in carrying them out. The common English practice also throws light on it. As we have several times stated in this place, they apply no phosphate to wheat, but to preceding crops in their rotation. They use acid phosphate on turnips to be fed on the land, and commonly no commercial manure on wheat following the turnips. Our ammoniated superphosphates, upon which American farmers mainly rely for their wheat crop, seem to have no important place in British agriculture.

Who is Harry Hinton?

BY HIMSELF.

.

For one to spread his own faults before a reading public would be as harsh on his own vanity as it would be on the vanity of others to extol on his own virtues. In the grand drama of this reformation every actor has his part, some to collate and compare dry statistics and to draw fruitful fruits therefrom, some to descend into the depths of history and gather light from the experience of the past, some to grapple with the problem of finance made mysterious by man's cunning, and others to correct the wrongful customs and teachings of the average demagogue; but Harry Hinton comes in to amuse the boys on the outer circle, while all these giant minds are within teaching and explaining these ponderous lessons in order to ameliorate and save American freedom and justice.

Who is Hinkley, of Illinois?

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With his broad falchion piercing deep into the heart of plutocracy covered ever so nicely with the sophistry of the writer? Brave to attack and powerful to defend, he finds truth and error where others do not look. The stately cathedral, the lofty look of the party leader, the brazen and malicious lying of theorists, the tyranny and oppression of the law for the benefit of a few, all feel the power of his pen.

Who is M. G. Elzey?

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Who is M. G. Elzey, who brings up from a well-stored mind so many facts in relation to science as applied to every-day affairs of life, and occasionally darts an arrow over the way where political sin rolls in spoils and debauchery?

GROUND HOG DAY.

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Oh, misery me! My pen would tire and my paper would run short before I could give all a passing notice. Never, never in the history of journalism have so many ready-and-powerful writers taken up the pen in favor of truth and reform. A little while ago the plutocracy looked upon this movement as the passing shadow of a summer's cloud; but now they are stunned and amazed. Had it been directed by pygmies and low-flung hirelings of factional ambition they would have nought to fear; but seeing it directed by brain and power, with truth and justice for their weapons, they know not which way to turn to thwart the blow.

All hail! Friends of freedom,

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all hail! Harry Hinton greets you. No division line will sepa-

rate us of as you. We may have diversity of interests, but we will compromise on the best good to the whole; for we be brethren. What good company! What noble men and women! All joined together for the improvement of themselves and to hand down their blessings to coming ages. Out, you ville demagogues, who have usurped the seats of Washington, Webster, Calhoun, and Lincoln, and have sold the birthright of the people for gold. "Sink or swim, survive or perish." Harry Hinton is proud to be numbered among such a noble band. In the language of John Milton we will address the powers as Washington:

Who is Harry Hinton, anyway?

This is a profound question.

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This question will be frankly answered after all the brotherhood have read his writings and got all the knowledge he has imparted therein, for

there he will have such little left to tell them, maybe.

One more thought and I am done:

Little drops of water,

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the columns of THE ECONOMIST for the past year answer that, and who are the men that pulled the strings of the "Jumping Jacks," that materialized at Ocala, and that did their level best to impeach the characters of Polk, Macune and Livingston? Tell it not in Gath,

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or fall back on the interest for intrinsic value. In a few years with this money Pan-America would blossom like Kansas and Nebraska with mortgages, and with such schooling might be ready to coin her products into money. Therefore, I say to Shylock, go on with schools by all means, you see what your schools are doing here.

P. S.—[Confidential.] If Pan-America demands hard money let them "burn National Pan-notes," and then they could get the \$12,000,000 trade dollars that we have at Washington. They must be large enough for the Pan-fellows and it would save recoinage. Stamp "Pan-America" on them and they will be all right, unless they demand for Pan-America what they do not mean to give us, that the dollar issued for Pan-America shall all have "legal tender" on them. If they are going to give Pan-America better money than they give Kansas corn burners, we ask why should Kansas be protected in that way? Are they waiting till Pan-America is protected with mortgages?

A Few Remarks on the Sub-Treasury.
BY SISTER ANN.

In reading Brother A. C. Houston's argument, entitled "The Farmers' Plan," his comments and mine coincide, except in regard to building houses and storing products in them. I cannot see how farmers can afford to leave out the government warehouses. I live in one of the wealthiest counties in Missouri, and know there are only a few farmers able to build small granaries on their farms, and only a few have done so. I consider the government warehouse one of the principal benefits of the sub-treasury plan. We have at many of our towns warehouses owned by private parties, and these are generally grain speculators. Is it reasonable they will be willing to store farmers' grain simply for the storage fee? Even if they were, could and would not they ask extreme rates for the purpose of encouraging independence among farmers? They (the speculators) have been growing rich and living easy off the farmers' labor for years, and are they likely to give up unless *utterly pushed aside*? Can the farmers be any more securely in the clutches of speculators than at present? Then why propose using the present means of marketing and storing? If the government builds warehouses, there would be only some sections (according to the proposed plan) entitled to them. At first glance this seems unjust, but if these houses were filled with grain, does not this withhold thousands of bushels from market? Does not this prevent glutting the market? This will give farmers in other counties better prices, because speculators know there is a large quantity of grain they can not possibly get under twelve months unless prices are good; again, those who have stored are not likely to have to hold till sold by auction, because consumers have to be supplied; therefore, the millers will buy as needed; therefore, the warehouses will be emptied before twelve months. This plan also saves reshipping.

It will be shipped where needed direct, and often not shipped at all, as there are mills where warehouses are apt to be built. Some say, too, the farmer would sell his grain receipt to the speculator and be in a worse condition than otherwise. I say farmers are not fools and will fall in no such a manner. The officers necessary to manage the warehouses could and ought to be elected directly by the people near by in the district in which the warehouse stands. Why the complaint of extra cost of officials? Are not the present warehouses run by men? They are salaried men, and their salaries are really taken out of the price of grain when bought from the farmer. Some say it is class legislation. The farmer feeds the world, and whatever benefits him benefits others indirectly. One brother says the government should not lend money, and the citizen should not pay one cent of interest. Our counties have school money which is frequently loaned to the citizens, and they are glad to get money in this way. Of course, this is a smaller matter, but there is enough similarity. The government has loaned money (and received but little interest), so, as the politicians say, when they wish something for a pet scheme (the World's Fair, etc.), the "precedent has been established," and all other classes have been so favored; now let it loan to the laborers and "even up." Is it not claimed this is a government of the people? There are many advocates of the sub-treasury plan in Missouri, and the number is fast increasing. All know there are those in high places who are trying every method to keep us divided, so we have been placed in an unfortunate and *false position before the world*.

Pay in the Money of the Contract.
BY R. NOYES.

There is no question but the government pledged its faith in the time of war, and contracted with the people when it issued the greenbacks which the people accepted in good faith, and in the belief that they would be dealt fairly with and equally considered when the war ended. The farmers, soldiers, and other classes accepted these promises of the government that the greenbacks would be the money issued until redeemed, if necessary, in coin. Complying with the terms of the contract, and that there would be no contraction of the currency, and no other contracts made until the government had fully complied with its promises to the people, with this inflated money the farmer bought inflated lands, soldiers contended for the Union at half pay; legitimate contracts were made; all classes were satisfied. The people thought that these conditions would be paid in the money of the contract; so far it has not been done. The Alliance says other contracts have been made; that other classes have been enriched at the farmers' expense, while the agricultural interest is depressed; non-producers have become millionaires, and that illegitimate transactions have been paid for in the money of their contract until we find 3,000 people owning three-fifths of the values in the

country; the other two fifths, held by the people, paying 8 per cent of the taxes; and this 3,000 assuming to dictate terms of government and make laws for 62,000,000 of people. Now, who are these 3,000? How far back are they interested in the history of the country? Have they furnished statesmen, soldiers, or laborers? Have they considered even the sacrifices made by others to continue our republican form of government? Nothing of the kind. A portion of these are aliens—a dangerous element to bear our standard by men? They are salaried men, and their salaries are really taken out of the price of grain when bought from the farmer. Some say it is class legislation. The farmer feeds the world, and whatever benefits him benefits others indirectly. One brother says the government should not lend money, and the citizen should not pay one cent of interest. Our counties have school money which is frequently loaned to the citizens, and they are glad to get money in this way. Of course, this is a smaller matter, but there is enough similarity. The government has loaned money (and received but little interest), so, as the politicians say, when they wish something for a pet scheme (the World's Fair, etc.), the "precedent has been established," and all other classes have been so favored; now let it loan to the laborers and "even up." Is it not claimed this is a government of the people? There are many advocates of the sub-treasury plan in Missouri, and the number is fast increasing. All know there are those in high places who are trying every method to keep us divided, so we have been placed in an unfortunate and *false position before the world*.

The Lines of Battle.
BY J. F. WILLIAMS, NATIONAL LECTURER.

The fierce conflict in Kansas is over. The civilized world knows the result. The first triumph of the industrial classes is awarded to the faithful in the grand victory achieved in our State. It will be hailed with delight and rejoicing by the oppressed of all nations. Agriculture will be represented by men directly from the great profession itself in the lower house of Congress from Kansas with only two votes in caucus between the farms and the professions in the House of Lords. With this great stride in the direction of equal justice to all, we will renew the contest on behalf of the industrial classes and wage an exterminating war against every system of oppression. The new dispensation demands equal justice to all and special privileges to none. I want to say to all of America's sons of toil, hold the fort, Kansas is coming! Place none but Americans on guard. The productive industries, the basis of all national wealth and prosperity, must and shall be protected. The great experiment of self-government that has been entrusted to us as a nation is on trial. The same fierce struggle, the same bitter conflict that has closed one great volume of history and opened another in all the nations of the earth, is now with all its force and power, with all the arrogance of former victories, hurling itself into this unequal contest. On one side is arrayed all the pools, combines, trusts, and corporations backed by the money power of the world, strong, arrogant, vicious, and unrelenting. On the other is found the great labor and business interests of the country. We find ourselves robbed by a ruinous sys-

tem of contraction. We find fastened upon the country like a mighty vampire the most vicious and ruinous system of mortgage foreclosure that ever robbed a people of their sacred homes. We find the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers of the government in the hands of a class of professional politicians composed of the leaders of the two great political parties ostensibly opposing each other, but in reality with deliberate determination with the enemies of mankind on Wall and Lombard streets, for the destruction of personal liberty, for the subversion of republican forms of government on earth. The next few years will determine the fate and settle the condition of the laboring classes for generations to come. For the first time in the history of nations agriculture and labor have combined. The farmers of America have left the plow and the field, and for the first time in the world's history have formed a mighty organization, and for the most holy and sublime purpose that ever called together the hardy sons of toil. With a fixed purpose to liberate this great republic from an impending doom that would forever blast the hopes of coming generations, they will solve the great problem of how and by whom the future shall be governed. We have been pleading in vain to those in power for relief. Like Nero, they continue to fiddle while Rome burns. This scheme of wholesale robbery of the masses has been as coolly and deliberately planned, and with the same malice aforethought that has ever characterized the villain who robbed a train or the assassin who plunged the fatal knife to the heart of his helpless, unsuspecting victim in order to more surely accomplish the robbery of his fellowman. No other explanation can be offered; no apology of ignorance or neglect will satisfy a wronged and outraged people. Our leaders and political bosses have not been deceived, but have deliberately and knowingly entered into one of the vilest stock-jobbing curses that ever blasted the hopes or blackened the future prospects of a free people. The remedy is in the hands of the great conservative masses, upon whom all governments in the past have relied in times of great danger. The wealth producers of all the earth are aroused to-day as never before in the conflict between the high and the low, the rich and the poor. The questions of production and equitable distribution of wealth are to be more satisfactorily arranged and justly settled in the coming conflict. The hut of the hunter and wigwam of the savage have given place to the busy din of civilization. The progress of agriculture, the rich accumulations from miners, the rushing tide of human events in the development of the material resources, the arts and sciences, and the inventive genius of a new world have produced a wealth in the last century that should have placed every inhabitant upon this continent beyond the reach of hunger and above the conditions of fatal poverty. Nothing but a false and vicious system of political econ-

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Chillicothe (Mo.) Crises says:

U. S. Hall, president of the Missouri Farmers Alliance, has been, according to the dispatches, at Springfield, Ill., using that influence which his high position gives him, to induce the three Farmers Mutual Benefit Association members to desert Farmer Street—not for another Alliance man—but for Partisan Palmer. Mr. Hall was so terribly anxious for the Alliance to be "non-partisan" during the recent campaign that he threatened to cancel the charters of several county Alliances that saw their way clear to take independent political action.

Clark County Times (Enterprise, Mont.); just about the size of it:

We think the President would veto the silver bill if it should pass the House. The capitalists have a very strong hold on this administration.

Alliance Vindicator (Sulphur Springs, Tex.) says:

Some people object to the sub-treasury plan, not because they know anything against or have any argument to make, but because the Democratic party at San Antonio opposed it. The Democratic party acted hastily at San Antonio, it seems to us, because the sub-treasury was not an issue before that party, and besides the people were not sufficiently informed to make an intelligent decision of that question just at that time. If it had been an issue before the primaries and delegates instructed on it a different result might have been recorded.

American Farm News (Akron, Ohio) says:

If any doubt has heretofore existed in the minds of the people as to the propriety and absolute necessity of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, the doubt will be readily dispelled by a resume of the actions and doings of the United States Senate, so far, the present session.

Eleven, as many of them are, by the most reprehensible methods known to politics, and believing that what has been done can be done again, they grow bold in audacity and manifest cussedness, bordering on imbecility. They have abused party organizations, dubbed the farmers "rainbow chasers," potato bank theorist, and are at the same time engaged in the introduction of bills for political effect and buncome only. They realize that they are not within easy reach of people, and a Democratic Senator from Tennessee and a Republican Senator from Vermont, deplore in speeches in the United States Senate the probable defeat of a brother Senator from Kansas, all prominent railroad attorneys or no interest in anything or anybody but their own selfish purposes and the immense interests they collectively represent. We hope the farmers of the United States will see to it that the present system of electing Senators is abolished, whereby a Senator can buy his way by buying cheap State legislators at so much a head. When Democratic Senator Harris, in a labored speech in the Senate, calls for the return of Republican Senator Ingalls from Kansas, it is about time for the farmers to "boller" fire.

2. Resolved, That we are in favor of a reduction of the salaries of State and county officers to an equitable basis.

3. Resolved, That we favor the publishing and distribution by the State of all text books that are necessary for use in the public schools of the State, and all blank books and supplies for county officers at the lowest cost, and a uniform set of books for all free and public schools of the State.

4. Resolved, That we are in favor of abolishing the office of prosecuting attorney and the election of district attorney in his stead.

5. Resolved, That we are in favor of extending the Australian ballot system to every voting precinct in the State.

6. Resolved, That we deem the present railroad commission and the law governing the same as wholly inadequate to secure just and equitable passenger and freight rates, and we demand such legislation by the Missouri legislature as will enable the commission to correct the abuses in such rates of railroad.

7. Resolved, That we will support no man for any official position who does not favor legislation that will be in harmony with the above principles.

8. Resolved, That our present representative elect of Scotland county be pledged by this county union to use his influence and vote as a unit with other members of this organization or otherwise to defeat any aspirant wishing to represent us in the United States Senate who does not pledge himself to fully support the legislative demands of this order, especially the government loan on real estate and the sub-treasury bill.

9. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to our representative elect.

Little River Pilot (Richmond, Ark.) says:

Free Press (Winfield, Kas.) says:

The idea of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people is growing more popular all the time. The Indiana legislature has adopted a resolution endorsing the change, and it is only a question of time when the pressure in favor of it will compel Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment providing therefor.

The Investigator (Atlantic, Ia.) says:

A man who will take a paper six months without objection, and refuse to subscribe for it when asked, will surely go to hell when he dies. It seems we can almost hear his flesh cracking at this moment.

demands that is the party for the people; if neither will heed their demands then let the people form a party which will. The only reason the people are so sorely oppressed is because they have been content to confide in the wisdom and purity of the leaders of their own political faith, and not organized against the enemy of their government. Now, that our eyes are opened and we have gained possession of the political lever, we will compel our servants to serve us as faithfully as we have served them in the past.

Clark County Times (Enterprise, Mont.); just about the size of it:

We think the President would veto the silver bill if it should pass the House. The capitalists have a very strong hold on this administration.

Alliance Vindicator (Sulphur Springs, Tex.) says:

Some people object to the sub-treasury plan, not because they know anything against or have any argument to make, but because the Democratic party at San Antonio opposed it. The Democratic party acted hastily at San Antonio, it seems to us, because the sub-treasury was not an issue before that party, and besides the people were not sufficiently informed to make an intelligent decision of that question just at that time. If it had been an issue before the primaries and delegates instructed on it a different result might have been recorded.

American Farm News (Akron, Ohio) says:

If any doubt has heretofore existed in the minds of the people as to the propriety and absolute necessity of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, the doubt will be readily dispelled by a resume of the actions and doings of the United States Senate, so far, the present session.

Eleven, as many of them are, by the most reprehensible methods known to politics, and believing that what has been done can be done again, they grow bold in audacity and manifest cussedness, bordering on imbecility. They have abused party organizations, dubbed the farmers "rainbow chasers," potato bank theorist, and are at the same time engaged in the introduction of bills for political effect and buncome only. They realize that they are not within easy reach of people, and a Democratic Senator from Tennessee and a Republican Senator from Vermont, deplore in speeches in the United States Senate the probable defeat of a brother Senator from Kansas, all prominent railroad attorneys or no interest in anything or anybody but their own selfish purposes and the immense interests they collectively represent. We hope the farmers of the United States will see to it that the present system of electing Senators is abolished, whereby a Senator can buy his way by buying cheap State legislators at so much a head. When Democratic Senator Harris, in a labored speech in the Senate, calls for the return of Republican Senator Ingalls from Kansas, it is about time for the farmers to "boller" fire.

2. Resolved, That we are in favor of a reduction of the salaries of State and county officers to an equitable basis.

3. Resolved, That we favor the publishing and distribution by the State of all text books that are necessary for use in the public schools of the State, and all blank books and supplies for county officers at the lowest cost, and a uniform set of books for all free and public schools of the State.

4. Resolved, That we are in favor of abolishing the office of prosecuting attorney and the election of district attorney in his stead.

5. Resolved, That we are in favor of extending the Australian ballot system to every voting precinct in the State.

6. Resolved, That we deem the present railroad commission and the law governing the same as wholly inadequate to secure just and equitable passenger and freight rates, and we demand such legislation by the Missouri legislature as will enable the commission to correct the abuses in such rates of railroad.

7. Resolved, That we will support no man for any official position who does not favor legislation that will be in harmony with the above principles.

8. Resolved, That our present representative elect of Scotland county be pledged by this county union to use his influence and vote as a unit with other members of this organization or otherwise to defeat any aspirant wishing to represent us in the United States Senate who does not pledge himself to fully support the legislative demands of this order, especially the government loan on real estate and the sub-treasury bill.

9. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to our representative elect.

Little River Pilot (Richmond, Ark.) says:

Never in the history of American politics have the laborers of the country held such a power as they now hold. They now hold the balancing power and are the lever in our politics to turn it in which ever direction is best suited to their interest. So long as we are in this condition we do not need a third party. A political party is but the union of individuals for the enactment of certain laws and measures; and the laborers of this country do not care what name by which any party may be known—they only demand the enactment of just and equal laws. If either of the two old parties will heed their

bill, which if it becomes a law will be a virtual declaration of war against the people. The people have viewed with alarm the bold and defiant legislation for the past twenty years, notwithstanding their petitions, appeals and protests—legislation always in the interest of the money centers, in the interest of the few, and always against the many, always seeking to strengthen the hands of the millionaires, and always seeking to oppress the people, the masses of all parties, trampling on the constitution, and setting up their will, their arbitrary rule, as law. Is it, therefore, a matter of astonishment, in view of all these facts, that the people are alarmed, and have inaugurated this reform movement known as the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union movement, to preserve the liberties of the people, to preserve the constitutional guarantees as ordained by the fathers? Would it not be a matter of profound astonishment if the people were not alarmed at the perils conditions which environ this government? Would it not be a matter of profound astonishment if the masses had not inaugurated this Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union reform movement? If the people, under the surrounding conditions, failed or neglected to act in the premises, would not the very stones in the streets cry out against them? Yes, Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union reform movements is a revolution in the interest of all the people, in the gathering strength, and increasing in numbers in a degree and with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of this government. It is a peaceful revolution and it is moving forward with a steady tread in the interest of all the people, in behalf of constitutional liberty.

The Custer County Record (Broken Bow, Neb.) says:

The question is frequently asked, how would the government get money into circulation in case it should decide to issue a volume of legal tender paper coin? This may seem a very idle and foolish question to those who have made the subject of finance a special study. It is by no means such to those who ask it. We believe it to be an important question, and furthermore believe those who ask are honest in making the inquiry. Away back in the early days of the greenback party, we well remember that this was the one point of ridicule. Those who opposed the greenback doctrine pictured Uncle Sam turning a machine grinding out paper money, and the spout of the machine emptying its contents in the coat tail pocket of the granger. Many a poor, ignorant fellow clapped his hands and stamped his feet in political delight, who since that day has a mortgaged stamping on his home and himself into the earth as a penalty for his rootlessness over that bit of ridicule.

There are many ways by which the government can put money into circulation when it pleases the people to order it done. Inasmuch, however, as the Alliance has made a demand as to how it shall be done, it is unnecessary for us to go out of the way to discuss other methods at this time. The plan proposed by the Alliance is that the government shall create a sufficient volume of legal tender paper coin to meet the requirements of commerce, and that it shall be loaned direct to the people on good and sufficient security at a low rate of interest. This would most certainly bring the money direct to the people, for they hold the security; that is to say, they hold the land which is the source of all wealth, and hence the final security of all debt. Nor is there anything very radical in this measure, for on anything like a close examination of the present financial system, it will be found to largely partake of our plan. Briefly stated, the Alliance simply asks that the government shall continue to create money, as it is now doing, and shall continue to loan the money so created, which it is now doing at a low rate of interest, but that it shall be loaned to the people who can furnish the security—land—instead of to a special few, who in turn loan it to the people. The only important change demanded is that the loan shall be made to the people direct at a rate fixed by themselves, instead of through the national banks at a rate fixed by the bankers. But it is claimed

that inasmuch as the holder of land is mortgaged, the money, loaned to him, must go to lift the mortgage, and would land in the pockets of the capitalist at the first jump. Yes, this is true, and brings us at once to the vital point in the financial question. Having passed the money from the government to the mortgaged farmer, and from him to the capitalist, we have the farmer in possession of his home, and the capitalist of his money. Now what are the conditions of the parties after this transaction? The farmer goes on his daily rounds producing wealth, relieved of four-fifths of his interest burden, the capitalist finds himself in possession of his money, which is not endowed with the power of creating wealth, it bears no interest on its face, he cannot lock it up and live off its earnings, and is face to face with the fact that he must go to work for a living which he will never do, or he must put his money to work for him at the rate of interest fixed by the government. For three thousand years the world has been trying to prevent excess of usury by laws making it an offense, and have made a dismal failure of it. The plan presented by the Alliance would solve the problem at once, by fixing an absolute rate of 2 per cent, through government loans, and present to all those who live off of labor through interest, the alternative, as a means of obtaining livelihood, a pair of plow handles or 2 per cent on their money. Brother, which of the two do you think he would take? Do you now see how the money would flow back to the people at the rate fixed by the government?

Alliance Voice (Batesville, Ark.) says:

The Nicaraguan Canal Company, characterized by the gigantism of its project and cheek, asks the government to guarantee or assume the principal and interest on \$100,000,000 of canal bonds. It is a twin to the Pacific Railroad scheme, in which the United States guaranteed and is now held responsible for \$65,000,000 principal, and besides interests, and at the same time its pretended owner is using these lines to oppress the people. It does not surprise us to find Republicans and Democrats unanimously in favor of this bill. There will be rich harvests to reap from it. Good (?) Republicans like Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evans and Doherty, and the best (?) of Democrats, like Payne, Morgan, Brown and Eustis, favor this scheme and recommend its passage. But while these plutocratic leaders are favoring this plan, we hear from all over this land protests going up from those who toil and produce, and who would have to pay off this enormous burden by hard and poorly remunerative labor. It is to be hoped that this infamous measure may be fully exposed and defeated before it fastens its remorseless fangs upon the vitals of the industrial classes.

The Weekly Examiner (Hartford, Conn.) says:

A few weeks ago the money manipulators of Boston met and passed resolutions against the passage of the silver bill now pending in Congress. Their brethren of Hartford followed suit this week, and sent instructions to our Senators and Representatives in Washington to act accordingly. A long series of inglorious resolutions were adopted, among them the declaration of the measure being detrimental to the interest of the workers. Of course these resolutions were skillfully written, and without the least doubt have exerted an influence on the minds of those who read them, who knew nothing of the merits of the question from previous knowledge or examination.

We could never conceive of the possibility of arranging an argument to prove that more money injected into the channels of trade under conditions where people were complaining of a scarcity of the precious stuff, would surely result to their detriment and demoralization before seeing how well it was done under the auspices of the Hartford Board of Trade. Of course the "other side" of the question was not mentioned. But any poor workingman is able to understand the statement and appreciate its most pregnant truth, that when he is obliged to accept a dollar "worth only 30 cents" for a dollar's worth of labor, he is robbed of 20 cents in the transaction.

He can see this plainly, if he can only once forget of having to take a big dollar of 40 grains of silver for about 75 cents, where a smaller one of 41½ grains equalled to him the full 100 cents, and where the fractional part of a cent's worth of paper equalled the same amount. But it was superfluous act to send these instructions to Connecticut's representatives in the national body, unless there be a hidden purpose in doing it. These men knew what was expected of them before, and had already shown their faithfulness. Realizing that they owe their seats, their emoluments and distinguished honors (?) to the class of men who met in Hartford, they were sure to obey their behests without any positive instructions. True, this class does not do all the voting, but that is of little consequence where they have the steering of those who do. They control the "machine," and the machine controls the "cattle." Aye, they control both machines in this State, for were not the two leading organs of the city in hearty accord with the work of the remonstrants, although on the place-hunters' squeal they have been pulling each other's hair ever since the contest commenced. And did not Democrats and Republicans stand up together in the protest against "debasement" the poor man's dollar, who day after day, while passing into their salons of wealth and grandeur, can see hundreds of these same poor men on the street corners without the opportunity of securing a dollar of any kind—depreciated or otherwise; and should any one dare to suggest a means whereby they might secure that opportunity would have howled had at him the taunt of "socialism," "paternalism" and other epithets that to the minds of the fools imply crime, viciousness or absurdity. What purpose then, it may be asked, do these men subserve in their protest against the free coinage of silver? This the more money that is placed in circulation over which they have no control, the less becomes their power of exacting usury from those obliged to use that money, the less control have they over the property and resources of others, and the more is their peculiar institution threatened which enables them to earn their bread so easily by the sweat of other brows.

The Economist and Cottage Home (Texarkana, Ark.) says:

It is a pleasing fact to note that through the influence of the Alliance sectional prejudice is being wiped out. Every time the laboring masses of the North and South meet in council the breach is made narrower. They see that in the main their interests are identical, and that all the bloody shirt flouting is for the purpose of keeping them blinded to the real ills from which they suffer, and to prevent them from uniting on any plan to better their condition. The time for hoodwinking the people has passed.

The Avalon (Mo.) Aurora says:

There is a growing spirit of independence abroad in the land which is bound to make itself felt in the future politics of the country. It is a spirit that cannot be led by the allurements of place or spoils, nor driven by the lash of partisan machinery or organized possessiveness. It regards governments as a necessary good or evil, rather than a sinecure for dead-heads or a pension department for the benefit of social drones and political tramps. It holds to the doctrine that the powers of government are a sacred trust from the people, to be used and exercised for the people's good, and that to use them for the promotion of corporate and millionaire politicians howl about this sub-treasury scheme. This sub-treasury plan was adopted at Ocala, and the land loan system was, after a full discussion, adopted "with the distinct understanding" that the quantity of land and amount of money should be limited so that the measure would be of no use to any but debt ridden poor. Now this is plain enough to any man who reads intelligently.

The Dakota Ruralist (Huron, S. D.) says:

Now, that term "safe as a national bank" is becoming obsolete, there is a demand for more thorough State inspection and supervision of all institutions that receive public or private money. Why not compel the banker who receives deposits to put up security for the payment of the money he borrows? In other words, does the banker enjoy class privileges that the farmer does not?

Industrial Union (Lamar, Mo.) is solid on the demands:

There is no good reason why both the sub-treasury and land-loan system should not be adopted. In the Southern States the sub-treasury system would more fully meet the wants of the masses, few of whom own land, but nearly all of whom have cotton. In the other States we think the land-loan system would be preferable and more acceptable to the people. Why then spend time in heated discussion as to the respective merits of the two systems? It certainly is the function of government to provide for the public wants of its subjects. Had we not, from the very beginning of independence, so-called, looked upon government as an individual from whom duties were to be begged, as alms are asked, we would not now occupy the humiliating position of the prayerful. The storms of life have left deep traces on that face; the marks of a long struggle for the necessities of life are there, but there are no signs of dissipation, no lines of depravity. He may be unfitted to cope with the sharks who infest the country and live upon the fruits of his labor, but he is not lazy, for a lazy man would starve; he is not extravagant, for almost his sole possessions are willing hands and a stout heart; he is not dissipated, for there is little time or opportunity for dissipation for the man who lives by the sweat of his brow on the prairies of Nebraska and Kansas; he is not depraved, for the history of his country shows that his hand has raised the first school houses, and his course has ever been to bring up his sons and daughters to be honest, law-abiding, God-fearing men and women. There are thousands of poor people in the cities and towns who delight to ridicule the "hayseed," but these same people are half the time upon the charity of the town and never make an effort to better their condition. The greater part of their earnings go into the saloons, and yet so prevalent is this spirit in the cities that even these miserable improvident, poverty-stricken wretches scoff at men who do more honest labor in a month than they do in a year, who exercise the most pinching economy to secure homes and be independent, and who waste so little in dissipation that if the saloon had to depend on them for its support, the liquor question would speedily settle itself. And yet the people of the cities, the capitalists, call meetings to raise money for charity and at the same time pass resolutions condemning and denouncing the man who is willing to work for what he receives, and only asks that the laws of his country shall be impartial and give a poor man the same rights which the capitalist enjoys.

Bevier (Mo.) Appeal says:

When the sub-treasury plan was first presented to the people the politicians were contented with simply ridiculing it. As it grew in popularity, they, aided by the monopoly press, began to misrepresent it and abuse its originators and used all the false arguments at their command to make it appear impractical and visionary. But in spite of the bitterness of the opposition the measure is more popular and has more supporters than ever before. If the opponents of the plan had ever entertained any hopes of being able to make the farmers look upon it with disfavor, they must have been rudely shattered when the result of the vote upon it at Ocala convention was made known. It may be the means also of awakening the old fossils and the subsidized press to the fact that their influence on the people's growing beautifully less, and that they have come to the conclusion to do their own thinking in the future.

Clod-Hopper (Kosciusko, Miss.) says:

The relief for the laboring man is couched in the sub-treasury bill, and his prosperity will be the prosperity of the whole government. Show us a government whose agricultural interests are unprofitable, oppressed and poor, and we will show you a government that is on the decline.

Dakota Ruralist (Huron, S. D.) says:

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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mand of the Alliance was made. This proposed bill of Mr. Stanford is a side-track for the honest intentions of the Alliance, and if permitted to become a law in its present shape will benefit the land speculator at the expense of the farmer. Mr. Featherston provides in his bill, that:

Any citizen of the United States, or any person who has declared the intention of becoming a citizen, who owns and resides upon any tract of land containing not less than ten and not more than three hundred and twenty acres of land, and who has at least one-half of said tract of land in actual cultivation, shall be entitled to apply for and receive from the Treasury of the United States a loan, in amount not to exceed one-half the assessed value of said tract of land and the improvement.

Sec. 2. That all loans under this act shall be for a period of not less than five nor more than ten years, at the option of the borrower, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum from the date of the loan.

Here is a proposition that would benefit the legitimate farmer and protect the homestead, and at the same time eliminate the fear that now obtains of an over-issue of money. It also eliminates the land speculator and virtually puts an end to his business. The difference between these two bills is so pronounced as to admit of no mistake; the one favors the speculator, the other the farmer. The Alliance need not hesitate as to a choice. The Stanford bill has already been published and commented on extensively by the reform press, and it is hoped that the Featherston bill will be considered with equal care.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

During the entire controversy which preceded the location of the World's Fair, THE ECONOMIST had but little to say, believing that something besides shows, fairs or exhibitions was necessary to relieve the distress that oppressed the farmers and laborers of the country. There was no use in antagonizing the measure. It contained too many jobs and provided for too many new offices.

It was just that kind of a bill which finds favor with Congress as now constituted, because it furnishes the opportunity of rewarding political friends. This condition rendered it absolutely impossible to prevent its passage. Now, that it has become fastened upon the people, they should be made acquainted with its management and purposes. A recent debate in Congress sheds a flood of light upon the methods now in use by the commission in charge of the fair. Mr. Flower said:

Mr. Chairman, against my desire I was appointed one of a committee of five to investigate or to look into the expenses of the World's Fair Commission at Chicago. Gentlemen will remember that we voted \$1,500,000 toward the World's Fair at Chicago from the Treasury of the United States. That amount of money was larger than

any sum ever given to a fair before. It was considered that it was all they would desire under any circumstances whatever to make the fair a success and to give a good government exhibit. The resolution was passed asking this committee to investigate, not of the committee's own volition, but that of some other committee, and some other gentlemen, who had been there and seen the prodigality and waste with which the national commission was squandering the funds, and not using them in erecting buildings or preparing proper exhibits for that fair. They saw and told us before this resolution was passed, that this commission had made twenty-six different committees, being duplicated by the World's Fair Corporation, each one acting in dual capacity, and each one running up its expenses to be charged, one against the government of the United States and the other against the corporation at Chicago. When we arrived there, about the 18th of November, we found the commission of 115 men and another commission of 115 women in session. This commission, the national commission, I will say were entitled to \$6 per day and traveling expenses. We found, for instance, the national committee had appointed a committee of sixteen on mines and mining, one for each State, amounting to sixteen States in all. Under this law the chairman of the committee could call a meeting of the committee in Montana, California, or New Mexico, and the mileage and the per diem were taken when that committee had their session, and that was charged upon the national government. We found that these committees were sitting all over the country in that way, and \$10,000 of this money went to the salaries and expenses paid last year under those circumstances.

After referring to other extravagant measures, stated in regard to the bill under consideration, he said:

You will find a provision giving them the ladies' commission \$50,000 and also a provision for an appropriation for \$203,000 for salaries and expenses for the current year of the national commission. Now, we propose to prune this commission down to \$40,000 instead of \$203,000. You will find in the report that they provide for secretaries, and so on. Why, you will find in the testimony that they do not even employ a typewriter at less than \$100 a month. While I was out there I met a lawyer who said to me, "They have gotten my typewriter away from me; while I was gone she went away; I found a note on my desk saying that she could not wait any longer, that she had an offer of \$100 a month." Fifty dollars, or \$60, or \$65 a month is the price they generally receive in Chicago, but these gentlemen, with the Treasury of the United States to draw on, scorn to pay less than \$100 a month. It is "easy come, easy go" with them.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, in his remarks regarding the commission, said:

They clearly believed, at the outset, that it was their duty to take complete and detailed charge of the exposition. They organized, they elected their officers, they gave to their president a salary of \$12,000 a year, to the vice chairman of their executive committee \$8,000, to their secretary \$10,000. They subsequently elected a director general, and gave him a salary of \$15,000 a year. And these officers have been since provided with a large number of employees, as I shall presently show. True, there was already in existence in Chicago, a local directory, with like officers, salaried and at work, so that there could be nothing to justify such an organization unless the commission may take most of the work out of the hands of the local boards. I have so many facts that in the time allotted to me I can not give many of them, but I will give one or two examples to show the way in which public money is dealt with by a body as large as the national commission, without imputing to that body anything more than its inevitable inefficiency. Preliminary to the first meeting of this commission, a circular was sent out by a gentleman in Chicago who gave himself the title of as-

sistant or acting sergeant-at-arms, saying that the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel had provided a room to be used by the commission as headquarters during their session in Chicago. It was an act of courtesy on the part of Mr. Drake, the proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Having occupied that room for eight days, the commission voted that \$200 should be paid to this self-styled sergeant-at-arms, but when the voucher came to the Secretary of the Treasury, he referred to this circular and said: "This room and its furniture were provided as an act of hospitality by the proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and yet you want the Government to pay \$200, or \$25 a day, to a self-appointed gentleman who appears to have rendered only personal services to the commission." "Now," said the Secretary, very properly, "I will not approve a voucher that gives a man \$25 a day for personal services." So also when the lady managers met in Chicago, a lady whose name I will not give, because she is personally blameless in the matter, acted for a few days as a temporary official. There came to the Treasury Department, and the chief clerk of the Department showed me the correspondence this morning—a so-called voucher from the secretary of the World's Fair Commission giving this lady \$100 for her services. But the secretary on examination found that he had paid her traveling expenses, that he had paid her \$6 a day subsistence for all except four days, which intervened between her arrival in Chicago and the day on which she began to draw her per diem as a manager, and he very properly said that if she rendered any service they were personal services, and that he could not allow at the rate of \$25 a day for such services, hence he refused likewise to pay that voucher. Now, as I have said, the secretary of that commission receives \$10,000 a year. No man supposes that the duties of the secretary of the national commission are either more responsible, more onerous or deserving of higher pay than those of a chief clerk of a Government Department. The chief clerk of the State Department receives \$8,750. The chief clerk of the Treasury Department, who is not only chief clerk but custodian of the building, receives \$3,000 a year. But the secretary of this commission was voted \$10,000 a year, and is drawing that amount to-day, as much as the salary of a justice of the Supreme Court, twice as much as that of a Senator or Representative, and \$2,000 more than the Secretary of State or the Secretary of the Treasury. And that is not all. If you will turn to the by-laws of the national commission you will find that in prescribing the duties of the secretary they further provide:

"He shall have power to appoint such assistant secretaries and select such clerical force as shall be necessary properly to conduct the business of the commission, subject to the approval of executive committee."

Here, then, is a secretary, who for duties which certainly are not onerous is to-day drawing \$10,000 a year of the public funds, and is empowered to appoint such assistant secretaries and clerical force as he thinks he ought to have, subject only to the approval of the executive committee. According to the vouchers that have been paid there is, first, the secretary at \$10,000, a chief clerk at \$3,000, and an accountant at \$1,500, a file clerk at \$1,200, a clerk at \$1,200, a stenographer at \$1,200, another stenographer at \$900, a clerk at \$720, mail clerk at \$600, and a messenger at \$600. These are in the secretary's office in Chicago, and are paid out of the public Treasury—paid out of the money appropriated for carrying on the fair. When you turn to the other offices you will find that they are equipped in the same way. The office of the president has a stenographer at \$1,200, and a messenger at \$600. The vice chairman himself has \$8,000, and in his office is an assistant secretary to the executive committee who receives \$3,000. Then there is a director general who is paid \$15,000, and he has a chief clerk at \$3,000, a stenographer at \$1,200, a clerk at \$900, and a clerk at \$720. So, then, out of the money set apart by Congress to be expended for the part which the government is to perform in the fair there has been organized a department almost as large as one of the departments in Washington, with

salaries greatly in excess of what this house would ever appropriate for public officials; and here is a standing authority to be given by the commission, authorizing the secretary to increase the appointees of his office whenever he thinks it should be done and the executive committee will approve. The total amount of the salary list, as I got it from the Treasury Department this morning, is \$68,546; and of course with this authority to increase the appointees as the fair develops, the list will swell until it may swallow almost the entire government appropriation. The total expenditures of the commission, as shown by the books in the Treasury Department, thus far amount to \$77,283.49, and leaving out the rent and contingent expenses, but including the salary for the balance of the fiscal year, the expenses will be \$124,593, or, including all, they will reach about \$150,000 a year. Now, our report says that these salaries should be cut down and the other expenses of the commission reduced, especially by limiting the number of their meetings a year. They had already held three full meetings, they had laid out a large number of committees, and it had even been suggested, we were told, that the committee on mines and mining should have its headquarters at Denver, that the committee on transportation should have its headquarters at New York, and that the committee on education should have its headquarters at Minneapolis; and these committees would also have required stenographers, clerks, and messengers, paid at the government expense. No wonder the telegraphic dispatches in this morning's papers tell us that the president of the commission has already stated that Congress will be called on to give two or three million dollars more to this exposition.

These extracts might be continued to a much greater length, but enough has been given to establish the charge of gross mismanagement and excessive expenditures. The objection to this entire World's Fair business lies in the fact that those who pay for it in the end cannot participate in its benefits or attend its exhibition.

It is the hard-working farmer, mechanic and others who labor in production that must ultimately pay for all this pomp and display, all these high salaries and jobs, and not one in a thousand be permitted on account of poverty to catch even a glance of its magnificence or attractions. It will consist in one long protracted holiday, costing the nation millions of money, in which festivity the common people, who will foot the bill, cannot participate. The Alliance should begin at once to oppose all extravagance, and see to it that the burdens imposed by this exhibition are as light as possible.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

This gentleman has been doing the scheming for the money owners of the East to defeat the free coinage of silver. For years he has held this position and allowed no opportunity to pass that might be turned to advantage to further his designs. He is known as the great bean-soup statistician, from having advanced the idea that nearly all labor troubles were concealed in the soup-kettle; that the laboring man failed to get the

full amount of nourishment from his allowance of beans, and hence the difficulty. There are other matters connected with his public career equally if not more absurd. In a recent debate in the Senate reference was made to the value of his opinions and figures, which brought out the following from Senator Cockrell:

I believe I am not mistaken when I say (and I want to call the attention of the Senator from Nevada to it) he is the same distinguished gentleman who appeared before the joint commission of the Senate and House in 1877 or 1878 and testified in regard to the probable production of silver in the United States. Mr. President, that is a reminiscence and it ought to be attached to the life and statistics of Mr. Atkinson and follow him, because it is one of the greatest things that he has performed.

Mr. Stewart. Is he the same man also who made a report in regard to the condition of bimetallism in Europe and the disposition of the European countries on the subject?

Mr. Cockrell. He is the same one, but I want to tell about his information in regard to the production of silver. You know he is a great statistician. He is furnishing all the statistics upon which the gold monetarists are basing their claims. He was over in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition, and was making the rounds and examining, as a matter of course, as all statisticians ought to do, the mineral exhibits there. He discovered a piece of silver. It looked like it had been melted and run down upon an open hearth or on the floor or ground out of a crucible. It was just in that form. It was not ornamented or decorated or anything of the kind. He inquired where it came from. The gentleman in attendance there to explain all about everything replied that it came from the West or from Mexico, I believe; that there were great auriferous regions there shining with gold and silver, and all you have to do is to go there and pick it out.

Mr. Atkinson asked him how the specimen was made. This gentleman told him that where it was produced there was a cliff of silver, and they had gathered together combustible material and had piled it up against the side of the cliff or mountain and set it on fire, and the heat had melted the silver and run it down in that form, and there it was, that the mountains were teeming with silver there, and there would be an over-production of it throughout the country. That has gone all over the world, as given out that rescued the country from centralization and despotism. It was not the east that rescued the country from centralization and despotism. It was an alliance of the west and south which fought the battle of freedom. They got no encouragement from the Reform Club of New York. Only when the money bags of Wall street were threatened patriotic indignation seems to have seized hold upon them. The free coinage of silver is a western and southern measure in the interest of freedom of the thraldom of Wall street. Free elections and free coinage go hand in hand, and no man can be elected on a Democratic platform who is not in sympathy with that movement. The farmers of the west, northwest and south are solidly banded together on these propositions of freedom of States, the constitutional money of our fathers—free silver and free gold—and they propose to press the fight in that line. Even the State of Kansas demands the election bill as a sectional measure, while the money bags of Wall street were silent on that question. Mr. Cleveland's letter makes his candidacy for the presidency ridiculous. He will have no following west of the Allegheny mountains.

Mr. Hooker, representative from Mississippi, in a speech in the House on the 13th instant:

Mr. Chairman, during the early part of the day there was presented by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] a letter which has been read here, and which will therefore constitute a part of the Congressional Record which will be published in the morning. That letter refers to a very grave question

now pending in the House, and which has been decided by the Senate of the United States in favor of a measure which is referred to in that letter and decided with the approbation of many of the greatest statesmen in the other branch of the national legislature.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

This discloses the monopolistic schemer as he really is, and also the methods by which the will of the people are set at naught; that he comes from New England is true, and that he is in the service of the money owners there is no doubt. He is one of the most dangerous enemies of the plain, honest people. He has written more articles in the interest of those who thrive by bleeding the business industries of the nation without reference to the question whether the coin that backs and supports them is gold or silver. That was the sentiment and thought of the great James Beck of Kentucky, the master financier of the time in which he lived and of the era when he spoke on this subject in the Senate of the United States. [Applause.] Mr. Beck, on the 13th day of March, 1888, said:

"Mr. President, I repeat that the bill which I introduced, and which was voted for by five out of the eleven members of the Finance Committee, to issue coin certificates instead of gold and silver certificates, is the first great step for this Congress to take in order to place the two metals in proper relation. Why should you have a silver certificate and a gold certificate except that the leading bankers of the country do not want to acknowledge that silver is equal to gold? Therefore, they want their own certificates in gold, and let others who are as subsidiary to them as they claim silver is to gold take silver certificates, so that a hue and cry can be raised whenever they choose to suggest that silver is to be merely a token metal and shall not have equal rights with their gold. This country can never assume the proper relation to its own money and its own coined metals until it does away with all discrimination between them. The national banks are forced to admit that they are failures now in furnishing currency for the use of the people. The country knows it. The whole system was wrong in principle from the beginning, and was gotten up for the purpose of making money for a few rich men. It worked well for a time in the way of safe and uniform circulation, but it never was run in the interest of the country."

I say, therefore, that whatever may be the opinion of any one individual, whether he has occupied an eminent position in the past or expects to occupy it in the future, whatever may be the opinion of any one man, whether he sits upon the Republican side of the chamber or on the Democratic side—no one man, whether he be Republican or whether he be Democrat, has a right to speak for the great laboring interests of the country, who stand back of and behind constitutions and laws and whose spirit and temper give effect to whatever virtue laws may have in them.

Therefore it is that the great producing people of this country, whether they be the men that sow the seed in the soil and watch while the sunshine and showers of heaven make the delicate spear of grass appear above the earth, and wait with patience until autumn time when the delicate silk gives promise of the coming grain, and the golden tassels waving amid autumn winds bring to the husbandman's ear music more delightful than that which fell from Bolian harps of old when the luscious stones and trees clapped their hands for joy [applause], or whether it be the manufacturer of these great products who bring them into use for mankind—it is the great producing interest of this country, who stand back of and behind constitutions and laws and whose spirit and temper give effect to whatever virtue laws may have in them.

The people of this country has risen in protest against the outrage which was perpetrated in the Congress of the United States when silver was demonetized by a provision of the Revised Statutes, passed in bulk, without cutting the tape strings that bound it. Silver was demonetized by fraud so flagrant that the President did not know it; members of this House and of the Senate did not know it. In this way silver was demonetized, and the judgment of the country is that this which was the original unit of value shall again have the authority of law.

Mr. Chairman, while I would not call in question the opinion of men who differ with me, I want to say that no man in this country who has had a position so distinguished, and no man in this country who has the ambition to hold the highest position within the gift of the American people, no man of any party, whether Democratic or Republican, can lay down the law to the great masses of this country. [Applause.] Therefore, in reference to this publication which has been to-day made a part of the Congressional Rec-

coin without reference to the question whether it be gold or silver coin. And there is no power in any party, whether one man undertakes to represent it, or whether it be a community of men, that can override the final decision, the ultimate judgment of the American people, that the crime against the laborers of the United States in the demonetization of silver shall be atoned for by the absolute and unqualified authorization of free coinage. [Applause.]

Mr. Cannon. I would be glad to have the gentlemen from Mississippi [Mr. Hooker], to whom I have listened with great pleasure, as I always do, say whether he is in favor of Mr. Cleveland as the nominee for the next presidency.

Mr. Hooker. In answer to the gentleman I will remark that I do not think that there lives any man on the continent of America who will ever be the candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States if he is opposed to the free coinage of silver. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Ever since the agitation in favor of free coinage of silver has been known to have the support of the rank and file of the people of the West and South, Cleveland Democrats have sought to create the impression that Mr. Cleveland's views had undergone a very material change since he wrote his anti-silver letter just prior to his inauguration as President. This delusion is completely dispelled by his recent letter, as follows:

"I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend to-morrow evening a meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to 'the free coinage of silver in the United States.' I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting, as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject. It surely can not be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of the currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage."

This shows that Mr. Cleveland can only become a presidential possibility in the West and South by stepping on the dead carcass of the Farmers Alliance. This is what the rule or ruin faction of the Democratic party have held all the time. This rule or ruin faction is represented by such men as Mills, Carlisle, Oates, Herbert, Culverson, McMillen, Blount, Jones, Vest, and Reagan; their policy is to fight the Alliance and crush it, make no compromise whatever, force Cleveland through, and thereby serve Wall street sufficiently to get immense campaign funds in 1892, and with the boodle secure a Democratic triumph in 1892. The course is undemocratic. The fathers paved the way for democratic victory by advocating wise measures, but these degenerate politicians of both parties have the same financial policy made in the

interest of monopolists and refuse to heed the voice of the people. It may be said that some of the above enumerated gentlemen intend to vote for free silver and advocate Mr. Cleveland also. The reply is, if they do they are stultified, and they only vote for free coinage because they know it will not pass, and they want to please the people by the vote. In fact, it is currently believed that Mr. Cleveland's last letter is issued only to cover enough Democrats to kill the silver bill. Shame, shame, on such tactics!

RUSSIANIZED AMERICA.

The following comes from Kansas City, Missouri, to the daily press, and discloses the extreme measures to which the gold-owning class will resort in order to defeat the people in their attempt to obtain free coinage of silver:

Kansas legislators and Alliance people generally are just finding out that there is a big outside world which moves without their assistance. They also learn that the "reform" hurrah which they made regarding farm mortgages and free coinage of silver has resulted in the temporary if not the permanent injury of the State. The eastern loan companies have mortgages plastered over nearly every farm in Kansas, and money, being easily frightened, is going out of the State as rapidly as possible. The Alliance people are the first to feel it, for their notes fall due and they find it very difficult to renew them. In Rooks, Doniphan and Atchison counties a general call has been made for money that is loaned, and the companies have given notice that they will not renew the loans. The borrowers have been told that the security has been depressed and is uncertain on account of threatened legislation, and the result is that the money must be raised or the farm will be sold. The matter is not hopeless, however, for other loan agents appear and offer to lend money on the land at the old rates of interest. But here is where the free coinage business comes in. The notes are made out, but they contain a clause specifying that the loan is to be repaid in gold, both principal and interest. This clause is rarely noticed by the borrower, but when it is seen and objected to, the agent tells the farmer plainly that if the gold clause is left out the money cannot be furnished. A correspondent has been investigating this matter and finds that in seventy-five out of one hundred mortgages on farms in Kansas this gold clause appears in the note. The matter is now being agitated all over the State and the people are not so enthusiastic over free coinage as they were. They now believe that the gold men will hoard the yellow metal, and when the time comes to pay either the principal or interest after the free-coinage act becomes a law, they will be compelled to pay a premium on the gold, thus paying from \$1.25 up for every \$1 which they owe.

The above should be carefully considered by every one who believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. It shows a condition of affairs worse than that which to-day prevails in Russia. In fact, the Jews are being expelled from that nation for crimes very similar but less aggravating than those mentioned above. Here is an example of what complete tyranny a lack of currency will bring about, and a perfect object lesson of the ripe fruits of contraction. If there was ever an argument in favor of the sub-treas-

ury plan, this is one. If there was any proof wanting concerning the necessity of an increase in currency, this is authentic and abundant. Will the people always suffer the few to tyrannize and despoil, and remain submissive? The majority must rule while the people remain free.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The following, taken from Bradstreet's recent report, will no doubt be read with interest:

Total stocks of available wheat east of the Rocky Mountains on February 1, 1891, were about 5,432,000 bushels smaller than on February 1, 1890, 3,155,000 bushels smaller than the totals two years ago, and 26,000,000 bushels smaller than on February 1, 1888, when we reported an aggregate of 70,214,000 bushels.

The total of available Indian corn reported to this journal on February 1 was 4,720,447 bushels, as compared with 8,420,433 bushels one year ago, 16,420,433 bushels two years ago, and 10,974,006 bushels on February 1, 1888. The decrease in Indian corn stocks during January amounted to 346,455 bushels. In January, 1890, the corresponding increase was 2,953,000 bushels; in January, 1889, 4,710,000 bushels, and in January, 1888, the increase was 1,344,000 bushels.

Stocks of oats, which amounted to 9,178,553 bushels on February 1, 1888, were 10,526,023 bushels one year later, 16,429,621 bushels last year, but have decreased to 5,666,062 bushels on February 1, 1891. The decrease in available stocks of oats during January, 1891, was 383,000 bushels; in January, 1890, the decrease was 270,000 bushels; in 1889 it was 900,000 bushels, and in January, 1888, the increase was 130,000 bushels.

While stocks of barley available on February 1, 1891, amounting to 3,893,162 bushels, were 50 per cent larger than those held one year previously, and 33 per cent larger than those reported by Bradstreet's on February 1, 1889, they were almost exactly equal to those held on February 1, 1888.

Yours very respectfully,

C. J. BOATNER.

A SAMPLE LAND GRANT.

THE ECONOMIST has undertaken to do its utmost to secure a hearing for those citizens whose homes are in jeopardy in the northern part of the State of Louisiana, of whom there are said to be several thousand, both white and black. Mr.

Boatner's letter gives the view of a lawyer of standing, and as the people interested are principally in the congressional district represented by that gentleman, it is peculiarly his duty to interest himself in the matter. These lands lie all west of the Ouachita river, and are in a section ninety miles long by forty miles wide. After the land was declared forfeited by the Louisiana Legislature the officers of the United States land office at Monroe received applications under the homestead law; and it is therefore morally bound to guarantee their undisturbed possession of their homes. It is doubtful if a more flagrant case of oppression has occurred in this class of abuses. The letter of Mr. Boatner explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1891.
C. W. MACLINE, Esq., Washington, D. C.
DEAR SIR: I have been so much pressed with other matters since the receipt of your note that I have not had time to reply until now. The grant of which you inquire was made to the State of Louisiana, by an act approved June

3, 1856. See Vol. XI, Statutes at Large. It was accepted by the State by an act approved March 11, 1857, and by same act "disposed of, granted to and conferred upon the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana, upon the same terms and conditions," etc.

By an act approved March 19, 1857, the grant was authorized to include the grant in a mortgage to secure payment of these bonds, which was done and the bonds issued. The State, by an act approved February 14, 1879, revoked and forfeited the grant, and conferred it upon another railroad corporation, which made no effort to avail itself of the grant. The bondholders of the V. S. & T. Company foreclosed their mortgage about 1881 or 1882, bought in the road, franchises, etc., and proceeded to build the road, after which they claim to own the lands covered by the grant. Meantime, in consequence of the provision in the act of Congress declaring that unless the road was completed in ten years, all lands named should revert to the government, the officers of the land office at Monroe, after the expiration of that time, the road not having been completed, treated all that portion of the grant lying west of the Ouachita as public land, and permitted a great many homestead entries to be made upon it. These people are in great danger of losing their homes. Some years ago I examined the question and concluded from the cases of Shulenberg vs. Hammon, 21 Wall, 44, and cases there cited, and from 92 U. S. 733; 93 U. S. 65; 94 U. S. 491, and 103 U. S. 65, and from the further fact that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had decided in favor of the railroad company in several suits by the settlers, that the grant was beyond the reach of congressional action. A re-examination of the authorities has greatly modified my views, and I therefore introduced a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to report on the legal status of the grant, and whether it is subject to forfeiture. While it has practically been conceded for several years that the company had earned the grant, I am not without hope of being able to show that the case is different from those heretofore decided by Congress in favor of the railroad companies.

While stocks of barley available on February 1, 1891, amounting to 3,893,162 bushels, were 50 per cent larger than those held one year previously, and 33 per cent larger than those reported by Bradstreet's on February 1, 1889, they were almost exactly equal to those held on February 1, 1888.

Yours very respectfully,

C. J. BOATNER.

Give Us Justice.

BY A MISSISSIPPI RED NECK.

"Give us justice!" is the cry from the earth's toiling masses. Will the cry ever be heard by either of the political parties? Has either ever given evidence of heading the cry? For us to get justice both old parties must agree on the principles of justice. Have they ever let the party line loose enough to agree upon any issue coming from the masses? Yes, they let the strict party line fall and united in the cry of "unconstitutional" when they met our sub-treasury bill. They stand as one party in trying to defame the good name of our noble leaders. Then let the cry of, Give us justice! come from every honest heart and be backed with every honest vote, though it sink the unfaithful old parties and their corrupt leaders to the lowest depths of oblivion. Then let us come to the rescue of our oppressed ones, on the broad platform of justice to all, with no favored few in Wall street or anywhere else. Free coinage of silver will do the masses no good; it will only enrich those that own the bullion.

Give us a currency of any material bearing the stamp of the United States government sufficient to do the business of the nation. It is not the yellow metal that gives the gold coin value; it is the imprint of Uncle Sam's thumb-nail. So if the favored few own the bul-

lion, just let Uncle Sam stick his fist to a few sheets and call them greenback dollar, and say, by way of parenthesis, that he will receive them back on all debts, public and private, and loan them to us farmers, and all will go well. Just look: (Pay-rent-hesis.) It will pay taxes and rent and buy hog and hominy for those that are hungry and cold. So hush about the McKinley tariff; it is not a party measure, but is the combined parties' measure. I don't believe in the McKinley tariff, but I do believe in Alliance men tearing off from old political rottenness and forming a new administration of just men made perfect by Alliance principles. We need Alliance men (honest) all along the line—Alliance men in the House to start the measures; Alliance men in the Senate to confirm; an Alliance man as President to give the finishing touch—Alliance men to execute that, and that alone, will give us justice.

A Conundrum.

BY GEO. C. WARD, KANSAS CITY, MO.

If the average legal (current) rate of interest upon secured certificates of indebtedness is 6 per cent; would not the immediate effect of government loans at 1 per cent, (thus establishing a current rate of 1 per cent) be to at once make all forms of certificates of funded and secured indebtedness worth six times their face value? And would it not make stock shares now paying only 1 per cent worth par, instead of 16% cents, with an increase of 100 per cent with each additional dividend of 1 per cent per annum. This being true, the railroad funded debt, or railroad bonds, now amounting to \$4,828,365,771 would become worth \$28,970,194,626 as an interest paying investment, (not in face value, because the amount of money specified in the bond, must always pay it. Yet the government bonds are worth 120 and many railroad bonds above par). What about railroad stock shares, or capital stock? It amounts to \$4,494,099,318, and paid in 1889 an average dividend of 1.76 per cent, and with an average legal rate of 1 per cent interest, would pay the legal rate of 1 per cent upon, or rather be worth, in round numbers \$7,500,000,000, whereas it is now probably worth 33 1/3 cents, or only \$1,398,033,106. If the land-loan bill should become a law, with the railroads' private property, the railroads stock shares would become valuable property, and the people would have \$6,000,000,000 more to reckon with, than they have at present, etc. So there is method in Senator Stanford's mad ness?

Third Party.

BY H. F. DETWEILER, AXTELL, KAN.

I frequently see that THE ECONOMIST is accused of bourbonism, and I must admit the editorial in the issue of January 31 seems to be considerably tainted with Democracy. The idea that those eighty thousand that left the Republican party in Kansas last fall and voted for the People's party's candidates would vote with the Republicans a solitary thing; and to-day stand firm on the rock of independent action for all reform and labor organizations. This

county was one of the first, if not the first, that decided to leave old parties and their rotten and corrupt machinery and strike out for ourselves on the platform of "equal rights for all, for truth and right," and I need not state here the result, for it has not merely become

known throughout the nation, but the whole world has heard of what we have accomplished here in Kansas. The seed has taken root that was first sown here, and shall grow until we have the power to make this government one of the people, for the people, and by the people.

We believe that our Order should lead and take the front in this move, to act for themselves, without respect to party. We are solid on this principle, that only by united action of all labor organizations can a national benefit, in the way of national officers being elected, be accomplished. We are certain that it has been demonstrated that the only way to accomplish much good to the laborers of this country is for them to get control of the legislative and executive departments of our government as soon as possible, and we know by experience, as well as by reason, that it can not be accomplished through either of the old parties.

But to show how this desired end could be brought about, suppose that our brothers of the South do by the Democrats as Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota have done by the Republicans of the North, or bring about the same results by other or better methods, it would be easy to gain enough Northern States to our side to be certain of a complete victory in 1892.

To aid in the turning of the tide in the Southern States, it would be best to select the best man in the South to head our national ticket; and this idea, first spoken of by myself here, is becoming quite popular among our brothers in the Order. Every man in Marshall county on the People's ticket, elected our Congressman (Fifth District), every man in this district to the legislature, and polled a strong vote for the State ticket.

Brother Editor, if you or any one else can point to me where the old parties have done anything for the people, then it might be worth while to talk of working in the old parties. When any financial legislation is done Wall street always gets the big end. Now, I think it is about time we had some legislation in the interest of the people. The Northwest is willing to come half-way, but if Democratic members are not willing to come half-way it shows that they are wedded to their idol (the Democratic party), and must expect to remain slaves to the money power.

Independentism.

BY O. G. DAVIS, LINCOLN, KAN.

In this county there are now thirty-five subs and a thriving county Alliance. In the last election we furnished the People's candidate, and gave him the largest vote and majority ever received for Congress in this the Sixth District; in fact, swept everything all along the official line—not giving the Republicans a solitary thing; and to-day stand firm on the rock of independent action for all reform and labor organizations. This

is the All-wise Ruler and Governor of Nations is, that the principles advocated above and especially in regard to independent action in politics, will be given a candid and thoughtful consideration by all brothers, both South and North, believing that by so doing some means will be decided

on.

upon that will bring about a concert of action in all the States on national questions and concentrate all labor organization and make them a unit in our next presidential campaign.

PUSH ON THE WORK.

BY M. A. VINSON, LOCHABAR, LA.

I am glad indeed to hear of the defeat of John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, to the United States Senate. Not because he is a Republican, but because he is opposed to this great movement of the Alliance, and because he has been in the United States Senate about eighteen years and has never done anything for the great body of people. I think all of this sort ought to be left at home including Oates, of Alabama; Mills, of Texas; Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Boatner, of Louisiana, and God knows how many other machine politicians will have to be left before the people can get that much-needed legislation that is being asked for all over this broad land. Mr. Editor, keep the sub-treasury plan before the people; it is, in my opinion, the most vital measure that has ever been presented to the American people. We must have it, we will have it enacted into law. More money and less taxes is what the people want, and they are going to have it in spite of all that the political tricksters can do to prevent it. The people are tired of being hoodwinked. They see the situation and know that this nation is fast following in the footprints of other nations. They know that there is a determination on the part of the moneyed sharks to gobble up all of the land of this nation. The condition of the English and Irish to-day truthfully mirrors the near future of the farmers if land consolidation and landlordism is not checked. Can we not check it? Yes! A thousand times yes! We will put our enemy to flight and take hold of this government and run it for and in the interest of the people, and not in the interest of a clique, as it is managed now. Educate, agitate, co-operate, and then we will be victorious, and peace and plenty will run throughout this broad land. Give us the sub-treasury plan. We are going to have it.

For the People's Party.

BY A. N. RUDE, PASO ROBLES, CAL.

At a meeting of San Luis Obispo County Alliance, held January 13, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, now and henceforth, we look upon with disfavor, and will not favor with our support those newspapers in County, State or nation which oppose Alliance principles.

Resolved, That in our opinion two legislative bodies sitting at one time are useless and a hindrance to the enactment of just and needed laws, therefore we request the present legislature of California to consider the proposition to consolidate the Senate and House of Representatives into one by constitutional amendment.

California people believe in a third party; what is the use of the Alliance people being united every day in the year except on election day, and then divide and step off the Alliance platform on to the Republican and Democratic platforms, and thus stand divided against each other. I think it is all foolishness

to endeavor to accomplish the great reform which we must have in order to live as a free and independent people through either of the two old parties; if it had not been for the corruption of the two old parties there would never have been a necessity for the organization of the Farmers Alliance, and then to work with the common enemy to try and educate him to the fact that the producers of the country are being robbed of the products of their labor. Why, the leaders of both of the two old parties know this, and have known this for years, for it was they who planned the robbery. Did any one ever hear of a thief being persuaded to return that which he has stolen? You may force him to do so; but persuade him, never. I have always voted the Democratic ticket and felt much rejoiced when Cleveland was elected in 1884, but did not at that time fully understand why the first telegrams of congratulations he received were from such men as Vanderbilt, Sage, Huntington, Jay Gould, and other millionaires; but when he took the stand he did against the free coinage of silver, then the telegrams of congratulation from the millionaires were very plain to me; they had simply elected their man and wanted to be first to send congratulations. I want to vote for an Alliance man for president in 1892, and if I can't get the opportunity to do so, I shall not vote at all. I will not vote for President of the United States who heads the ticket of the robbing Republican party or the thieving Democratic party, and I'm sure that there are thousands of others who will do likewise.

For God sake give us a ticket that we can vote, give us a party that stands on the Alliance platform—a platform that all true Alliance people North and South, East and West can stand on. "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey," whether of the Republican and Democratic parties unto slavery and want, or the People's party unto freedom, independence, and plenty.

The Alliance in Politics.

BY HARRY WINTER, HANOVER, ILL.

What is the use of this dilly-dallying as to the Alliance entering politics? You might as well organize a powerful army, arm them to the teeth with forty rounds in the belt and sixty more in the haversack, and then order them to stack arms and repair to their tents while the enemy leisurely sacks the city.

There are no victories but there's a field of battle; and equal to the rattling of musketry and the scream of the destructive bomb, is the silent but deadly vote. It is asked by those who are yet on the fence "How can we enter politics and retain our non-partisan principles?"

Resolved, That in our opinion two legislative bodies sitting at one time are useless and a hindrance to the enactment of just and needed laws, therefore we request the present legislature of California to consider the proposition to consolidate the Senate and House of Representatives into one by constitutional amendment.

California people believe in a third party; what is the use of the Alliance people being united every day in the year except on election day, and then divide and step off the Alliance platform on to the Republican and Democratic platforms, and thus stand divided against each other. I think it is all foolishness

is so difficult for some of our members to realize the fact that they may be perfectly independent of party, and yet vote. How does a company of volunteers elect its captain, or an assembly of the Knights of Labor its master workman, or a lodge of Masons its worshipful master? Why, brethren, it's just as easy as rolling off a log; and really much easier than it is to vote for an old party candidate, from the fact that it is such a difficult matter to find one of these that we are willing to trust. It can not be denied that this condition of individual independence is the only condition in which a man can be at perfect liberty to vote for such men and measures as his conscience approves, and by adhering to these practices in caucus and election from town clerk to president we can entirely exterminate political parties in due time, and I shall then move that the formation of a political party shall be declared to be a crime against American independence. I am ashamed of the Alliance members of the Georgia legislature in declaring themselves to be Democrats and Alliance at one and at the same time. Howbeit brethren that ye can serve both God and mammon at once, a feat declared to be impracticable nearly two thousand years ago, by a wiser man than any of us. The echo from the shout of the democratic press still rolls over our northern hills, and the sting of the republican taunt still pains to the quick, as the former welcomed these traitors to their ranks and the latter, with strong evidence in justification, charge the Alliance with being but one of the flowers of the plant of southern democracy. The more that such scenes are enacted the more distant becomes the day of our freedom. Quite a contrast between these Georgians and the three stalwart F. M. B. A.'s, in the Illinois legislature who have the stamina to draw up their little line of battle against two hundred of their enemies. Examples of heroism and sacrifice must be made now, as they were made in the days of the revolution. Traitors must be executed and veterans promoted, enrolling officers sent to every nook and corner of the land, until the doctrine of equal rights and equal benefit shall be acknowledged by every man, woman and child, and forced down the monopolists' throats.

Wants a Party of Principles.

BY WM. ROGERS, MUMFORD, KAN.

I see in your paper of January 3, a communication from brother J. M. Whitehead, of Alabama, "What of the Future?" I just come in to say that he hits the nail on the head. He has spoken my piece so much better than I can, that I want to endorse it all, and I think that is the sentiment of nine out of every ten Alliancemen in Kansas. Give us a party free from the old parties on the St. Louis and Ocala platforms, and we will be solid for 1892, knowing no north or south.

Think of it, how we have blotted out 82,000 majority in Kansas. Do you think that there could be harmony, and endorse either of the old parties? it don't seem reasonable to me. Let us now dictate to the old parties, and not them for

us. Brethren, speak out, let us hear from you; it is time we were shaping for 1892.

IT WILL COME.

BY H. F. DURHAM, MILANO, TEX.

A long time ago, in the early days of North America, the King of Great Britain held that he ruled the American colonies by divine right. The colonial fathers did not believe it. Could the King change his views? He could not, without giving all his former declarations the lie. Could the old Whig party or the old Democratic party embrace and adopt the new idea, that the negro slaves of the United States should be free? They could not. Could the Democratic and Republican parties embrace and indorse the greenback idea, that paper could be made money? They could not. Can either one of the old political parties embrace the new principles taught by the labor movement? They cannot. Could the old Roman Catholic Church adopt the doctrine taught by John Calvin or Martin Luther? It could not. Could the primitive Baptist Church believe in the new church ideas taught by the Missionary Baptist Church, or could the Missionary Baptist Church believe in the doctrine taught by Alex. Campbell and others of his thinking? They could not. What were the results in all these changes, politically and religiously. There must be new organizations to carry out new ideas. The old leaders of old organizations can never embrace new ideas, much less practically and effectively carry them into working operation, without stultifying themselves and going back on their own known record, and that they will not do, if the court knows itself, and, of course, he thinks he does. Therefore, every man of sense knows that if the new political Alliance principles are ever put into governmental working shape, it must be done with and by a new organization of some name or kind.

THE resolution of San Luis Obispo County Alliance, California, quoted by A. N. Rude, its secretary, in this ECONOMIST, is entitled to more than passing notice from Alliance members.

The Farmers Alliance Journal is a new eight-page, forty-column paper, published at Baltimore, the second number of which has been issued. It is orthodox Alliance, cleanly printed, and should grow in favor with the Order in Maryland. It discovers that the Bible is good reform authority.

On every question of political economy, the ownership of land, the question of interest, the rights of labor, the treatment of poverty, the principles of taxation, and the danger of over accumulation and centralization of capital, the Bible speaks in no uncertain tones. In no other book in existence is the despotism of money more heavily rebuked or its disastrous effects more vividly portrayed. Its teachings on society and social order, the moral influence of wealth and its exact bearing on personal character go far beyond any schemes of the most advanced social reforms of modern times. In a word, it contains the whole pith and marrow of the proposition of all the most advanced modern reformers without their crude absurdities.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

From Taylor County, Ky., a brother asks:

"Do you think it wise for the union of any county to organize stores where the people have the assurance that the merchants will sell goods at 10 per cent profit?"

"What about the Union having its own mill or mills in the county?"

To the first question, much depends upon what is made the basis of the calculation. Presumably, the cost of the goods put into the store is meant; in that case a general merchant would have to do a considerable business to come out even; indeed, it is doubtful if the retailer can make both ends meet on that basis with a general stock. In staples and articles which would entail no loss through depreciation or change of demand, it would be a large profit. On notions and the several lines of miscellaneous stock which have to be kept, though only part may be sold, it would be ruinous. The main purpose of the Alliance stores is to stop exorbitant profit, and as a step toward cash business; they are not expected to be sources of profit, but to assure fair dealing. To the second question, if a mill or mills be needed, no better means of supplying that need could possibly exist than co-operation among the farmers. Whenever any local manufactory is needed by farmers they can supply it, and not depend upon individual enterprise; that is a question for their own discretion and should be set.

1. That it is the opinion of this Alliance that it should be considered the test of true Alliance fidelity to support in full the demands of our National Council as adopted at St. Louis and amended at Ocala with unflinching unanimity, recognizing the great fact that the industrial salvation of the farming and laboring class depends upon unity of demand and action.

2. That we have the fullest confidence in all our national leaders, and promise them our unwavering support in all their efforts in behalf of the great laboring classes of this country.

3. That we deplore all intense partisan feeling, knowing that the day may come, however much it may be regretted, that the good men of all parties must unite in an independent movement against the despilers of our common heritage.

4. That we deem the educational feature of the reform movement the most important and vital, and therefore urge upon all Alliance members to subscribe for and read faithfully such National and State Alliance papers as are true exponents of the principles of our Order.

Whereas there is now pending before Congress a bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 3-per-cent bonds to the Nicaragua Canal Company, payable in one hundred years, to be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the United States; be it

Resolved by Union Alliance No. 1,537, of Franklin county, Nebraska, That we are opposed to our government guaranteeing bonds of the above or any other company or corporation.

Resolved, That guaranteeing payment of bonds due a hundred years hence is imposing an obligation upon generations yet unborn. It is forging chains of slavery upon our children's children.

Resolved, That we denounce every man as traitor and scoundrel who dares pledge the faith credit of our posterity for the enrichment of a corporation.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Monroe County, Georgia, Alliance, and are sent for publication in THE ECONOMIST:

Resolved, That we, the Alliance men of Monroe county, indorse the Switty bill now before the State legislature of Georgia and urge its passage.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of our National Alliance held at Ocala, Florida.

Resolved, That we are proud of our leaders, L. L. Polk, B. H. Clover, Dr. C. W. Macne, L. F. Livingston, H. C. Brown, and our State and national organizations, and will defend them against any and all defamers of their good names.

Resolved, That we tender our State president, L. F. Livingston, our united confidence in upholding his strong arm and manly efforts in defense of our aims and principles, and we will treat with the contempt of all men and papers that either by word or deed intend to reflect upon his good name or the principles of our Order.

Resolved, That we tender Brothers H. C. Brown and T. L. Gant, our undivided support in subscribing for and reading the Southern Alliance Farmer.

Resolved, That the salaries of national officers should be cut down and the clerk for the president dispensed with, and we demand that the National Council give effect to the recommendations of the Executive Board.

Resolved, That the members of this Alliance thank the Executive Board for their efforts in behalf of economy in their able report and regret that it was not adopted as read.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to chairman of Execu-

Board for publication in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

erment, and whereas, it appears that certain changes of statutory laws would be of incalculable benefit to the masses, who are greatly in need of laws favoring lighter burdens upon productive labor, thereby equalizing the burdens of government; therefore be it resolved

1. That we favor and demand the assessment of all the property of the county, at a fair valuation, regardless of amount owned by individual, company or corporation; that we assert that a fair valuation is such property brings when sold for cash.

2. That we favor such change in our present road law, as to render it applicable to poor counties, having due regard to the protection of labor against the discrimination heretofore shown in favor of capital, thereby making the capital of the county bear its just proportion of the expense of the public highway.

3. That we denounce the party caucus as contrary to the fraternal feeling that should exist between all sections, and subversive of pure and just government, and that we ask and insist upon the abandonment of the same at once.

4. That inasmuch as the National Council at its recent session recommended a national convention for the purpose of determining the action of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union politically;

Resolved, That this body is of opinion that neither of the existing parties are heeding our demands, and that we earnestly and emphatically declare that unless the existing parties take immediate steps for our relief, as laid down in our demands, that we will readily dissolve all allegiance to either party.

4. That we deem the educational feature of the reform movement the most important and vital, and therefore urge upon all Alliance members to subscribe for and read faithfully such National and State Alliance papers as are true exponents of the principles of our Order.

Proclamation.

Whereas, information has been filed in this office through legally constituted authority, that the required number of county organization has been effected in Iowa to form a State organization under the constitution and laws of the N. F. A. and I. U.

Therefore, I, L. L. Polk, by virtue of authority vested in me by the constitution of the N. F. A. and I. U., do issue this my proclamation, designating Creston, Iowa, as the place, and Tuesday, the seventeenth day of March, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a.m., as the time at which the legal and properly accredited delegates of the various county organizations, aforesaid shall assemble for the purpose of adopting a constitution and electing for the said State organization.

Each county organization shall be entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for every five hundred members in good standing, or majority fraction thereof.

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THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

of our families are in need of aid. Many members of our order are in need of flour for bread, while many more are without corn or oats to feed their horses, no vegetables for their families, children out of school for the want of clothes to protect their bodies, and no seed grain for the coming spring and no money to make purchase. A large percentage of our people have, from time to time, been obliged to mortgage their stock and their homes to purchase provisions, groceries and clothing for their families, and to pay taxes and interest, trusting each year in a kind Providence for some coming crop to relieve them of their distress. In thousands of these homes nothing but hay is used for fuel, and when the cold storms shall sweep down upon these cheerless habitations, as surely they will, no mortal pen can tell the suffering that will ensue. While making this appeal to you we do not forget the relentless untiring exertion that is required on the part of the labor in all sections of the country to gain a livelihood. We fully realize the condition that confronts us; but to you who have enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, to you who have enough and to spare, we come, asking that you may contribute whatever you think proper in the way of wheat, corn, oats, millet seed, or other grain suitable for seed or planting; clothes of all kinds (old or new), boots and shoes, bedding, and any or all articles used in a farmer's home, or money with which to purchase the same. All donations from whatever source, shall be received and distributed to the needy members of our order under the direction of this committee, and every precaution will be taken to prevent misappropriation and imposition. We propose to relieve our worthy needy and see to it that all relief is properly distributed and receipts given for the same. In the spirit of our association, and realizing the kindly feeling of one toward another in our fraternity, we send forth this appeal in full confidence that you will give it a hearty response. Any one pleased to make contributions to this relief fund may deliver the same to any of our solicitors duly commissioned, in writing, by our chairman and secretary, and countersigned by the president and secretary of the State Alliance, with the seal of the Alliance thereto affixed, or such contributions may be sent direct to W. H. Curtis, secretary, whose headquarters are at Kimball, Brule County, South Dakota. No shipment of donations to the secretary must be made until after corresponding with him and receiving his instructions as to where to ship the same. R. H. Cowen, Chairman, W. H. Curtis, Secretary, H. P. Smith, W. D. Chase, John K. Paling, State Alliance Relief Committee.

BROTHER A. B. COLE, president of the State Alliance of Michigan, has been in Washington during the past week on official business; has started for home by way of Canada, where he will stop over and introduce the Alliance into that Province. A number of letters have been received requesting such action.

A CORRESPONDENT asks information concerning the National Farmers Alliance that has recently been in session at Omaha. This organization was started in Chicago about the same time the Alliance was started in Texas. It is an agricultural organization, but it

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
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NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.
Advertisements inserted only by special arrangement. Our rates are thirty cents per line. Discounts for time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

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

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

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

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

Address all remittances or communications to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

N. R. P. A.

THE attention of all members of

the Alliance is called to the liberal premium list of THE ECONOMIST. It is hoped that the brethren will appreciate this offer and make an effort to swell the subscription list of THE ECONOMIST. All these premiums are genuine, useful, and valuable. Let every friend of THE ECONOMIST start in at once to obtain subscribers and compete for the premiums.

DATA is being collected in regard to the irrigation inquiry now being made by the Department of Agriculture. Evidence is accumulating which point to a useless expenditure of the people's money. The whole matter will be thoroughly examined and the exact facts given to the public in the near future. Some unpleasant developments may be expected.

THE first number of the Iowa Tribune Quarterly has just been received. As might be expected, it is full of good matter. It is printed at Des Moines, Iowa. Price, 25 cents.

PRESIDENT POLK attended the meeting of the State Alliance and the State Union at Little Rock, Ark., on the 12th instant, which was called for the purpose of consolidating the two orders. About one hundred and ninety delegates representing the two bodies were present, and the finest spirit prevailed throughout the entire proceeding. Personal or petty differences, if any had existed, were obliterated and forgotten, in the common purpose to unite all their efforts and energies for the promotion and advancement of the cause. President Polk says he has never seen a more admirable spirit

prevail in any assemblage, and he doubts not that this meeting and its work marks a new era in our cause in Arkansas. The consolidated body adopted a State constitution and elected, as State officers, the following: President, Paul G. Davidson; Vice President, George Martin; Secretary, J. W. Dallison; Treasurer, W. T. Dowell; State Lecturer, J. E. Bryan; Executive Committee, E. C. Humphrey, S. H. King, Isaac McCracken, L. H. Moore, and J. W. Wybrand. In response to an invitation from the body, and from quite a number of the State legislature, President Polk delivered an address in the Senate chamber on Thursday evening to a very large audience on the objects and purposes of the Alliance, particularly dwelling upon the need for the sub-treasury and other Alliance demands. THE ECONOMIST confidently predicts that during the present year, Arkansas will take position in the front rank of Alliance States.

THE Republicans have been loud in their denunciation of the Alliance in South Dakota as tending to build up the Democratic at the expense of the Republican party. When it became apparent that enough Democrats had changed their votes to elect Kyle, the Republicans endeavored to offset the move by casting their entire party vote to Tripp, the Democratic candidate. By this they probably expected to cause the Democrats to change back to Tripp before the vote was announced, and thus save the Senatorship to Wall street. It is to the honor of the Democrats, that they greeted this overture with merited contempt. Thus the people achieved a victory, and also muzzled a campaign cry from the Republican shouters.

BROTHER A. WARDALL, of Huron, S. D., member of the executive committee of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, is in Washington on business of the Order, and will remain for some time. Mr. Wardall first received the endorsement of the independent members of the South Dakota Legislature for Senator, but not securing votes from either party, withdrew from the contest.

He speaks in high terms of Senator-Elect Kyle, whom he endorses as fully, justifying the high estimate placed upon him as a man and as a member of the Order.

THE election of J. H. Kyle, of Aberdeen, to succeed Mr. Moody from South Dakota doubles the independent contingent in the United States Senate. Mr. Kyle is a minister of the Congregational

Church, a member of the Alliance, and is now serving as a member of the State Senate. The vote he received was secured without the aid of corruption funds, and was a tribute to his worth as a man. May his election be the inauguration of an era when the golden rule and the decalogue shall have a place in politics. His profession gives such a promise.

BROTHER J. FOUNT TILLMAN has been in Washington several days, attending the meetings of the Executive Board, of which he is a member and the secretary.

THE State of California is fast coming to the front in Alliance matters. The seed of Alliance ideas had been sown by its independent press long before the Alliance organizer made his appearance, and when he came the people were ready. Let all the other States be up and doing or the Empire State of the Pacific coast will be in the lead.

THE Southern Alliance Farmer, having discovered a plot intended to supplant that paper as the official organ of the order in Georgia with a monthly publication that will be run in what they term the plug-hat, anti-sub-treasury wing of the Alliance that blindly adhered to Gordon in the recent contest, denounces the proceedings in no unmeasured terms, and illustrates its first page with a picture of the entrance to the star chamber council. All such contests and divisions within the order are to be deplored. Nevertheless, when gangrene affects a limb, it is always best to amputate. Blisters may do while the diagnosis is doubtful, but the guilt once established should receive summary punishment.

BROTHER H. M. COCHRAN writes from Rabun, Ga., saying: "If you can devise some plan to place good Alliance literature in the hands of the people, it will be one of the greatest acts of your life, as that would aid more in building up the Order than anything I can conceive of. We need education to show us our condition." Fully impressed with the above facts, THE ECONOMIST six months since made arrangements to issue every month a book, each book to contain about 125 pages, to be sold at the low price of 15 cents each. In doing this the Hand-Book was made the first, or January number. The February number is Harry Hinton's writings, compiled carefully, so as to make a very readable and instructive volume. The third, for March, will be a "History of the United States Dollar," by N. A. Dunning, and so on the series will continue throughout the

year. The idea of getting up these publications, was that they would form a basis for a circulating library in the sub-Alliance, and every month a new one would be added, that the brothers would hand about and all read free of expense. The whole series will only cost \$1.50 a year, or 15 cents each. Nothing has ever been offered to people in the way of cheap literature that comes anywhere near equaling this. The very best material that can be obtained will be used in this series, and it is hoped that the Order will with one accord sustain this enterprise. There is a great demand for such a movement, as the letters received here from all sections of the United States show. The question now is, will the Order sustain it?

THE Alliance has now reached the danger line of its existence. It is too strong to be injured, and its principles are too just to be fairly and openly contested. Trickery and special pleadings on the part of its enemies are the only effective weapons that can now be used. The order should be prepared for this, and remember that unity of action and faith in each other is the only defense against such attacks. Let the membership stand together as one man, and make the fight for home and family.

It is understood in political circles at Washington that Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, will have the solid support of the Alliance members in the next House for speaker.

So reads an editorial in the Kansas City Star. It is not probable that the Alliance fly will walk into the parlor of this speakership spider. When the members of the order cast about for a candidate they will not take the habitudes of political circles into their confidence; nor is it to be expected that they will give their support to a candidate whose fidelity to the interests of the farmers is measured by persistent opposition to the demands of the Order.

THE plan of loaning money on real estate is not a new one as the following shows: In 1837 the federal surplus to the amount of \$28,101,645 was deposited among the respective States. It was named the United States deposit fund, and was loaned on call, so that the States felt obliged to invest the money where they could realize on it if necessary. New York's quota was about \$4,000,000, which was loaned on farms with the following result, according to the testimony of the comptroller under date of January 7:

The money was authorized to be invested upon bond and mortgage on improved real estate by county commissioners, appointed by the governor in each county, pursuant to a statute passed by the legislature. Those se-

curities, and the manner of the investment of the said funds upon real estate, as provided, have not met with the approval of the financial officers of the State for a number of years past. It has been the policy of the comptroller to withdraw said funds from the county commissioners as fast as possible, and invest the same himself in public securities. The amount still outstanding in the hands of the county commissioners, and invested upon real estate in the several counties of the State, is about \$1,500,000. The rate of interest on such securities at present, as provided by statute, is 5 per cent per annum. Experience has shown that the said investments upon real estate are not safe. While the rate of interest provided is large for a first-class security yet, when we have to foreclose, as is frequently the case, it is often difficult to realize from the proceeds of the sale the full amount of principal due. At present there is no authority in this State for investing public funds upon real estate security, except in regard to the United States deposit fund.

THE following is taken from a recent speech of John Sherman, and shows where some of the currency of the country must annually find its way:

H. Kreisman, a prominent financier of Berlin, says: "The effect of the Barings failure on the German money market was slight, because of the great conservatism of German investors. What is most interesting to Germany at present is the free coinage bill, which we fear will pass, in which case a premium is likely to be placed on gold. There are held in Germany American railroad securities worth \$500,000,000. The German government bonds only pay 3 to 4 per cent interest, and to find large profits for their money Germans invested largely in Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and other railroad securities, with the guaranty that the payment of their dividends would be made in gold. It would not be unlikely for these guarantees to be broken. We have no use for bimetallism. Bimetallism will never be adopted by any European nation. Gold will be the only standard."

THE State Board of Assessors, in their report to the New York legislature, make the following statement:

Our investigations during the year verify the statements that there is no improvement in the value of farm lands or in the financial condition of their owners or occupants. Everywhere we are confronted with the statement that farming lands are depreciating, that sales are infrequent and the industry continually growing less profitable. In many instances mortgage liens upon farms represent their full value and unincumbered farms are unusual and exceptional. In one of the first agricultural counties we noted forty-six mortgages resting upon farms in five of its principal farming towns. The assessed value of the farms was 75 per cent of their full value, and the incumbrance aggregated nearly their assessments for purposes of taxation. As is usual throughout the State, the realty bears burden of taxation, while the owners of mortgages, availing themselves of the benefits of the law relating to exemptions for just debt, seldom sustain an equitable share of the burdens of government.

Why the Privileged Protest.
BY DANIEL W. DAVIS, SHILOH, N. J.

How natural it is for them that are the recipients of class legislation to give the alarm when their interests are liable to be affected through the same methods by which they obtained their vested privileges. Through the columns of THE ECONOMIST it has been asserted that a government loan has at various times been negotiated, and in perfect harmony with the Constitution, for the rea-

son that it was to the general welfare. Suppose we ascertain if the general welfare is subserved by a government loan to farmers. It should be realized first of all that agriculture is the basis of all developed wealth; that all industry is dependent upon it for subsistence and raw material; therefore, the material prosperity or adversity of agriculture affects similarly all dependent industries. Theoretically, we may assume that the same degree of benefit will accrue to them by a low rate of interest. Let us carry the 2 per cent loan to its ultimate results; the farmer, upon receiving the money from the government, will tender it to the mortgagee, who in turn will want to reinvest it; but here is where the unconstitutional feature comes in, as the rights of the mortgagee have been impaired. He cannot reinvest at the same rate, and will no doubt deposit it in bank. Here comes another feature. Bankers can no longer realize their 6 per cent discount, as the farmer, having secured the sub-treasury plan, can secure loans without the aid of banks. Again, the banks, not being able to discount at old rates, will be forced to conform to the low rates that now have become uniform through congressional action, instead of State legislatures, as at present, and will no doubt resort to their prerogative (heretofore not used, for good reasons) of charging for deposits, which will force deposits to seek investment. Sure, it is now understood why our first demand is unconstitutional. It reverses the present order of things. Instead of labor seeking investment, it is wealth seeking investment for security. It is not to be wondered at that it is unconstitutional. It is the duty of the government, as I understand it, to foster its industries by removing all obstructions that may impede or injure the development of wealth, and that system that will originate and sustain a uniform low rate of interest will not only do that, but will furnish to a great extent the means by which the government may meet its obligations, thereby removing to a great degree the necessity of a tariff that has been the bone of contention, blinding the vision of the citizen to those issues that affected his interests most.

The People's Dollar.
Atlanta Constitution.

For a quarter of a century all the energies of our financiers have been concentrated upon the scheme of making a costlier money unit, so that there will be ground for the boast that we have the best dollar ever known. The experiment thus far has not been very satisfactory. We have been able to produce a silver dollar of exceptional fineness, and a paper dollar based upon ample security in the shape of government bonds, but, after all, this ideal American dollar is not the people's dollar—it is the rich man's dollar. The best dollar is not the most valuable in point of the number of grains of silver it contains, nor the amount of government bonds back of it; it is not the best dollar when it is the hardest to get; in fact, it never deserves to be called "best" until it becomes the most

useful piece of money that the people have ever had. All this is simply equivalent to saying that we need more money, and more elastic money. We are going ahead at a rapid rate, increasing our material output in the bushels, pounds, and feet our products, but these valuable things do us very little good if they are not readily convertible into their just value in money. As a recent writer puts it, we are returning to barbarism when we have a superabundance of commodities, with no adequate medium of exchange to give movement and value to wealth. African tribes are in that condition. Before the days of railroads, our ancestors were so situated. They had plenty of cotton, corn, wheat, and hogs, but they were poor because they had too little cash, and were therefore hampered in the business of exchange. We are drifting that way now. With plenty of land, wheat, corn, cotton, wool, and other commodities, there is a tendency to stagnation and poverty. If this state of affairs is to continue we may expect further liquidations and the increasing power of the already rich, while the poor will grow poorer. The American dollar must be made the people's dollar. In other words, the government must run its financial system in the interest of the people, and quit dumping its money into Wall street, where it remains under the control of monopolists and speculators, congesting the money markets of the east, and leaving a currency famine in other parts of the country. The fight for the people's dollar is on, and it will be the burning issue in the next national election. Victory must be ours, because we can afford to lose. It is reform or ruin, and there is no other view to take of it.

THE proclamation of President Polk, authorizing the formation of a State Alliance in Iowa, is soon to be followed, by like action in Ohio, the latter State already having membership to justify the call.

THE new crop of legislators is now largely represented in Washington. The infusion of new blood is welcome.

The Midland Journal (Rising Sun, Md.) says:

The matter of electing United States Senators by popular ballot grows more popular the subject is discussed. The Senate is filled almost by millionaires and the people are becoming jealous of their rights being usurped by a class separated from them by the influence of money. This would require a change in the constitution and when the subject comes up there is another change that is likely to be made, which is a change of the day of meeting of Congress from the 4th of March next after the election, till the 1st of January after the election. The will of the people should be voiced by their representatives in Congress at an early day as possible. Had such been the law the present Congress would not have existed to vex the public ear after it was dead, as it virtually has been the present session. The President ought also to take his seat on the 1st of January, and the new administration start in with the new Congress, and each Congress have two whole years without the awkward arrangement of a short and long session. Such a change all round would be a great improvement over the awkward arrangement which was made, to spite the mode of travel in those days.

The writer has lately shown in this place that scientific farming is made impossible in this country by contraction of currency and consequent collapse of prices of the products of the farm and by the railroad law of "all the traffic will bear" both ways to and from the

farm. In this line Major Gaines' address seems to have anticipated the thoughts of the writer, and had we seen the address sooner would have quoted it in our former article, as at this time. The matter comes to this, the government must annul the infamous law, "all the traffic will bear," and enact the law in its place any charge in excess of reasonable profit on cost of service under any pretext or pretence is a criminal violation of the conditions of the grant of the original franchise, and moreover the party illegally overcharged may recover damage of the company, or else the government must resume the franchise, acquire the property and operate it in the interest of the people, at a reasonable profit on cost of service. The Farmers' Alliance is ready for the question.

DEFECTIVE HYDRAULIC PIPES.

Some months ago we published some general remarks on the use of hydraulic rams, since when we have had several letters, lately two, one now before us, saying the ram worked well for some months, when the delivery tube became chocked with rust and the supply ceased. The inquiry is whether there is in use rust proof delivery pipe. Tin lined lead is rust proof, rather expensive; galvanized iron not rust proof, but scarcely liable to be chocked with rust. We have also several inquiries about a ram to be operated by branch water and pump the spring water. There is such a ram to buy, don't dealers advertise their wares? If you are afraid of seeming to curry favor with farmers by advertising in Alliance papers; in other words, if you dare not even put on an appearance of a desire to study the interest of your customer so as to make your interest their interest, advertise somewhere else. Let people know what you have to sell some way, and pipe dealers: don't you sell any $\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron pipes for delivery pipes for any hydraulic rams under pretense rust won't stop them up!

REVERTED PHOSPHORIC ACID.

An analysis of orchilla guano by a well known chemist exhibits the fact that nearly the whole of its large percentage of phosphoric acid is soluble in the standard solution of ammonium citrate and is therefore classed as "reverted." It has heretofore been pointed out that this term has no place in chemical science or nomenclature. It is a mere slang expression of the laboratory. The phosphate of the so-called phosphatic guanos is the tribasic sort and is insoluble in water as the oldest fossil or mineral phosphate. Its solubility in ammonium citrate does not show that it is more or less valuable as a manure, than, for example, the tribasic phosphate of bone whether recent, old, steamed or calcined. If it be claimed by analysts that tribasic phosphate is known to be more or less valuable as a manure, according as it is more or less soluble in solution of ammonium citrate, they can produce no evidence at all of their assertion. This ammonium citrate solution is a delusion and a snare, classing together as one many sorts of material. It is only not so bad as the combustion tube in this

respect. This whole matter we insist needs to be reformed, for it stands on a false basis. It must not be supposed that any intention is here entertained of minimizing the value of orchilla guano. On the contrary, we regard it as one of the very best phosphatic manures in existence. We so regard it not at all because it is soluble in standard solution of ammonium citrate, but because of its known and well tested value as a manure in an actual farm practice, as an actual crop producer. This orchilla phosphate is a deposit of birds from which the organic and soluble matters have been washed out, and the writer has often used its well known crop producing power as an evidence that insoluble phosphate is readily assimilated by crops. Its molecular condition seems highly favorable to assimilation. Its previous assimilation by the fish on which the birds feed seems to have left it in this highly favorable molecular condition. The same principle probably accounts for the value of recent animal bones, and the writer believes also in part for the effects of a fallow crop as a preparation for a cereal crop. Therefore he made the original suggestion that our phosphates may be more economically brought to this condition by a fallow crop of legumes, than by sulphuric acid. Does the ammonium citrate standard solution serve as a test of this favorable molecular condition? Most likely not; but who knows? What are our stations about, trifling with varieties of tomatoes, and modes of cutting seed potatoes and chopping ensilage, and unable to answer such a question as the above even in a general and probable way? Are there no men about these stations capable of scientific research? The question of the most economical method of preparation of phosphates for use as manures of high importance throughout the whole range of scientific agriculture in all lines of practice, and in every specialty thereof. Who cares to know what variety of strawberry or raspberry, or squash, happened to do best some season in the station gardener's patch? These are not questions of agricultural science, but merely a species of solemn trifling with a certain appearance of doing or trying to do something.

A GREAT MARE DEAD.

The death of the great mare, Pocahontas, belonging to Mr. Bonner, occurred recently at the age of thirty-two years. She was the daughter of Ethan Allen, the best son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, and the beautiful, highly-bred, and in her day great and famous pacing mare, Pocahontas. Young Pocahontas was a pure-gaited trotter, having a public record of $2.25\frac{1}{2}$, and showed Mr. Bonner a trial of $2.17\frac{3}{4}$. She was also well known as the finest road mare about New York, and was gentle and safe for a lady to drive. The Black Hawks outstyle any family of horses ever bred; their tempers are perfect, they are prompt and fearless drivers, fast and game track horses, the best road horses ever seen, well bred, beautiful and long lived. In all these characters of the family Pocahontas excelled.

Who Is Responsible?
Progressive Farmer, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

As might be expected the partisans are exhausting the vocabulary of abuse upon the three farmer

representatives in the Illinois legislature because there is a dead lock in the senatorial election, and even some farmers and good men are inclined to blame them and wish they would terminate the contest in the interest of economy. Who is responsible for the deadlock? The three farmers are no more responsible for it than are any other three members of that joint body. Not one bit more. Any three members on that floor could break the dead-lock and elect a Senator just as quickly as the three farmer representatives could, and if they want the contest stopped in the interest of economy, why don't they stop it? It is argued that the others have candidates that they must not desert! So have the three. Are they under any less obligations to stand by their candidates than are the others? They have just as good a right to keep on voting for the same man as the Republicans or Democrats have; their obligations to their candidate are just as great and their pledges just as sacred. Indeed more so, for they were elected on the distinctive issue, that they would not work in a partisan sense with the political parties. If they had proclaimed otherwise in the campaign, not one of them would have been given the seat he now occupies. This is emphatic and official. In refusing to join with either of the political parties, they are simply doing what the people who voted for them expected them to do, and they will sustain them in it. Indeed they are so situated that they cannot join with either of the political parties and elect its candidate. No matter which one they should vote for and elect, the other side would immediately raise the howl that they had sold out, and many even of their own constituents would believe it. This would be inevitable. Those men might be as honest and incorruptible as angels, yet the act would be followed by the belief, which would be just the same in its effect upon them as though it were true. Hence those who urge them to do that simply invite them to their political graves, and destroy whatever usefulness they might have in the after part of the session in securing needed legislation, for at naught, laughs them to scorn. You say well: "The subject is left entirely to the consciences of those who control these invaluable franchises, and up to this time greed has been the measure of their gain." It is, you say, "not the cost nor the value of the service rendered which measures the charge." Oh, no, it is all the traffic will bear. Here, we think, is the basis of control by the people of that factor which controls the value of the products of their labor. Let the law-making power ascertain the cost of the service for long haul and short haul, great bulk and small bulk, then allow upon that cost a fair profit, and fix the maximum charge allowed by law at that figure, or else the government take control.

And take still another view. When the farmers began to complain of hard times, high salaries and heavy taxation, and began to talk of electing men of their own kind to office, the politicians told them that was all right, but that they must strike at legislation and congressional positions; that they should not bother with the county offices. This was the constant

song, and goaded almost to desperation by it, the farmers in those three districts struck for the legislative positions and got them. They now have a chance for a senatorial position. They are simply following your advice, gentlemen politicians, and they will strike for it, and once more we say their constituents will sustain them.

Do you say they arrogate too much to themselves, being only three, in holding out for a United States Senator? They do not arrogate to themselves anything. They simply exercise the right you party gentlemen do, of having a candidate of their own and voting for him. They do not think they are large enough to swallow you gentlemen, nor do they ask you to be swallowed. They simply ask you to do as you please, to do whatever you think best for yourselves and the country. They have no more right to coerce you than you have to coerce them, and they have no thought of attempting it.

But do you say there is more of you than there is of them? Then all the greater the responsibility. It takes but three men to break the dead-lock and close the contest. Either of you gentlemen have more than thirty times that many. Either of you could spare men enough to break the dead-lock, and have within three of a hundred left, while it would take all of the farmers to do it. Your responsibility then is more than thirty times as great as theirs.

The farmers are for economy, and so are their representatives at Springfield. But they have rights to maintain as well as wrongs to correct. In this matter they are simply standing upon their rights. They would be glad to have the contest close, and it is not stubbornness on their part that continues it; it is the very circumstances in which they are placed. The political parties are not so circumstanced. They have their standing in the country. Their coming to the farmers would not stultify them; it would rather restore to them the confidence of the people.

Once more we say in all kindness to the party men, quit preaching economy and growling at the dead-lock. Either of you could break it by coming to the farmers, or by sending a paltry three votes to the other side. We appeal to you to do one or the other. You can do it without hurting yourselves; the farmers cannot without running both themselves and their cause, and you know it.

How Will They Meet Them?
H. Sammertield in Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

The question of greatest importance and most general interest to the Alliance people of the South is that which involves the plan upon which they expect to meet those of the West in the selection and election of a president in 1892. There is an old adage which says, "In time of peace prepare for war." Thus it may not be said that it is too soon to commence preparations for the effectual carrying out of the people's purposes in '92. We see in all the writings and speeches of the most prominent men of the Alliance order, in their warnings and exhortations to the people, to be prepared to

successfully meet the coming and most important issue in '92, no plan suggested upon which the hoped for success is to be achieved. And as certain programmes or fixed and definite plans are generally necessary to the effectual accomplishment of all great purposes, it would not appear as out of the bounds of feasibility to assume that the time has arrived for the agricultural and laboring people of the South to commence formulating a plan for a union of political, but non-partisan and non-sectional action with those of the West in '92. Upon the conservative and intelligent adoption and successful accomplishment of this plan rests, for a time at least, the future well-being of the two leading agricultural sections, the South and the West. And while, according to the long established precedents of all other great organizations, it would be considered a digression for any except a leader, or especially appointed leaders, to attempt to offer a plan or plans as a basis of future action. But the Alliance organization is an exception to the general rule, is without leaders and office-seekers, and depends for its success upon truth and education, and not upon falsehood and agitation. Thus a great privilege is accorded by the Alliance organization that is suppressed in most, if not all, others—that of every man presenting his own ideas or plans to the people, and letting them, and not a few especially-appointed leaders, decide as to merits of said ideas or plans, showing conclusively, as the Alliance teaches, that all sovereignty is vested in the people, and they alone should rule, whereby the humblest and most insignificant have the same opportunity, irrespective of partisan or sectional restraints, of setting forth the honest dictates of their own conscience, as to the political significance of the Alliance, and as it is virtually, identically and necessarily a political party, in contradistinction to all other parties; made necessary by the treacherous actions of the representatives placed in office by the party men, quit preaching economy and growling at the dead-lock. Either of you could break it by coming to the farmers, or by sending a paltry three votes to the other side. We appeal to you to do one or the other. You can do it without hurting yourselves; the farmers cannot without running both themselves and their cause, and you know it.

the only safe, sure and reliable plan upon which the two sections, including all other reform or labor organizations, can ever be united. If the Alliance people as a whole will lay aside their sentimental or sectional politics and meditate upon their own interests and then have the independent manliness to put their honest convictions into practice and assert and exercise their rights as those who would be free and independent American citizens should do, the struggle would be short and prosperity would soon be restored to the toiling masses, but if they fail to do this, the failure will only show that a reformation never goes before education, and that the people are not yet educated up to the point of sacrificing sectional prejudice for general interests.

He Rises to Remark.
Correspondence National Citizens Alliance.

Your remarks on "Vilas" in a late issue open up a fruitful subject. The Lake Superior Lumber Company, of which Mr. Vilas was president, when, through Cleveland and Lamar, he had obtained the dismissal of Mr. Sparks, the honest and courageous Land Commissioner, is an octopus carrying in its folds the present and late Secretaries of the Interior, the past and present Senators from Wisconsin, and not less than three "Justices" of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Lumber Company, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and the Omaha Railroad Company are much the same thing. This octopus governs the State of Wisconsin, as its ally, the combined railroad, lumber and iron syndicates of Minnesota govern that State. Both were omnipotent under the sham reform administration of Grover Cleveland, and both seem to be equally powerful under the sham administration of the puerile Harrison. It is current history that before his appointment to the supreme bench, Mr. Melville Fuller was sent to Washington as the attorney ostensibly of the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Company (the attorneys of the Omaha Company) to engineer, through Lamar, Vilas, and Cleveland, a departmental grant to the Omaha Company of \$15,000,000 worth of pine land in Wisconsin, using a decision by Judge Harlan (which the Judge was careful not to have printed) as a pretext to this end. The job was advocated in the pretended interest of the "farmers." The farmers on the line of the road have mortgaged their homes and farms to aid in building a railroad. The railroad company sold or pocketed the mortgage bonds and failed. The mortgages were foreclosed and the poor farmers lost everything. The bondholders raked in the road, the evicted farms, and the land grant made by Congress for the construction of the road. They got all the granted land, and, it is said, a good deal more, and then claimed 150,000 acres beyond the limits of the grant. The scheme was for the Omaha Company to relinquish 150,000 acres of its grant to the Mortgage, get the government to allow the Mortgage Company to have it, and then to claim and get for the Omaha

Company an equal quantity more, thus securing a double quantity of land, and taking the last 150,000 acres in the heavy pine land district where the timber was worth a hundred dollars an acre to the Superior Lumber Company. Fuller was fresh from the famous suit between the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in which Harlan made a decision, overriding all known legal principles, to give the railroad company more than \$100,000,000 worth of property on the lake front belonging to the United States. Fuller was attorney for the city, and at the same time, as may be seen from his own autobiography, which was given to the press on his appointment as Chief Justice, he was also counsel for the railroad company. The decision was heralded as a victory for the city. The railroad company carried off the spoils and Fuller claimed the credit. His success in manipulating Harlan's decision gave him standing with the Omaha company, as his previous success in manipulating Harlan's Omaha decision gave him standing with the Central company. Anyhow, he came to Washington on a similar mission and was successful in getting Lamar to give the 150,000 acres to the Omaha which was later supplemented by another gift of the same size, and still later Mr. Noble increased the gift by 40,000 acres more, all in positive violation of law, as Mr. Sparks disclosed in his printed reports which caused his dismissal. Sparks declared that Lamar falsified the law and jugged the decisions of the courts to give the land to the railroad, and it is broadly charged in Wisconsin that Noble has been doing the same thing.

BY GEO. BOND, ST. MARY, MO.

I see that many writers in your valuable paper are trying to show that the Alliance is non-partisan and can accomplish all demands through the old parties. Such men are too conservative to lead this revolution. The leaders of the old parties cannot be trusted while they remain in the old parties, and no reformers can trust the powers they have revolted against to lead them. Christ did not in religious matters nor can we in temporal matters. They that are for us will go with us, and they that are against us will be everlastingly trying to side-track us. The old parties have their heroes that they worship, and they would never agree to have them set aside, and no reformation for the laboring man can be had through such leaders. All laboring men of all callings are ready to vote, and to vote for men that will know that they have been instructed what to do, and that it has to be done.

WISCONSIN.

The Brazilian Treaty.
Bradstreet's.

It appears from a proclamation just issued by the President that an agreement has been reached with Brazil for reciprocity between the United States and that country. In consideration of the admission into the United States of the articles enumerated in section 3 of the tariff law, viz., sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, the Brazilian government has authorized the admission into Brazil after April 1, 1891, free of all duty, whether national, state or municipal, of the following articles of merchandise, the product and manufacture of the United States, viz.: wheat, wheat flour; corn or maize, and the manufacture

thereof, including cornmeal and starch; rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour and barley; potatoes, beans and peas; hay and oats, pork, salted, including pickled, and bacon, except hams; fish, salted, dried or pickled; cottonseed oil, coal, anthracite and bituminous; rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine; agricultural tools, implements and machinery; mining and mechanical tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines; instruments and books for the arts and sciences, and railway construction material and equipment. In addition the following articles are to be admitted with a reduction of 25 per cent of the duty now or hereafter imposed on them by Brazil, viz.: land and substitutes therefor, bacon, hams, butter and cheese, canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables; manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing; manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule; leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes; lumber, timber, and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, carriages, and manufacture of rubber. The Brazilian government further agrees that its laws and regulations adopted to protect the revenue and prevent fraud in declarations and proofs of the country of origin shall place no undue restrictions on the importer nor impose any additional charges or fees therefore on the articles imported.

Those Revolted Against Can Not Lead.

BY G. BOND, ST. MARY, MO.

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THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The printing establishment in which the Alliance Times, of Anderson, Ind., was published, was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, necessitating a temporary suspension of the paper. It is announced that a stock company will resume the publication of the Times at an early day.

The Christian Patriot (Morristown, Tenn.) answers a correspondent's query whether land would be a good basis for currency:

All the reasons that make gold and silver a good standard of value, make land a poor standard. It varies in value, more even than staple manufactures which are not dependent on the seasons. Any particular land is not universally desired. Americans do not desire French farms, nor Georgians Vermont town lots. It is not always desired. On the contrary real estate sells more slowly than any other commodity. For these reasons land is almost the worst basis of money. In the absence of gold and silver, government taxes, pig iron, cotton, corn, wheat, beef, bacon would make a better basis for currency.

The Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) has an editorial of a personal nature:

A Georgia exchange says that "Larry Gant, having lost his position on the Athens Banner, will now have to go to farming." Our brother is right. We gone to farming in earnest, and will use the Southern Alliance Farmer as a subsoiler. We shall first clear our new ground of all the old political timber that has sapped the substance of the soil so long, to the exclusion of profitable agricultural crops. Then we must pull up by the roots the stumps, representing fossil office seekers. All stones and trash, such as town rings and political bosses, must be gathered up and destroyed, and the field thus cleared for the harvest. Our next step will be to prepare the soil (the minds of our farmers) for a crop of great truths. We shall scatter broadcast a heavy coating of fertilizer, in the form of solid Alliance doctrine, smooth over the ground with a sub-treasury harrow, and then sow the seed of brotherly love and unity. We shall procure all of our seed direct from Alliance headquarters, and roll them in with the Ocala platform. When our crop is planted, we shall keep it carefully tilled, removing all weeds, thistles, and foreign vegetation, in the form of mischief makers, unworthy members, and spies sent into our ranks by enemies. In due season we expect to harvest a large crop of solid, iron-ribbed Alliancemen as subscribers.

The Industrial Union (Columbus, Ohio); good advice:

The importance of electing three well-qualified officers for each sub-Alliance can not be over-estimated. The following especially:

1. Good man for president, especially interested in the cause, enthusiastic, and who will make a good presiding officer.
2. Man for secretary whose education qualifies him to keep correct minutes of the meetings.
3. Lecturer—He should also be well versed in the questions of the day and study the principles and objects of the order. He should at each meeting be ready to suggest, or speak, or read something to the Alliance, and thus excite discussion in the body. Remember these hints.

The Alliant (Concordia, Kan.) says:

The hard lesson of the present now being learned in interest-paying has been studied during every age of the world's history. The little, common, everyday, legal interest has absorbed homes, land, crowns and kingdoms. Today capital is grasping and absorbing the homes and lands of free America. To see the fruits of its work you have only to look at the result in your township and county, then bear in mind that the same thing is transpiring in a greater part of the United States, which is highly commendable.

Many more homes and farms will go into the same vortex by virtue of the indebtedness now hanging over them. Local causes have, in a great measure, caused much of the failure of the borrowers to pay their indebtedness, but a general contraction of the circulating money, the debt-paying power, has been the prime cause of so many failures to pay, and consequent foreclosures. The people can arrest the tide and leave to the coming generation a better system of finance.

Southeast Enterprise (Popular Bluff, Mo.) says:

We clip the following from the Farmington Times and ask all our readers to take a hint: "U. S. Hall, president of the Missouri Farmers Alliance, says: 'For the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association to fail in supporting John M. Palmer for the Senatorial ship would not only be gross ingratitude, but an outrage, which would demonstrate them as being both wanting in appreciative feeling and recreant to the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association traditions and principles.' Mr. Hall expresses himself with force as well as truth."

The Humansville (N. C.) Bee is in-

terrogative:

The editor of the Nevada (Mo.) Industrial Review, says: An officer of the Missouri State Alliance told him that "he (the officer referred to), Hall, and one or two other State officers, could put the Missouri Alliance in line with Kansas if they wished to do so." The brother should be more definite and give the name of this presumptuous officer, who carries the Missouri Alliance in his breeches pocket. We ask the question: Is the Missouri Alliance the slave of its State officers? And if so, what does the Alliance of Missouri mean by placing men at their head who regard themselves as masters of the situation. We supposed that officers were servants, not masters. Such a presumptuous officer is a demagogue. Who is he?

The Great West (St. Paul, Minn.) is justly sarcastic:

There's an old dead horse on the road traveling along at the ancient gait as if its carcass did not fill the air with stench. It is a curious animal, and if somebody don't tell the rotten brute to go bury itself under an ash heap, the American citizens will have an awful—a fearful epidemic of gullups on the diaphragm. Did you never see the old horse? Well, when you see a dilapidated arsenal of woe on four legs and a tail ("Listen to my tail of woe!") inscribed, "Capital driven out of the country"—why that's the hoss—hold your nose.

The Advocate (Topeka, Kan.) says:

The Southern Alliance is not strongly opposed to a third party, and will unite with the Northern Alliance at the proper time, making a solid West and South against the corporations and monopolies of the East. The Alliance third-party movement will also settle the race question of the South, and black and white will vote together for the common interest of all. The declaration of the Ocala convention upon this subject is worth more than force bills, and will be far more effectual. Be patient and await developments. The world moves rapidly in these latter days.

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1. Good man for president, especially interested in the cause, enthusiastic, and who will make a good presiding officer.
2. Man for secretary whose education qualifies him to keep correct minutes of the meetings.
3. Lecturer—He should also be well versed in the questions of the day and study the principles and objects of the order. He should at each meeting be ready to suggest, or speak, or read something to the Alliance, and thus excite discussion in the body. Remember these hints.

The Alliant (Concordia, Kan.) says:

The Order demands a graduated income tax. By that, I suppose, incomes exceeding a certain amount are to be taxed a certain percentage, and when the incomes reaches a certain increased amount, it shall be subject to a certain increased percentage, and so upward, the greater the income the greater the percentage. In this manner the necessity of levying heavy duties on imports of foreign goods for revenue purposes would not arise, and the taxes on the consumption of the country would be proportionately lessened. An income tax lexed for support of the government would measurably lessen the amount of taxes otherwise required to defray governmental expenditure and make your own country self-sustaining. The principles of the Alliance should be thoroughly instilled into the hearts of every man who owns or cultivates a foot of soil, and the spirit of independence should animate our people to dispense with all luxuries and useless expenses until each one is free from debt and has a cash balance in his favor. When this is done the Alliance can demand what it wants.

The Meridian (Miss.) Standard says:

Much is being and has been said of the sub-treasury scheme. It is a bill proposed for the relief of the agricultural classes. The very fact of its proposal and the radical change it suggests in government policy, furnishes the highest evidence of the sufferings of the class it is intended to relieve. The necessity of relief to the over-

burdened masses of the people engaged in tilling the soil is too patent to require elaborate argument. When we see crops pledged on cruel terms in advance to obtain supplies to make them, farms mortgaged to secure debts contracted, at usurious and ruinous rates of interest, in tilling them; household goods sold for a song under the cry of the auctioneer when foreclosures of trust deeds are ordered; happy homes destroyed and walls of distress heard on every side from myriads digging the ground in the sweat of agony to secure scant rations of daily bread, while capital in untold millions is piling up in the vaults of the few under the inequalities—the injustice and wrongs of a robber tariff, and the oppressions and tyranny of so-called popular government in other directions, surely it is time for men of every class and calling to come to a half-and consider what can and ought to be done to end what is a horrible state of affairs.

Rome (Ga.) Herald says:

It is difficult to believe, and yet it seems to be true that the Republican Senators are in dead earnest in proposing that the United States shall guarantee \$100,000,000 in bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company, in order that that private corporation shall go ahead with the building of the canal. There would be no more justice in such an act on the part of this government than there would be in guaranteeing the bonds that Smith, Jones and Brown, dealers in groceries, etc., might see fit to issue in the conduct of their business.

Ottumwa (Iowa) World says:

The idea of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people is growing more popular all the time. The Indiana legislature has adopted a resolution endorsing the change, and it's only a question of time when the pressure in favor of it will compel Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment providing therefor.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

The partisan press is now having a big lot of exultations and hurrahs over the defeat of the force bill, or rather failure of that bill to pass. Several statesmen distinguished themselves by their noble efforts to defeat the iniquity, and have now the everlasting gratitude of their constituents for their zeal in defeating a measure that never had over thirty-four of the forty-four Republican votes in its favor in the Senate, with thirty-eight Democrats always in opposition to it. All this stuff makes one fearfully tired and disgusted; but it is politics and partisanship.

The Alabama Mirror (Selma) says:

The Farmers Alliance does not propose to emulate the heroes of 1776, but those who are members of the order in the southern States are animated by the same spirit of determination that was so universal in this section during the trying years of the war between the States. They know that a country that was not only self-sustaining, but prosperous for four years without selling a bale of cotton, can again be made to respond to the demands of its population. Keep them at work and cheer them with acknowledgement of deeds done in the line of duty. We must be patient as well. Time and effort will tell, just as the constant drop wears the stone.

The Ojai Recurrent (Nordhoff, Cal.) says:

The Order demands a graduated income tax. By that, I suppose, incomes exceeding a certain amount are to be taxed a certain percentage, and when the incomes reaches a certain increased amount, it shall be subject to a certain increased percentage, and so upward, the greater the income the greater the percentage. In this manner the necessity of levying heavy duties on imports of foreign goods for revenue purposes would not arise, and the taxes on the consumption of the country would be proportionately lessened. An income tax lexed for support of the government would measurably lessen the amount of taxes otherwise required to defray governmental expenditure and make your own country self-sustaining. The principles of the Alliance should be thoroughly instilled into the hearts of every man who owns or cultivates a foot of soil, and the spirit of independence should animate our people to dispense with all luxuries and useless expenses until each one is free from debt and has a cash balance in his favor. When this is done the Alliance can demand what it wants.

The Meridian (Miss.) Standard says:

It has become a part of the political ammunition of the warriors of the old parties to demand "by what right the agriculturist asks for the enactment of laws to cover his peculiar condition?" To the fair-minded man the words "simple justice" would be an unanswerable argument, but this phrase has no meaning to the professional politician; yet for all that it is not difficult to find answers to the question propounded, which even the questioner

can find no excuse for failing to understand. No dealer in producer or manufacturer or goods besides the farmer but who places a price on the commodity he offers for sale; the price to be paid for farm and garden products is always fixed by other than the producer. This is assuredly a reason and a good one why the farmer should ask for legislation which will enable him to be rid of the grasp upon the industries of the nation and give work to the millions and food to the hungry. But it is a mystery to us, after looking the field over and seeing the enemy in solid phalanx arrayed against this bill, prepared by our chosen leaders, and supported by nine-tenths of our membership, as it undoubtedly is. That we should find a brother in their ranks is a sad commentary on the weakness of men. There can be but two sides to this question. One is right and the other is wrong. Let us counsel for the right and be controlled by the majority of our council. Thus shall we have the power to right our wrongs and correct our errors, if we should make them. One fact is plain to all. Together we win, divided we fall; and you can be certain that nothing which the tongue of slander, falsehood or money can do will be left undone to accomplish a division in our ranks. Confederate heart and hand with those who are moving in the same general direction of our noble order. Ask them not from whence ye came, but rather, will you join the great co-operative army that is now forming throughout this nation, for the purpose of fighting the most momentous battle that has ever marked the annals of the human race. It is to be a bloodless conflict, with a free man's weapon, the ballot. But the question to be decided is beyond computation. Shall virtue and manhood rule, or shall the dollar, with all its means, continue to control the destiny of this and coming generations? You will need a brave heart, a determined will, a will to endure, and above all a self-sacrificing spirit, an abiding faith in the justice of our demands in the interest of a common humanity. Will you join and help to win a victory for yourself and family? Now is the time, soon it will be too late.

Country Life (Trinity College, N. C.) says:

When agriculture in the rural districts adjacent to the great cities of ancient times, famished and failed, these nations and their mighty cities went down in utter ruin! Bad laws, extravagant luxury, great fortunes in the hands of the few, abject poverty with the many—then the end came! The continual drawing away from the productive fields of labor, even in this vast and abundant country, will undermine all real and substantial prosperity.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ill a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Heaping up immense fortunes in the great cities at the expense of honest toil in fields and shops is national suicide and ruin. The sweat and tears of the toiling millions are transported to the great centres of trade and fashion, and they would store their wheat and barley and mules, the South will still be a purchaser, and will continue to grow cotton and make oil from its seed. At the same time, however, it is the part of wisdom to retain the first principles and make your own country self-sustaining. The sights and groans of want and anguish are cast into the solemn-toned bell which hangs in tower and steeple to call the worshippers of man to their pagan devotions; the muscle and nerve of patient toil, in want and pain, build and furnish in exquisite beauty the palaces of greed; the life blood of the starving poor goes to paint in colors bright the windows and chancels of the ponderous cathedral and the fashionable church, whose grand organ overtures are the transposed groans of bitter want and sorrow of the downtrodden. These terrible evils will never be righted as long as country's labor and production pay these heavy tributes to gilded fashion and licentious ease. Down with all unjust discrimination! Equal rights to all and special privileges to none! It will be too late when the maddened cry of rage and despair shall startle the crowded thoroughfares of traffic with the last demands of an outraged people—bread or blood! Men and

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

women, who, by hard toil raised thousands of bushels of wheat and corn in the far West, are to-day starving for the want of plain bread and freezing in the cold. Without a speedy change for the better there will be an awful reckoning in the near future.

Clark County Democrat (Clark, S. Dak.) says:

The year 1891 will not end with nothing prominent to be placed upon the pages of history for after generations to read. The country is upon the verge of a great upheaval that will be the greatest yet placed in the panels of history. The iron heel is pressing harder upon the "common" classes, and is grinding them to dust, which is becoming unbearable, and in the early spring organized labor will strike for liberty. This will only irritate the minds of those in power to oppress, who will in turn begin a general plan to force the laborers to submission. Reform papers are doing noble work in bringing to light the many dastardly schemes by which the people are being robbed of all their earnings; and only a great and concerted effort upon the part of the oppressors will save to them the great profits that are making so many millions for the few rulers of the country. A great struggle is in store for 1891, and from the present observation the result can hardly be foretold. The fight is on and the farmers are compelled to take a part, and should prepare for the fray. Get in line. Answer to your names at roll call. Keep up your Alliance, your only organization for protection, and be ready when called on to demand your rights. Should the Alliance interest fail now so much the worse for the farmers. Their future would be worse than had they never asked for liberty.

South East Enterprise (Poplar Bluff, Mo.) sound advice:

A question of grave importance is being presented as to how much fidelity we, as members of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Missouri owe to the platform of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. In answering this question the old and tried principle of law, that the principal is always bound by the act of the agent, is brought into use. The delegates to the national meeting were acting as agents for their several States, and according to the principles of law we are either bound to accept or repudiate their action as a whole. Some of our so-called Alliance papers are fighting a part of the principles of the national platform, when it seems that they should be a unit on these subjects with the National Council. We think if these papers, though few in number, would cease their fight on the sub-treasury plan and advocate the national platform in toto they would aid the cause more.

Coryden (Iowa) Herald:

Never has the prospects of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union been so bright as at present. The efforts of the outside politicians to divide them have proved fruitless, and they have not only failed in their purpose, but their effects have been to weld the Alliance more firmly together, if such were possible. This same unity of action is noticeable everywhere, not only in the west but in the south. It states where there is no organization the work is rapidly gaining ground. The people are beginning to realize that organization is their only hope, and men of all parties joining the movement as the only means by which the working people may receive their just portion of the wealth they produce.

Liberty Banner (Nogal, N. M.) says:

It is wonderful what an influence for good the late "landslide" in Kansas has had all around. It has given a new stimulus to the Alliance work all over the country, and boldness to men to go directly to the root of the disease by attacking the old parties and their methods, and holding them directly responsible for the present deplorable condition of the country. Old party papers and politicians in Kansas are experiencing a change of heart. Papers that a few months ago were filled with calumny and abuse of the Alliance and its leaders, lied about and misrepresented the order outrageously, now put the order on the back and are willing to become its trusted advisers.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR: On the 1st day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness was. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid no attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering with malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing, also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared on the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own (indeed, it often develops without pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily whose burials are attached to all through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carriers in the country. Through tickets, B. & O. R. R. can be procured at the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. offers unequalled facilities in aid of this desire. All its through trains between New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the east, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Mexico on the west, pass through Washington. Its fast express trains are built from end to end and heated with steam. Pullman's latest and best products in the way of sumptuous Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars are attached to all through trains. The present management of the B. & O. have made vast improvements in the last two years, and the road is to-day one of the foremost passenger carriers in the country. Through tickets, B. & O. R. R. can be procured at the principal ticket offices throughout the United States.

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

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

ach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages?

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I began to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.
Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 30.

Farm View (Porterville, Cal.) says:
In the nature of things it will be much slower educating the farmer than most any other laborer because he has less time for thought; because he is not educated in the quick ways of thinking that are in constant demand among mechanics, and because he has heretofore had no chance for association with men in the same line of business.

Lecturer Terrell's Appointments.

Hon. Ben Terrell will fill the following appointments in North Carolina: District, Alliance at New Bern, Monday and Tuesday, February 23 and 24. Snow Hill, Wednesday, February 25. Tarboro, Thursday, February 26. Wilson, Friday, February 27.

Speeches at 11 o'clock. These meetings are public and all are invited, except the second days at Plymouth and New Bern, which will be devoted to the unwritten work of the Alliance, when all lecturers in the respective districts are specially enjoined by the State Secretary to be present, and all members who desire greater familiarity are invited.

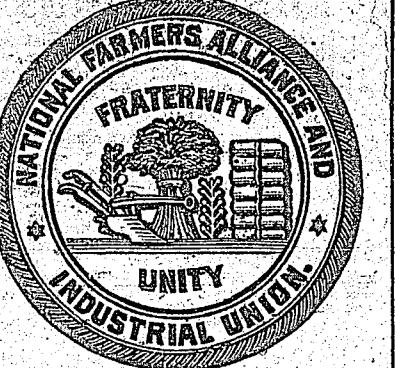
The National Capital.

The City of Washington is an object of perennial interest to all patriotic Americans. Not alone because it is the great throbbing heart of the mightiest and grandest Republic the earth has ever known, but also on account of its material magnificence. All Americans take pride in its beautiful avenues, majestic architecture, stately homes, and well stored galleries and museums as things of grandeur and beauty in themselves and in the character of the people which are invested in them. The capital of all "Young America" at least, to some time or other visit the Capital of his country.

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



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AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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WYOMING.

money and transportation—the question of providing for the toiling millions a medium of exchange or money without squeezing all the profits of honest industry into the income of a law-created money trust. It is not a question of whether we are to have a single fluctuating standard by which to measure values. The demand now is that instead of longer allowing King Shylock to pretend to measure values with gold and silver, which is now known only to be another name for robbery, we commence representing and exchanging values with money. And then when that is done, I want to say to my Democratic friends that I am in favor of protecting American labor against the starved labor of the old death bed, rotten and decaying monarchies of the world, and to you, my gold-standard Republican friends, I want to say that, if, under the leadership of a few Eastern gold bug millionaires, you are eternally going to squeeze all values down to a gold standard, compelling us to look to Liverpool for market quotation, then we must have absolute free trade, and have it right away. Mr. Speaker, in view of these facts, and in order that for one time in the history of our country labor may be represented in the United States Senate, I have the privilege and the pleasure of placing in nomination a man, although comparatively unknown in mutual admiration societies of this country, whose name is a household word among the millions. The man to whom I refer, Mr. Speaker, is the Hon. A. J. Streete, the farmer statesman, whom I nominate as the farmers' and laborers' candidate for United States Senator.

AN ALLIANCE CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. Clarke Lewis, of the Fourth Mississippi district, was recently interviewed by the correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution. As Mr. Lewis is one of the nine Alliance men sitting in the present House, what he says will be read with interest by the Order:

"I am in favor of the election of Senators by the people. The people should have that right. No power of election ought to be allowed to stand between the people and the officers to be elected. Every elective officer under a Democratic form of government ought to feel a direct responsibility to the people. The use of money for the purposes of bribery in the election of United States Senators is a national disgrace, and if not soon prevented by a proper change in the Constitution, will become a national calamity. The inevitable result will be the absolute exclusion of men of moderate means from the United States Senate, however magnificent their equipment may be, and the election of men without regard to fitness, who can count their fortunes by the million, and who will, when elected by the corrupt use of money, degenerate into attorneys to represent, aid and abet the class-interests of moneyed combines, trusts and syndicates against, and in destruction of the dearest rights of the masses of the people. The election of United States Senators by the people will cure this notorious and malignant evil. I would also favor the election of the President of the United States by the people of the United States. The people of all the States ought to have the same right to elect a President that the people of any given State have to elect a governor, and in both cases alike the majority should govern. If the majority in a State is competent to elect a governor, by a perfect parity of reasoning the majority in the United States is competent to elect a President."

"What do you think of the future of the Farmers Alliance?"

"The National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union rest on principles of justice that are eternal, and will escape the fate which has befallen shifting political organizations that were set up solely for the purpose of acquiring political supremacy. It had its origin in a deep sense of wrong felt by the farmers, and has found its marvelous growth as it will ultimately find its grand triumph in that universal sympathy which binds together by indis-

surable bonds the victims of a common wrong. Its purposes are economic, and will become political only to the extent of enforcing its principles in state and national legislation. Within two years the Alliance has done more to allay sectional prejudice than has been accomplished in all the years intervening since the war. It preaches and practices, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

"Would you favor a third party?"

"Most emphatically, no. I am a farmer, and a member of the Farmers Alliance, but I am also a Democrat of the most straightforward sect and would oppose a third party movement."

"The principles of the Farmers Alliance are almost identical with the platform of the Democratic party. The difference is in measures and not in principles, and such difference I hope and believe can be adjusted within the pale of the Democratic party. My advice to the members of the Farmers Alliance is to attend every primary election, every mass meeting, and by their delegates seek representation in every delegated democratic convention where nominations are to be made for them who will represent their views; but if they cannot, then abide the action of the convention and vote for the nominee."

"What qualifications must the next democratic nominee for the presidency have?"

"He must be in favor of tariff reduction and in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In my judgment no man can be elected president of the United States in 1892 who is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, neither after 1892 will 'Wall street' be permitted to dictate the financial policy of this country."

"What measure of relief do you propose for existing financial depression?"

"To be brief, I stand flat-footed on the platform of 'The National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union,' as announced in convention at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890. I endorse, and will advocate, the demands then made until enacted into law, or until some better measure of relief is proposed, and adopted."

"To what agency do you ascribe the defeat of the force bill?"

"Several influences combined, defeated that infamous measure. The alarm of northern capital invested in the South contributed largely to this result; but the conservative sentiments of the Farmers Alliance which found strongest expression in Kansas, furnished the immediate and direct influence that defeated the federal election bill, in that Senator Ingalls' attitude of opposition to the federal election bill was taken in obedience to the sentiments of the Farmers Alliance of his State, in the hope that he might thereby accomplish his return to the Senate. This change on the part of Senator Ingalls led him to pair with Senator Allison, who was in favor of the federal election bill, and thus this pair resulted in the vote of 35 to 34 that shelved for good and aye that diabolical scheme to keep in power a Republican administration. In expressing this opinion I do not mean to underrate the great services of our Democratic Senators, nor to undervalue the votes of the five Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats."

To the Honorable President of the United States.

BY HARRY HINTON.

It is hard, Mr. President of the United States, it is very hard, that a man of famous lineage, a republican by profession, an asserter of the rights and liberty of the people, should be accused as the instrument of plutocracy, the firm adherent of the capitalist against the welfare of the poor, and the commander-in-chief of an army of spoliators, when forsooth for those self-same purposes you were elevated to that pre-eminent position which you so ably and efficiently occupy. They demand that you shall be a more patriotic man and by far a greater man than any Pres-

ident since the days of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, and that you shall prove treacherous to the elements of your promotion and turn back the tide of tyranny, extravagance and corruption brought into common usage by unconquerable custom and the countenance of time. This, too, in face of the fact you may dwell in hearing of the ring of the pistol shot which sealed life's last anguish of the President who said that for a nation to make a debt with a certain amount of currency in circulation and contract that currency before the debt is paid is guilty of the most heinous crime against the people; and in face of the fact the dying body of James Garfield, who said that whoever controls the money of a country controls all labor and industry, was brought home from the depot to breathe his last; and in face of the fact that Andy Johnson said the bondholders had already received the value out, for their bonds and only escaped impeachment by a truculent submission to the London banker, Hugh McCulloch; we say it is hard in the face of all these facts, it is very hard, that the people should expect you to turn your back on the instruments of your fortune, blindfold your eyes to the fate of Lincoln, Garfield and Johnson, and come out as a President of the people and for the people. Those who have long sat in darkness begin to see light. They are brushing the dust from the deeds and sayings of Washington, Lincoln and other patriotic dead. They are rising, thinking and awakening everywhere. The contest is against fraud, force and deception, and is for the people and by the people according to the original charter.

We also regret, Mr. President, that your service are not appreciated by a stiff-neck and gainsaying generation. Not only yours, but also those of the two camps of popular advisers. The people are beginning to ask: Who appointed you our keepers? Why have you taken so much pains to instruct us what to do? You assume to be the custodians of our rights, and also of ourselves too. Very sweet and generous fellows indeed! We verily thought you were our hired servants, and lo, you have become the bulwark of popular rights and the people's guardians. Grand, sublime and peculiar you sit in majestic council on Capitol Hill entrenched behind a caucus code, extra constitutional, and mete out your punishment to the free thinkers in the camps with a power mere potential than the thunders of the Vatican. Should a political Luther, or Huss, or Galileo, escape the burning brand of party hate and do not cease to trouble there may be yet found the pistol of the assassin in waiting for him. Thus bound down by a party code more tyrannical than the decrees of papal Rome when the world was all dark you assume, yourselves being slaves, to take care of the freedom of others.

Thus, Mr. President, this rebellious generation think and speak, and their groanings and complaints come from the bottom up. It would not be safe for you to take heed to them, therefore, we will excuse you. We are fully conscious of the dire political necessities under

of the American republic those why now act upon these will fit, as dark shadows, memories of men. So much more we sympathize with seeing that you are enthralled circumstances over which you have no control, and the more so if these meet your approbation and consent."

We devoutly wish that you may live to a good, green old age and be able to witness the flowering and seed time of American thought, when the people will burst the fetters of plutocratic ignorance and prejudice which have been so ingeniously woven around them for the sake of robbery and abuse under the forms of law, and will stand forth freemen having a government of their own and for their benefit.

We understand that it is openly avowed at the nation's center that there are only two ways to govern a people, the one by force and the other way by fraud and deception, and the further the government be removed from a despotism the greater the amount of fraud and despotism necessary. They even cite history to prove this true, as if America had an example among the nations of the world's panorama.

We believe the people are going back to their original charter of a government by the people and for the people. Those who have long sat in darkness begin to see light. They are brushing the dust from the deeds and sayings of Washington, Lincoln and other patriotic dead. They are rising, thinking and awakening everywhere. The struggle will be momentous and powerful, the darts of chicanery fraud and deception will becloud the sky, thousands will be pierced through with the arrows of wrangling and discord, thousands will be paralyzed with the golden clubs of the enemy, but all this will only prolong and intensify the combat, which will never cease until America be redeemed from her present legal party thralldom. Be sure you watch the course of events. Get down among the people and look up; for if you get above the people and look down you will never see.

wh' od move and hold your and we cannot advise you to come a martyr to a cause you do not appreciate. Could Louis of France have freed himself from the trammels of previous education and custom he would have been numbered among the world's benefactors and have lived to see his brow encircled with a crown of strength instead of a shroud of imbecility. Could England's Charles have discovered the mental workings of the people he too would have lived a glorious king and have died one of the few whom the world join in and call blessed. But every age does not produce a Lincoln, a Washington, or a Cromwell.

It would seem that the frequent failures of the first system might have suggested to governments the basis of property; that the failures of the bond system might have suggested the raising of revenue by interest on money loaned to the people, instead of the payment of interest by the creator of money. A hay seed farmer (who of course knows nothing of such matters) might possibly be excused for asking where government would get the money, but it is a curious fact that in looking for the profits of his hayseed, our farmer finding it absorbed by the antiquated idols of gold and silver should himself have made the discovery that it is absurd for the creator to pay instead of receiving interest on its own creation. Now our farmer is no philosopher, and perhaps does not reason after the manner of a logician, but when he looks at a gold dollar the present so called intrinsic value of which is one hundred cents; when he looks at a silver dollar, the present value of which is about eighty cents, when he looks at a dollar in nickels, the present value of which is about two cents; when he looks at a paper dollar, the intrinsic value of which is about nothing; he perceives that intrinsic value has nothing whatever to do with the purchasing power of the dollar. When he reads the words on the paper dollar, where the government promises to pay the bearer on demand one dollar, he begins to wonder why the government does not print the same words on the other dollar. When he sees his neighbor deposit the gold or silver product of his land, and receive certificates in money therefor, the idea begins to work through the hayseed in which his brain is supposed to be enveloped, that the land itself and the cotton and wheat products thereof, are better securities than the comparatively useless product of gold and silver. When our farmer examines the national bank system he sees government issue a bond for \$1,000, he sees a banker purchase this bond for \$800, more or less, and deposit it with government and draw out \$900 without interest to be loaned and compounded every ninety days. Our farmer, having been accustomed to consider that this great financial system must be entirely above his comprehension with great diffidence begins to calculate, and finds that the banker receives interest from government on \$1,000 and interest from the people on \$900 compounded every ninety days, and that his bond is rapidly increasing in value. Our farmer is somewhat slow at figures, and of course knows nothing of the rapid method of logarithmic computation, but after great labor he sums up the account and finds the amount of \$900 compounded every ninety days to be in twenty years about \$9,500, interest received from government compounded to be \$4,000, making a total of

\$15,000, and when he further considers that the purchasing power of each of these has increased three-fold in the twenty years, he finds the comparative purchasing power of the total to be \$40,000. As our farmer contemplates his little calculation he ceases to wonder that farming should be unprofitable and begins to realize that he is suffering the consequences of neglecting his duty as a citizen, in leaving to other classes the making of the laws under which he has to live, and scratching his head as is his wont when troubled with difficulties of a mental character, he concludes: "I am the creator of food, which all must have. Government is the creator of money, which all need. The broker or banker is the creator of nothing. I pay an enormous tax to the government and also an enormous amount of interest to the banker; therefore let government cease to collect taxes, and receive its support from the interest which now goes to the banker."

Government Railroads.

BY R. B. CARL LEE, ENGLAND, ARK.

The terrible condition of the toiling masses has, more than from any other cause, been produced by the railroad extortion, and as long as the railroads are corporate property just that long any system that may be adopted to loan money at any rate of interest or even without interest would be like piling brush on a burning brush-heap feeding the roads, only a few years would elapse before the present conditions would again be upon the country. The cause that produces the evil must be destroyed before any lasting good can be obtained.

The 18,000 miles of road now in operation is capitalized at about \$10,000,000,000. They can be duplicated for less than \$3,500,000,000. The net income the roads get out of the people will more than equal thirty per cent and affects the farmer (as he is the ground rail) the same as if he was borrowing money at thirty per cent interest. Under the present system of railroads their debts constantly increase, even on old roads, and as their debts increase the burdens of the people are increased, more mortgages are placed on the farms to tide over the hard times, until the farm is lost and the independent farmer is reduced to a dependent tenant at will. The railroads and banks are interwoven like the fingers of locked hands. Nearly all railroad men are heavy stockholders in the banks. The Vanderbilts have a bank of their own managed by an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and so on down the list. Railroads, by their excessive rates, take the money out of the country they pass through. The little that is spent for ties, sections, hands, local agents is but a drop in the bucket. The great bulk is taken to the cities and paid out for fixed charges, large, unreasonably large salaries for officers, interest on bonds, and dividends on stocks. This money comes back to the farmer in the shape of loans on their lands, purchases of large estates or bodies of land, and again returns to the money centers in interest and dividends, to be again

reloaned or invested as before, constantly increasing the interest bearing debts that the producers (who alone create wealth) must meet. Under present conditions in twenty-five years the indebtedness of the country has grown from about \$4,500,000,000 in 1866 to \$27,000,000,000 in 1890. The express and telegraph companies are adjuncts to and occupy the same positions to the people the railroads do. The proper thing to do is for the government by its right of eminent domain to take possession of all the necessary railroads and telegraph lines, paying for them in full legal tender money what it would cost to build new ones, or to build new roads.

There is no other way, because the men that control the transportation of the country virtually control and in a large measure own the country. The salaries of railroad officials, that government ownership would dispense with, amounts to over \$150,000,000 per annum, or nearly \$3 per capita of our population.

The question is before the people, Government ownership of railroads, or peonage of the working people. Can the politicians in the pay of the great monopolies keep them deceived and enslaved?

There are other wrongs to be righted, but none to compare with the railroad question.

Reciprocity.

BY WALTER MUIR, OF NORTH DAKOTA.

It is amusing to note how much space the average high protective Republican papers devote in advocacy of reciprocity. Now what does reciprocity mean if applied in general terms to all nations with which we trade? What but free trade, pure and simple? But when we consider that the application made by the McKinley bill limits its operations to the South and Central American States, we are led to inquire how much of the farm products of the United States is annually bought by those nations, and whether Mr. Blaine was working in the farmers' interests or in the interests of our manufacturers only by his application of reciprocity. There is no nation in South or Central America that can be classed as a manufacturing State. All belong to the agricultural class. They buy only about \$4,000,000 worth of our farm productions annually. Is it not a fact that our manufacturers have reached the limit of supply or America years ago, and that they would like to find a foreign market and still retain control of our home market, and continue to rob the American farmer by high protective taxation, and that this scheme of the Plumed Knight is only another of those shuttlecock applications concocted by the attorneys of the manufacturers to cajole the farmers into a continued support of the party of high protective tariff in 1892. Gentlemen, you misjudge the public pulse and stand in your own light, and thus by your subtle, sophisticated action make your overthrow the more certain. Better be honest and work for the interest of the people. Remember, they are thinking on the government of this country as never before, and, as Lincoln said, they can not all be fooled all the time." Honesty to

the people would favor the extension of reciprocity to England, and the nations of continental Europe as well, seeing that they constitute the principal foreign market for the American farmer.

Willing to Meet Half Way.

BY J. A. J. WESTMINSTER, S. C.

Say to Brother Cockrell that we will meet him at the half-way house on election day in 1892. Don't forget the day. Providence permitting we will be there and would like to shake hands with Bro. Cockrell.

Why should the old parties make such a fuss about being broken up? They have both had the rule and have both failed to give satisfaction, and according to their own testimony they are both rotten to the core. Now why don't they step down and out as all decent people would and should and let the people govern themselves awhile? Time about is fair play the world over. And if the people have sense and ingenuity enough to feed and clothe and educate the world, and besides to furnish vast sums for needless and sinful waste and extravagance and absolute villainy, they surely can govern a little. Give them a trial and let us see. We tried it in South Carolina and are well pleased so far, but, as Harry Hinton says, the old studs fought like blazes. Dr. Elzey, that interesting and instructive writer in THE ECONOMIST, is right when he says there will be two parties, a people's party and a rump party, composed of the extremists of the two old parties who, notwithstanding all their blood-thirsty declamations of each other, are scarcely separated by a shade of actual difference. They will find no difficulty in combining at any moment, and that they will do so ultimately there is not the smallest doubt. So it was in South Carolina, the leading Democrat swapped votes with a ninth-rate Republican, that it is said no decent gentleman of color would support for the purpose of defeating the will of the people. Let us not be deceived by depending on our neighbors, or our kin, or our party. We had better go into the harvest ourselves, then the work will be done and the filthy birds will have to move.

Independent Action Necessary.

BY GEORGE HAWLEY, HERMOSA, S. D.

The work of the Alliance I saw had got to reach outside the Order, or it had to take in economic or political legislative questions. I had always done my duty as I saw it in voting always the Republican ticket, as a ticket I saw I ought not to confine my influence alone to that ticket. I chose the best platform of principles and selected the best men for the offices, even to voting for Cleveland for President. I watched, studied, talked; I became discouraged, disgusted, mad. I saw no hope; then came hope, the Alliance organization; it spread; I knew others saw. Then came our first State election in South Dakota. We elected Alliance men to the legislature and Senate. I expected we as an organization would do something then in the legislature, but no, dis-

appointment. What was the matter? Why, they had been elected as Democrats or Republicans to fill the offices. They had to go into their caucus, act in their platform principles. The two parties are strong; you cannot be elected on their principles and act individually independent or as Alliance principle men. Well what now was to be done? We had talked farming politics reform, but it could not be got in either of the two parties. If we elect Alliance men or men of principle, or on Alliance principles, they must go independent of the two parties, independent of the Alliance, but Alliance men on Alliance principles, backed by the Order, platform and principles. I read Georgian's article and all others; it worries me sometimes where I read all. I have faith, strength; there are others who see as I see, men who are leaders in the Alliance.

The Moot Third Party Question.

BY A KANSAS FELIX GRUNDY.

Permit me to have a say in the controversy of Brothers Macy, Cockrell and Tyler. To me it seems there are two sides to this question. Both sides had a very apt illustration in two States during the late campaign, to wit: The States of Georgia and Kansas. In Georgia the Alliance affiliated with dominant party, elected a majority of the legislature and some members of Congress, and the reform papers throughout the country pronounced it a victory for the Alliance and claimed that it had made a United States Senator that would be in favor of the principles advocated by the Alliance. The legislature met and elected a Senator who fought the Alliance, and especially the sub-treasury plan for helping the farmers. All this was accomplished by the Alliance members working with and trying to reform the dominant party in Georgia. In Kansas the Alliance tried the other plan, working in politics independent of the dominant or any other party. The members united with other reformers of all parties, and nominated their own candidates, and elected five out of seven of the members of Congress and enough of the legislature to elect a Senator (recollect the State senate of forty members held over). When the legislature met they defeated the candidate of the dominant party who is equally smart, equally loved by the people of the State, and who equally abused the Alliance during the campaign, and they elected a man that will go to the Senate without being hampered with party prejudice or fealty, and pledged to work on the line of reform, mapped out by the St. Louis platform as amended at Ocala. Now, the question naturally arises, which is the best plan? We of Kansas think ours is. We started with good and new timber, well seasoned and strong, for the Alliance demands. Besides we are not troubled by trying to reform aimed at by working within the two old parties or in one of them. There must be a new party of some name. It's too early to form a new party now, but it could be kept before the readers and the Alliance. Let us push the organization, education, harmonizing, and in due time form an independent party, call it what

you will, not the Alliance party, but thoroughly understood in the Order, that they will back it as the only means to the end. I am through with the Republican party. I will never be a partisan Democrat. Let the South drop its grip on the Democratic party, the farmer-laborer-producer Republican of the North will leave the Republican party, but he will never fall in with the Democratic party. Neither will the Southerner fall in with the Republican. We will never reform one or both of them. Then where is our hope except by free action? You and all Alliance men are doing a grand and noble work. There is nothing small or mean about it. The work to be done is great, and the end to be obtained seems almost impossible. We can encourage each other, but the work is for each individual.

The Moot Third Party Question.

BY A KANSAS FELIX GRUNDY.

I have watched the results of the last election. The Alliance is strong in the south, in Texas, in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, but I ask you, what have you done there to further the end? In Texas they have been organized so long, and the end that must be attained seemed so far off, they were discouraged; they saw no hope in either of the two parties. They had lost courage to act independently; they did not vote, stayed away from the polls. By acting independently they could have controlled the State. In Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and other States, what has the Alliance done? True, much for the Order, but they have given strength to the old Democratic party in hope for 1892, weakened the faith of Republican Alliance men all over, more so at the North. This fact has got to be educated down. I fear the good to the object arrived at by the election of these three Senators. Now will you mark the difference of the work done in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois. We have it our own way, not in the least afraid of either of the two old parties. If we elect an independent Senator from South Dakota, I consider it the greatest object accomplished that could possibly be hoped for. We will have driven the great entering wedge that is to break up the great monopolistic power. You know what the men are.

Now let me tell you the sub-treasury bill will never become a law through either one of the old parties. It can only be done by another party, for sooner than to enact it the two would unite to beat it. I do not wish the Alliance to be a political party, but it must back a party of some name. Let those who meet to consider the question not aim to make the Alliance a political party. Never for a moment suppose or hope to accomplish the reform aimed at by working within the two old parties or in one of them. There must be a new party of some name. It's too early to form a new party now, but it could be kept before the readers and the Alliance. Let us push the organization, education, harmonizing, and in due time form an independent party, call it what

and sinners go skating," and such as they will never give what we ask for, or come within the length of a row of apple trees of it. Brother Tyler refers to Republicans and Democrats in the State as allies. I think if he had been in this State during the campaign he would have seen these old partisans show their sympathy for us! Oh, yes, about as the fox shows its sympathy for the chicken; that kind of sympathy is too thin, and the good brother from Virginia will find it so when it comes to the test. It is not my desire to create strife or contention by encouraging separate political action; but rather that the brethren may study this question carefully, and when the proper times comes they may vote in their subs. Whether we shall take separate political action, or work in our old political parties to accomplish our purposes and abide by the result, one thing is certain; in Kansas we have won on separate action; how is it in Georgia?

I must say I am heartily in sympathy with Brother Cockrell, and believe he can depend upon the people of this State to go with him half-way, and if need be a little more than half-way; but we can not be absorbed by any old party and take any chances of having any more rivets driven in the shackles that bind us.

Move On, Political Action.

BY ROBERT McDougall, HILLSDALE, MICH.

Please let me inquire whether the sentiment of Robert H. Tyler, expressed in THE ECONOMIST of 31st ultimo, is to be accepted as a guide. As an organizer I have been saying that each member, as his declaration declares, is expected to use all honorable means to further the interest of the wealth producers, and that if a majority determined that politics is a means he would be expected to fall into line. Now, so far as the State is concerned, I see no objection to Brother Tyler's position, but when we come to national affairs I see a possible rupture should the North and West by majority move for "independent political action," as now seems to be the trend. Were it not well that this point be officially interpreted so that we may school ourselves before undertaking a "third party movement" at the hazard of national organic dissolution?

If Brother Tyler hopes to bring the Northern Alliance into the Democratic party in 1892, then I may be permitted to suggest that he at once revise his information on which he bases his hope. We are here in the interest of "legislative reform," but can not jeopardize that attainment by insisting on the perpetuity of either of the old parties who have so largely contributed to the necessity of "legislative reform."

Bellamy, in his "Looking Backwards," has selected a "doctor" as the keeper and entertainer of his "Rip Van Winkle." Why, we may ask, in his pleasing effort to raise mankind to a common level, did he not use plain John Smith? President Harrison looked among the millions of farmers of this country for a suitable person to fill

the position of Secretary of Agriculture, and finally selected a man who was not, and never had been a farmer, if the papers are to be believed. Had Georgia no man in the Alliance suitable for United States Senator? Nor North Carolina? If the time ever was when new wine should not be put into "old bottles," has that time passed? Were it not well that we case fondling old heroes and fraternally bring forward new ones to lead us from this wilderness?

The News and Courier mourns the defeat of Hampton, while consistency invites the hopeful eye to Kansas.

Of what does fraternal charity consist?

Is it in turning our face from the young and hopeful ability and zeal of our brethren, and suppliant knee and admiring eye worship to foreign and ancient deities, or shall we "kill the fatted calf" for he who has never yet proved unfaithful:

Pardon this obtrusion, my hope is to bring out thought.

The Sub-Treasury Bill Class Legislation.

BY J. B. GAY, COLUMBUS, TEX.

It was a little amusing to listen to a group of farmers the other day discussing the great sub-treasury question, when an ardent supporter of the plan said, "I have heard and read all of the objections to this beneficial measure, and had them all explained to my entire satisfaction, and as a farmer, I must admit, that it smacks of class legislation, the very thing the Alliance is opposed to in government." The idea of a law making farming a success—the very foundation of national prosperity—is absurd upon its face, and could in nowise be warped into class legislation. If the farmers create the greater part of the wealth of the nation, who has a better right to control it? When the farmers do well, so do all other classes, is an axiom that goes without question; it is, therefore, not only the greatest good to the greatest number, but the greatest good to every living individual, which then must excell the best doctrine of our modern democracy. Class legislation is an act of making laws that will benefit one class of people at the expense of another. Can it be shown from the above reasons that it does this? If the sub-treasury plan is class legislation, I want to know what class can not use it? The bankers are not exempt, nor the merchants, nor any class that I can think of, they all have better facilities than the farmers, all they have to do, is to commence producing something, and then if they object to this they cannot call the farmers a special privilege class, nor the sub-treasury class legislation. We leave the opportunity free from objections, and cordially invite them in making the world richer in real wealth. Do not cry overproduction; it is stale, and we will give you our bond, as good as the bondholder's, that, with the sub-treasury bill, you will not be getting poorer, making too much, which under speculation we do. Yes, but you say some must be doctors, lawyers, merchants, etc. This is true, but the

sub-treasury gives you an opportunity to change, without license, and little or no time in study; it would be ready, and waiting, and not class. With the sub-treasury the next highest in power, protects the next lowest, which is the true object of law, and in its true sense cannot be class, which cannot be said in its full sense, of another law now in existence. Then, if there are no requirements in making use of the sub-treasury plan to any one, except producing something, the first law of self-preservation, then in heaven's name, do not call it class legislation. Law, time, education and money make classes, which the sub-treasury reduces to a common good for all.

The Plan of the Banks.

BY J. H. RICHIE, LARIMER, KANSAS.

In 1888 Mr. Remington, cashier of the First National Bank of Independence, Kansas, said in a speech that the bankers' association of the United States, including some private banks, were going to make a united effort to induce Congress to pass a law to enable them to refund their bonds into 2-percent bonds to run fifty years, or failing in this to have the bonds run fifty years without interest. This Congress has already made an effort to create 2-percent long-time bonds, as a basis for banking, thereby proving that the bankers are thoroughly organized, fully understanding each other and having their plans laid a long way ahead. Now it is the duty of the people to unite as solidly for the overthrow of the entire national banking system, and the substitution of a full legal-tender currency that will go direct to the people without interest and without the intervention of the banks, who are but middle men who are privileged by law to charge the people interest on the people's money for distributing it. There is no good reason under the sun why we, the government, the sole creator of money, should make our own money, then turn it over to a private corporation and allow them to charge us exorbitant rates of interest when we want to use it. We are told that national bank currency has been and still is: No legal tender but gold and no paper currency but bank notes. To secure this they have fought greenbacks and silver coinage with a zeal and persistence exceeding that with which Herod pursued the babes of Bethlehem. Statesmen have been well paid to scheme, and have schemed to this end. Parties and the press have been prostituted to this base purpose. Every device has been resorted to of which the situation was capable to enable banks of issue to levy blackmail upon the entire business of the country by loaning their notes (their debts), and growing rich on the interest of what they could compel the people to let them owe. A more gigantic fraud upon the people—a more stupendous conspiracy to rob under color of law—was never planned since the world was created. These bank notes, thus sought to be forced into circulation, are no more and no less than so many corporation debts, indorsed by the government and by law made current. The banks owe the people for every one of these, their notes put out; and

makes them see what foolish fools they have been during the last 25 or 30 years. Though there is one great and growing consolation, and that is, as fast as the people are educated and can see and think for themselves, they are condemning the present system of robbery that has been overshadowing them for the last decade. They have no use for modern politicians or modern politicians. We, as laborers and producers, who love our country and our so-called freedom, are not going to be downed by any politician or political book maker, or so-called "friend to the laboring man and farmer." We have been ruled almost to our ruin by our friends (?) and now we propose to call a halt. Three years ago, in these United States, the men who did the work for the thinkers and the thinkers who did the thinking were, when the workers began to think, in the best financial condition of the two. Now, what is to be done? Well, we are now coming to the conclusion that it is just about time we were doing a part of the thinking and regain some of that lost wealth that somehow or other has been slipping away from us, as it were. When we first began to look the matter up and view the situation from a non-partisan standpoint, they took on a different hue, and now we see them as they are, and are now calling them by their right names. The last will show to any sane person that the people want a change of policy, and if the incoming legislators do not then change the policy what then? Well, no living man can yet conjecture; time will tell, we cannot.

Alliance Resolutions.

The following was unanimously adopted by Bogot County Alliance, Texas, January 15, 1891:

Whereas the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at its recent session at Ocala, Fla., adopted a resolution requesting the closing of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday, or as it was termed, the American Sabbath, in the interests of any particular creed or religion, is an abridgment of that untrammeled exercise of religious preferences and religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore an infringement of a cardinal feature of free government.

Whereas our Order being strictly non-sectarian, should take no stand discriminating either for or against any particular sectarian tenet.

Whereas if this request is granted thousands of toilers living in or near Chicago would be denied admission on the only day of the week in which they would have the leisure to visit this ennobling institution.

Resolved: That we depurate this hasty and ill-considered step toward the restriction of individual freedom of conscience, and earnestly request our Supreme Council to reconsider this action.

The following is a synopsis of resolutions adopted by St. Clair County, Missouri, Farmers and Laborers Union, on the 17th day of January, 1891, presented by Brother Ward.

A demand of Congress not to issue any more bonds as recommended by Sherman, etc.

That we are in favor of Congress passing a law to loan money on cultivated lands when occupied by real owners.

That they take possession of the Pacific railroad immediately.

We recommend each State to pass laws to the effect that no railroad shall charge more than 6 per cent on their actual investment per mile after paying operating expenses.

Congress to look into the eligibility of some of the Representatives, Calvin Brice especially, of Ohio.

We heartily indorse the principles formulated at Springfield and St. Louis, also the majority at Ocala of our representatives, notwithstanding Hall to the contrary.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$10,000 to the President of the Farmers' and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the convention in St. Louis: Whereas THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST has adopted official national organ, has ever 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 that every member of the order should subscribe to read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to

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

N. R. P. A.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Education is the first purpose of our organization, and I am free to say that we, the common people, need more light on many measures endorsed by our people, and this is written by one fully in accord with the movement for reform and in the Alliance; hence asks for the following information for himself and many others.

1. How will the warehouse system help the northern and western farmer? We can easily see how it will benefit the southern planter. He can well afford to haul or otherwise transfer his crop (cotton and tobacco) 20 or 50, or even 100 miles, to a warehouse, and receive 80 per cent on the same, for the reason that a ton of his product is worth on the market many times the same number of pounds of the product of the northern or western farmer. Many planters of the South could haul at one wagon load his entire crop, representing the entire year's labor of himself and family, and which would also represent in cash fully as much as 50 to 100 wagon loads of the yearly product of the northern or western farmer. With one warehouse in a county 25, 30 or 40 miles square, how is it expected that a warehouse even centrally located can be of benefit to any considerable number of its farmers. We can not afford to haul our grain 10, 20, and in some instances 30 to 40 miles. We could not do it with wheat, much less corn.

2. Suppose Kansas to be entitled to 40 warehouses (which it is doubtful if she would be entitled to any), it is plain that it would fall to the most eastern, the most populous, and the most wealthy counties, and hence most able to do without them. The benefit derived would be denied the other 66 counties, and yet they would be taxed proportionately to sustain the warehouses in the 40 counties, and reaping no direct benefit. Would that be right? Would it be justice to all? Explain how it would help these people.

3. Explain how it would help the grain-grower under these conditions. Explain how it would put more money in circulation. Explain how it would help the mechanic, the day laborer and others.

A full and complete explanation of the above points will be thankfully received by your many readers in Kansas. An explanation of why we fight the "pure laid bill" will also be thankfully received.

The above questions are of a character that all three may be included in one answer. There is one fundamental principle of the sub-treasury plan which evidently the brother asking the questions

has never yet fully understood. If only one sub-treasury were established in the whole United States, and that in the State of Florida, it would help the farmers of Kansas, Dakota or Texas just as much as it would the farmers of Florida, and for this reason no benefits flow directly from the warehousing feature of the bill other than, perhaps, the warehousing is a little cheaper than under ordinary conditions and present customs. That is to say, if warehousing costs a given price today, and interest another set or fixed amount, both these fixed charges would, perhaps, be reduced by the system of government warehouses; but that is not the most important or not the real benefit sought to be achieved by the system. The real benefit is that a supply of money will be put in circulation, in order to prevent a contraction of the volume which reduces prices. Now, it makes no matter where this money is put in circulation, so it is put in to supply demand that otherwise would create a relative contraction of the volume of money. That is to say, if the marketing of crops in Texas were creating an augmented demand for money, the money would be drawn from all other sections of the United States. True, it might come from California by way of New York, but it would come nevertheless, leaving the places where it was most plentiful and going to those where it was most scarce. If many planters of the South could haul at one wagon load his entire crop, representing the entire year's labor of himself and family, and which would also represent in cash fully as much as 50 to 100 wagon loads of the yearly product of the northern or western farmer. With one warehouse in a county 25, 30 or 40 miles square, how is it expected that a warehouse even centrally located can be of benefit to any considerable number of its farmers. We can not afford to haul our grain 10, 20, and in some instances 30 to 40 miles. We could not do it with wheat, much less corn.

MISSOURI.

A prominent member of the order in Missouri writes to the National Secretary as follows:

Our order in Missouri is in a deplorable condition. The determination of some of the "leaders" to use it in the interest of partisan politics has done the work. It is said that nearly every Union has become a Democratic club, but our membership has become nearly one half depleted, in some counties over two-thirds of the members have dropped out.

W. A. DUCKWORTH, of Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas, writes:

In speaking of the farmers borrowing money at 8 per cent, that is not the case in this county. I know of my own knowledge that the farmers of this county paid from 15 to 30 per cent. I have signed as security for my neighbors to all these different prices to the same banker. The poorer the man the more they charge.

Brother Duckworth's statement would probably hold true in many sections of the country, and shows that the estimates made by THE ECONOMIST are all on the conservative side of the question.

will be made more profitable, or for any considerations but because the volume of the circulating medium is supposed to be increased so as to enable debtors to more easily secure that amount of money necessary to discharge their debts and to enable producers of all kinds to get a better price for the products of their labor. These same benefits will be accrued to all classes of mankind in a much greater degree whenever the product of labor that is expended upon agriculture shall be made available for the purpose of circulation. The benefits from the warehousing do not accrue to agriculture. The only benefit that accrues to agriculture that does not accrue to all other classes, is one which follows from producing-conditions that do not allow a contraction to the sub-treasury plan, and the unanimity with which it was supported in the Ocala Convention, I am at a loss to understand why Brother Hall should have been elected as a member of the National Legislative Committee. If it is not asking too much of you, will you please write me why and how it was done.

Fraternally yours, A. LEONARD.

Enclosure in Brother Leonard's letter:

Macune dethroned—State President U. S. Hall chosen a member of the Alliance National Legislative Committee.

THE REPUBLIC BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1891.—The meeting of the State presidents of the Farmers Alliance here is attracting a good deal of attention, and the proceedings are being followed with interest by the politicians of both parties. Hon. U. S. Hall, the Missouri State president, is one of the most conspicuous men in the gathering. He is very popular among his brethren of the Order, and because of his well-known ability and the broadness of his views is sought out by the leading statesmen of both houses of Congress. The most important duty performed by this national council is the election of a national legislative committee of three, whose duty it is to draw and present bills to Congress in behalf of the Alliance. This is the committee of which Dr. C. W. Macune was chairman last year, and which gave him such amazing and sometimes dictatorial power. This legislative committee of three is the all-powerful political factor of the National Alliance, and was the agency through which the third party advocates hoped to bring about a breach between the Farmers Alliance and the old parties, by having it present radical and revolutionary bills to Congress such as the old parties could not support. In consequence the selection of a legislative committee at this time was of absorbing interest to the politicians of both the old parties. It is an open secret that there has been a conflict of ideas between the rational section of the Alliance, led by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, and the jobbing section, led by Macune, hailing from wherever he may find himself when night strikes him. The battle royal occurred at the meeting to-night. There were 35 State presidents present. The legislative committee of three was elected by ballot. It has been understood from the time the State presidents began to arrive that the fight begun at Ocala between Hall and Macune would be fought to a finish and determined finally at this meeting. It was fought to a finish, and Hall won by a large majority. Jobber Macune is "in the soup" to-night. The details of the meeting, of course, cannot be obtained fully, as the Alliance people, as a rule, keep their business to themselves. Enough has leaked out, however, to enable your correspondent to state that on the first ballot Mr. Hall was chosen, and that his associates are L. L. Polk, the national president, and Mr. Cole, president of the Michigan State Alli-

OFFICIAL.

A Letter from the Chairman of the National Executive Board.

BRETHREN: I am so flooded with letters like the following, from Brother Leonard, that I deem it best to publish his letter in full, and make such comment as I think necessary to lay all the facts before the Order and satisfy this universal demand for information, and at the same time allay the fears and the indignation of many who may think they see the signs of political intrigue at the expense of the Order.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 9, 1891.
Dr. C. W. MACUNE, Washington, D. C.

My dear sir and brother: The enclosed special is taken from the St. Louis Republic of January 7. To say that it created surprise in my mind after reading it is only a mild statement. Knowing Brother Hall's opposition to the sub-treasury plan, and the unanimity with which it was supported in the Ocala Convention, I am at a loss to understand why Brother Hall should have been elected as a member of the National Legislative Committee. If it is not asking too much of you, will you please write me why and how it was done.

Fraternally yours, A. LEONARD.

Enclosure:

letter

ance. Mr. Hall took a very active part in the proceedings of the Ocala Convention. Every member of the Order knew him to be then, and knows him to be now, an inveterate enemy of the sub-treasury bill. The fact that he was elected a member of the legislative committee on the first ballot to-night is significant. It means that the cool, common-sense of the Alliance is exerting itself; that the dreamers and schemers and jobbers in the Order have been daunted, and that the members favoring rational reforms are in control. This is the most important item of political news that has been sent from Washington since the defeat of the force bill. With the rational, lucid, honest, earnest men of the Alliance in the lead, there is no reason why there should not be full and complete sympathy between the Democracy and the Alliance in the next Congress. At any rate, the overthrow of the Macune element is of overwhelming consequence. Macune's chief desire, it seems, was to invent measures, schemes and ideas that no sensible man or conservative party could under any possibility support. His object was to create a third party and sell it to the Republicans. He has been de-throned to-night, and reason and common sense will in the future reign in his stead. The compliment paid to Mr. Hall is very significant and remarkable in view of the fight he made on Macune and his wild-cat schemes at the Ocala Convention. His selection as a member of the legislative committee makes Mr. Hall one of the most conspicuous and influential members of the Order.

In view of all this it is fair to presume that Brother Hall, as an honorable gentleman and a consistent member of the Order, did by the act of accepting that position on the vote of five presidents of State Alliances give up all opposition to the sub-treasury, and pledge himself to an active support of the measure. It is hard to see how he could have otherwise accepted the place. To say that he could accept the position and then work against this measure is to say that he would accept a trust and betray it, which of course is not true. The why it was done, therefore, is probably that it made a friend to the measure out of one of the few men in the Order that opposed it. As to how it was done, I have talked much with the brethren, and believe that the following is as near a true statement of the situation as can be had until the members of the council see fit to make more of the proceedings public. The presidents of the following State Alliances were present and voting when Mr. Hall was elected: Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, West Virginia and Michigan. Of these ten I have been credibly informed that four did not vote with the majority. This if correct shows his vote to have been by six State presidents. This is all regular and correct. Ten States made a quorum, and had Brother Hall refused to vote, five would have been a majority of the nine. If I am in error as to this vote I will gladly make the correction. I was not present when the vote was taken. I believe under the circumstances that the Order has a right to know, and I give it as reported among the brethren here present at that time. Conse-

the confusion they tend to produce.

In answer to Brother Leonard's inquiry, "Why and how it was done?" I will say: Since the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at St. Louis did adopt the sub-treasury plan by a large majority and submit it thoroughly to the Order, where it was freely and fully discussed for a year, and at the next national meeting indorsed it by a practically unanimous vote of the delegates fresh from the people with their instructions ringing in their ears, and the Supreme Council said in the resolution, creating the legislative council, that its duty was as follows:

§ 2. That it shall be the duty of the said national legislative council to formulate measures and devise such necessary methods in conformity with the principles, purposes, and acts of the Supreme Council as may secure the enactment of such laws as may be indicated by the Supreme Council.

L. L. POLK,

President N. F. A. & I. U.
J. H. TURNER,
Secretary N. F. A. & I. U.

ALONZO WARDALL,
J. FOUNT TILLMAN,
Members Executive Board.

A. E. COLE,
Of Legislative Committee.

There never has been any foundation whatever for these false statements and reports. They are deliberate falsehoods invented for the express purpose of trying to produce discord in the Order. It is the same old game of the corrupt and unscrupulous opposition presented in a new form. It matters not that they have selected me as the target at which they will discharge all their spleen and malice. If I were not here some one else would be honored in the same way. A little obscure Mississippi paper recently published a violent attack upon THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, saying that it had advocated the legislative committee, because it disfranchised a million or more members of the Order, and made a special class (State presidents) alone eligible to membership in the Legislative Council, and required that from them should be chosen the legislative committee. State presidents are usually the best men in the Order, and are chosen for that reason, but it does not follow that they alone are capable of serving on the legislative committee. We frequently contend for equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and I think wisely. I feel free to say all this, because I opposed having any committee, and favored putting the work of that committee on the Congressmen-elect that belong to our own order. Hence I could not have accepted the position had it been tendered me, and had I been eligible.

Now, in conclusion, I desire to say, the brotherhood may rest assured that the wishes of the Supreme Council, as expressed at Ocala, will be strictly carried out, and if any member or officer of the Order places himself in conflict with that, it will be the duty of the National Executive Board to exercise the full power of the Supreme Council if necessary to protect the Order.

I shall believe and maintain, and I want every brother in the Order to believe and maintain, that Brothers Polk, Hall, and Cole will perform every duty, both expressed and implied, that the Supreme Council desired, and contend for that belief until there is better evidence to the contrary than the statements of papers published in the interest of the opposition.

C. W. MACUNE,
Chr. Nat. Ex. Board.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

APPLIED SCIENCE

In Agriculture and Rural Economy.

EDITED BY DR. M. O. ELZEE.
Woodstock, Md.

TUBERCULINE.

The name decided upon for Koch's lymph is tuberculine. That will answer very well. When we have a lymph containing the products of the bacillus or other microbes causing diphtheria, shall we call it diphtherine? Shall we have also scarletinine, cholera-nine, etc.? A medical man, just come from Berlin, where he went to study Koch's methods, is reported as saying, tuberculine is to the physician what to the engineer dynamite is—far too dangerous to be used, for every day use. This implies that we are to have tuberculinists as we have now occultists. There are to be tuberculin hospitals where this kill or cure remedy shall be applied only by specialists, and it shall be unlawful to use it in common practice. Are these medical dynamiters now to get license to dispatch the sick *secundum artem*? As the case appears to stand at present it would be preferable to be a tuberculinist rather than a tuberculine, so to speak. A principle, the value of which, in medical science, can not at this time be estimated, appears to be in process of evolution; tuberculine is one phase of it. We are not in any way disposed to minimize the result of Koch's discovery. It is clearly, as at present prepared and administered, a remedy somewhat formidably dangerous to life. That it may be, and very probably will be, so modified as to render it less dangerous may be very reasonably hoped. That it may prove of great value in veterinary practice is to be expected, and by reducing the prevalence of the disease among animals, lessen its prevalence among men. That, take the case as it stands, the discovery has led medical science to a new vantage ground, whence progress in all directions may be expected, is a certain thing. Interest in the matter does not flag although the extraordinary results at first announced may be delayed as to their full realization. This discovery is what scientific men call an epoch-marking event in the march of progress.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.

A sad case lately happened in Florida. Two Englishmen travelling there were out walking together, one of them seeing a rattlesnake coiled behind a log, leaped over the log and struck at the snake; but the snake eluded the blow and struck the poor gentleman, who immediately called to his companion, "I'm bitten," and at the same time shot the snake dead, then instantly got out his knife and cut out the flesh around the wound; blood freely flowed and his friend sucked the wound; whisky was freely given as soon as help could be reached, but the unfortunate gentleman died. Moreover, his friend who sucked the wound having either a decayed tooth or some slight sore or abrasion about his mouth was badly poisoned and only with difficulty was saved from

death. The diamond rattlesnake, the common Florida sort, is undoubtedly much more dangerous than the common mountain species. It commonly attains a length of seven feet, and when coiled is capable of striking a man of full stature in the face or neck as he stands erect. It is a very dangerous thing to strike at such a reptile in coil while standing within the reach of its length; they exhibit much expertise in dodging and eluding the intended blow, and at the same instant striking back at the assailant with deadly effect. Why any man with a gun in his hand should attack a rattlesnake with a stick it appears hard to comprehend. In this case it proved a fatal mistake. The rattlesnake cannot leap clear of the ground to strike an assailant, nor when extended strike more than a few inches from the ground, and scarcely as high as a boot top, but when in coil can spring out from the coil with great force and strike almost its full length above the ground. A few summers ago the writer saw a boy strike at a rattle in coil with a small hoe; the snake eluded the blow and struck back fully three feet high, markingelve of the hoe with its fangs only an inch below the boy's hand. A rattle cannot be safely attacked with a stick less than twice its length while in coil.

OYSTER CULTURE.

The States of Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland are more than any other States interested in the future of oyster culture. That the wasteful fishery of the natural beds has brought them to the verge of ruination is a well known fact. No reason exists why this industry should not now be subjected to control such as is dictated by sound economic principles. That the entire oyster grounds of the three States ought to be subjected to a scientific survey, to ascertain the precise status of the grounds which have been natural beds and are exhausted, which are still productive natural beds, and which never having grown oysters are suitable to their growth if artificially stocked. The three States named have fishery commissions which could, by cooperation with the fish commission of the United States, easily do the work if authorized to act as a joint commission for the three States and means placed at their disposal to carry on the work. Before private enterprise can be justified in embarking in the artificial culture individuals must be enabled to acquire perfect title to the area planted and their right and title to the ownership of its product as property fully secured. Otherwise nothing can be accomplished. The laws governing the matter at present, more than elsewhere in Maryland, are everywhere mere legal verbiage and rubbish, very much worse for the most part than no laws at all. That under proper regulations the industry of artificial culture would soon come to give employment and support to ten men where the natural fisheries employ one in a desultory non-paying fashion there is no room to doubt. It is indeed capable of indefinite expansion. It may become the source of rich revenues

to the States, no less than of a cheap, wholesome, delicious food supply for the people. It may become an industry giving support to a vast number of families, employing a vast capital, or on the other hand it may be caused to peter out and perish for the lack of a mere modicum of common sense on the part of legislation. The United States Fish Commission is ready to co-operate in any scientific work which may be necessary to be undertaken.

TRAINING TROTTING HORSES.

The great trainer and driver of trotting horses, Charles Marvin, has just published a work on the subject, which possesses an interest wider than the narrow circle of those interested directly in the affairs of the race track. Philosophical students of biology can learn much by its careful study. A great performance of any kind has its philosophical and biological aspects, and possess a certain attractiveness for all classes of people. Perhaps hero worship is an essential trait of human nature. The minister who feels it incumbent upon him to denounce from his pulpit the pool-selling, the betting, the drinking, the blackguardism attendant upon horse-racing, but no essential feature of it, nevertheless reads with mingled wonder and admiration of a performance like that of Governor Stanford's Sunol. Mr. Marvin has been for twelve years the chief trainer and driver of Governor Stanford's immense establishment at Palo Alto, Cal., and has trained and developed all the great trotters there produced. In the book now published he tells, in a very straightforward fashion, exactly how the whole thing is done. His history of the breaking, training and driving of the numerous great trotters whose performances have astonished the world is very interesting, of course. It is, moreover, very instructive not merely in matters relating to the technical details of the fast-horse business, but as throwing much light on the whole subject of physical culture, one of the most important branches of personal hygiene. Mr. Marvin says candidly that the system of training at Palo Alto, which is so widely different from all the old ideas on the subject, and which has led to such astounding results, is the work of Governor Stanford himself. He says, moreover, that when he accepted the position offered him he did not understand the system, did not believe in it, and that his first attempts to work by it were dismal and disheartening failures. Gov. Stanford's central idea seems to have been that, by careful avoidance of overstrain, young colts could have their speed fully developed without injury. Instead of jogging the heart out of the going horse, his idea was that frequent short, sharp brushes were the thing to develop speed. Another cardinal principle was never to force the young things beyond a rate of speed which they have learned to go at a square, steady gait, without being overweighted. Under this system we have seen yearlings trot full miles faster than old seasoned campaigners regarded fast under the old system. In our schools for young children over-

strain is the thing to be avoided. Marvin says he carries a whip rather for ornament than use. Men contend eight hours, and no driving, is a day's work for a stalwart man; but in the schools that is not thought too many hours for toddling babes and delicate children; with tasks to make a strong man shrink, to which these little ones are driven under the lash; as in Boston, where in a single school year twenty-eight thousand floggings are recorded. It is a diabolical shame! In our colleges athletic overstrain is no less to be guarded against. It has remained for a horse trainer to teach to the world a lesson badly needed: "Avoid overstrain," no forcing beyond what can be honestly and squarely done! No sham, no cram! Do no violence to natural law, says Marvin, but keep as close to nature in all things as may be. It is the eternal jogging which takes the heart out of a colt. It is the weary round of drudgery that takes the heart out of "the sweet home's union band," the mother. Some hard hearted and cruel say, away with Sunday. Take heed, ye foolish and unwise; it is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. All change is not reform. Marvin says when we have a race on Tuesday I regard the rest of Sunday a most valuable preparation.

ENSILAGE.

Ensilage discussions seems to have broken out in a fresh place. This rather indicates a dearth of topics in the department of agricultural science; undoubtedly there is nothing new to be said upon the subject. It has had a run of some twenty-five years, and if it be in order a move is here made to lay it on the table. All the facts with regard to it are within easy reach of all who desire to know about it. The preposterous claims put forward in its behalf by enthusiasts are no longer entertained by reasonable men. It is a thing which has a permanent place in agriculture of somewhat limited application. It may be made more useful at the South in conjunction with cotton seed than in the true grass-grain region. It has to be well and judiciously managed, or it will cost more than it comes to in this last-named section. A motion to lay on the table is not, however, debatable. It is moved to lay ensilage on the table. Have we a second?

CONGRESSMAN WADE, of Missouri, is a bright and shining light of political consistency. After having been elected to Congress as a greenback-labor reform Republican for two terms, and failing in a reelection last fall, he now comes out and calls the very people who sent him to Congress anarchists, socialists and dangerous generally.

Who is Responsible.
Kansas (Topeka) Farmer.

A great clamor is being raised by interested persons charging that the credit of Kansas is being destroyed; that our people are getting a bad name; that it has become necessary to withdraw money from the State and to stop lending to our people, and this by reason of the course pursued by—first, the People's party in the late campaign

and second, by its representatives now in legislature. This is not only wrong, but it is tinged with a spirit of hatred and malice. It comes from what the Kansas Farmer has frequently styled the "spirit of the money-changers." The People's party is made up very largely of farmers. About 90 per cent of the present House of Representatives are farmers, and they are of that class recognized as honorable and honest, as well as intelligent and conservative men. It is less than two years since these same men, at least 75 per cent of them, were members of the party which has been in the lead in Kansas ever since the State was organized. Up to that time they were never accused of anything dishonorable. They were never charged with any disposition to repudiate their debts or to in any way get rid of their legal obligations. These same men are now charged with all manner of dishonesty. They are designated as repudiators, and as "using the power of numbers to defraud their creditors out of not only remedies but rights. Briefly, it is alleged that the members of the present legislature—nearly all farmers, and they are representing a constituency of farmers—are bent upon repudiation. This is absolutely false, and nobody knows it better than the men who make the charge. They know as well as they know anything that the farmers of Kansas are more interested in the State than any other class of people. They are the men who own the State; they are the men who have made the farms; they are the men who have largely paid the taxes to build the railroads, the bridges, the court houses, the school houses and the churches. These are the men who of all others are most interested in keeping up the good name of the State and in preserving its lands for homes of the people. A time has come in the history of these hard-working farmers when they are unable to pay promptly the debts which they owe, debts which were negotiated by and through these same loan agents and bankers who are now running about the country crying "stop thief." The writer of this name personally bankers who refuse and are now refusing to lend money to farmers on unquestioned security, for no other reason than to frighten the legislature into letting this whole matter alone, and then publish to the world that they propose to lend no more money to farmers until they see what the legislature proposes to do. The writer knows of one case where a leading bank of this city refused paper which is perfectly good, for no other reason than because it was intended to bridge some Alliance men over a few weeks of trouble. The note was taken to another city and discounted without hesitation, so that it is true, and we suppose it would not be denied by the bankers and loan agents themselves to anybody, that they are taking this course, and they are doing it for the reason before stated. We charge it upon these men that they, and they alone, are discrediting the State of Kansas and her people. That they are trying to do it and they are do-

ing it with a malicious intent, and that their object is to browbeat, to intimidate, to terrorize the people, for that is the spirit of the money-changer. The Kansas Farmer believes that the members of the legislature are men of nerves as well as of brains. They know that the interests of this beautiful State of ours, with all its glorious history, is in their keeping. That the farmers of Kansas, and the mechanics and the laborers and the working masses generally, with the merchants and legitimate traders, will in future govern here. The day of the politician is past. Money will be dethroned. If the fight is to be forced, we, the people are ready for it. If we cannot do better we can let our homes go and we can afterward, when money becomes plenty and cheap, which it will in a few years, buy our homes back again and have plenty of time in which to pay for them. We have made up our minds that the rule of the money power in Kansas is to end. That the politician is to be relegated to the rear, and that the people themselves are to take care of their own interests. The Kansas Farmer, speaking for the farmers of the State, declares openly to the world that these people are honest people, they are farmers and are workers, they have no sort of disposition to get rid of any just obligation, they want to pay every debt that they owe, and they want to pay it according to the letter and recently converted to reform principles; but this class have not in the past been engaged in any schemes of dishonesty. Whoever is a trickster in one party is likely to remain in the same in any.

The critical moment—the critical period in the history of this grand reform movement to be a genuine success, we must be wary of these schemes. Our motto must be "put none but Americans on guard to-night." Put none but the tried and true in office. While, as already admitted, there are those of recent conversion who will prove to be good material for any position of trust, nevertheless this class are willing to serve a reasonable probation before asking promotion, but if any are not willing to wait this is evidence of their unfitness for such promotion.

This letter is not intended to influence the action of these office-seekers, for well do I know that this class will remain in retirement only when relegated to the rear by the wise and manly action of those who stand guard over interests they sincerely love. And right here let me remind this latter class that they cannot do a more cowardly or more fatal thing than to fail just at this time to see none but those whose past record assures their absolute fitness be entrusted with any responsible position. Those who imagine that the People's party has now gained such vantage ground as to no longer require the utmost vigilance in the respects, sadly fail to comprehend the the term situation of affairs. "Eternal vigilance" is to-day "the price of liberty" as fully as it ever was in the history of the American republic.

"Another Party to Fight."
Midland Journal (Rising Sun, Md.)

The above is the gleeful expression of the Voice, the national

organ of the Prohibition party, in one of its references to the Farmers Alliance. This and many similar sneers by that paper appear to result from the discovery that the Alliance refused to accept the Prohibition party and became an ally and subordinate part of that party, subject to the dictation and control of the Voice. How the Voice expected an association outnumbering that party five to one to go to it and seek admission, is difficult to comprehend. And when the Alliance found the Voice pledging its party to the gold monopoly and making its ignorance of the first principles of finance most conspicuous, becoming an echo of the money trust in opposing the remonetization of silver, to suppose that the Alliance would affiliate politically with a party whose chief organ and high priests denounce the leading principle the Alliance is contending for is ridiculous. While the Voice trains with its present plutocratic company there is nothing surer than that the Alliance will court no party alliance with the political organization it dictates the policy of. We risk nothing in saying that eight-tenths of the members of the Alliance are out and out prohibitionists, but they will never follow the Voice through the gold ring camp to reach the reform. And we can assure the Voice that it will never reach its object by that road. The finance monopoly it is upholding is the very breath of the nostrils of the whisky ring monopoly. The latter is kept to do the former's work at the polls and in party conventions. In the issue of January 29, the Voice mournfully sighs, "must go it alone," over a published interview of its correspondent with a number of the Alliance leaders in Washington. They told the correspondent they were not seeking a union with any of the political parties, and reminded the reporter that his paper was pitching into the Alliance right and left, and opposing the leading principles of the Alliance. While the Voice cannot injure the Alliance or prohibition, it is striking out bravely to burst up its own party. Ninety per cent of the Prohibition party are members of the Alliance. If that paper wishes to sink its party into "innocuous desuetude" let it keep on deriding the Farmers Alliance and upholding plutocratic measures.

Alliance Business Enterprises.
Southern Alliance Farmer.

The newspapers of the State are publishing the fact that a large Alliance store of Spartanburg, S. C., has failed. No doubt this store made business mistakes just like other stores have made, and has suffered the consequences. The fact that this was an Alliance store is the reason that the secular press is seeking to give significance to this failure. If a record could be made of all of the business houses which have started in the last two years, we believe that the Alliance stores would make a better record than any others. There are some very fine Alliance stores in Georgia, and where they have been run upon business principles they are remarkably successful. Some of the stores in Georgia were started with only \$400 or \$500 capital a little over two years ago, and are

now doing a business of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per month. Others have been more fortunate, and had capital upon which to begin business, and have conducted large and successful stores. Notable among the latter is the large Alliance store at Batonton, and the McDuffie County Alliance Exchange at Thomson. It is a great mistake to suppose that the farmers have no business capacity, for nine-tenths of the brain and business force in our large cities comes from the farms. Men on the farm are raised to a perfection of physical manhood, and are able to stand the pressure of great brain work and business exertion. The city bred men are generally of weaker frame, and when called upon to stand the strain of severe business labor, their nerves become unstrung, excitement becomes too great for them, the physical is too weak to support the mental man, and in many instances their business efforts become failures. It is the boy from the country who generally develops into the man of iron will and iron nerve, with both physical and mental power. Why, then, should not the farmers build up great co-operative business enterprises? They have for years been paying tremendous prices for all they consumed, and there is no people who have suffered more at the hands of usurers and extortioners than the farmer has. They are not opposed to the merchants, they do not propose to break down any other man's business, but they do propose, by combined effort and perfect co-operation, to put their doings together in the way that will save them the most money and do them the most good. While many farmers are not acquainted with the business methods of merchandise, yet they know a good trade when they see it, and it takes as much brain to farm successfully as to do any other business. Therefore any successful farmer can enter any other business with reasonable hopes of success. We must meet and adjust. There is no way to avoid it and leave it for a future generation to settle. If it could be done, it would be cowardly to do so. It will require all the statesmanship and patriotism possible to command to adjust the issues now before us, so as to preserve the rights of the people on a basis of equity to all. The principal question to solve is, "Shall the money of the country rule in the hands of a few men, or shall the people rule in the interest of the masses?" The issue is clear to all. It must be settled peaceably, or it will be settled by the clash of arms, the roar of artillery, the destruction of property and loss of human life. The farmers are able to take care of themselves in such matters, and are going to do so, and we only write this to show that Alliance enterprises, as a rule, are more successful than those of any other class of men, and bear less than their pro rata share of average business failures.

Issues to Adjust.

The Advocate, Rockdale, Tex.

No one need expect to live his "three score years and ten" without seeing questions of national importance come up for adjustment. They come in all nations. Our country is no exception to the

general rule. In 1776 the war of the revolution will be a peaceable one. We believe this issue that has wrecked many nations can and will be adjusted by the American people without bloodshed; we believe the people are reading, thinking, and gaining information as never before. They are preparing for the struggle in '92, and we hope and trust that they may be guided by infinite wisdom, and do nothing wrong or rash to impede the progress of education and the overthrow of corruption. The farmers are taking more interest in political matters than ever before. They are seeking to uncover the mysteries of political economy, and understand it. At last they refuse to heed the warning of demagogues to steer clear of the cesspool of political corruption. Their curiosity has been excited in the same ratio as their purse has been depleted, until they can resist the temptation to "go into politics" no longer. One of two things must come to pass, politics will be purged of corruption, or those seeking to understand the mysteries of political economy will yield to its corruption, and all will go down in one common ruin. To avert the apparently impending calamity which now threatens us, the tolling masses have met in solemn counsel, they have left partisanship at home, they have buried sectional strife, they have laid their individual preferences on the sacrificial altar of their common country. They have sought wisdom of Him who guided our fathers more than one hundred years ago. They have formulated their demands, they have spoken plainly and intend to be understood. They intend by the help of God to rescue and save this country from the money power. From time to time we will discuss the merits of the demands of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

Exports of Farm Products.

Cotton, 5 months	3,829,953 bushels	\$191,357,773
Wheat, 9 months	17,062,571 bushels	7,345,877
Barley, 9 months	1,000,000 lbs.	4,000,000
Lard,	133,989,834 lbs.	9,268,832
Pork,	21,297,849 lbs.	1,220,026
Hams,	19,450,759 lbs.	1,095,831
Bacon,	151,298,354 lbs.	11,178,161
Hogs,	30,201 head	238,991
Cattle,	232,402 head	18,738,973
Wheat fl., 7 months	6,073,083 lbs.	2,451,578
Wheat, 7 months	27,220,830 lbs.	10,120,167
Com., 7 months	19,520,998 bushels	10,120,167

Ottumwa (Iowa) World says:

Ohio County Farmer (Beaver Dam, Ohio) says:

It is a strange thing how men will become wedded to certain ideas and stick to them when, if they would stop to think, with unprejudiced minds, for moment the absurdity of their position would be apparent. But, alas! for poor unfortunate man, he is so constituted as to think that he is right; and every one who differs from him is wrong. That old saying that "as the twig is bent so will the tree incline" is no truer than "as strong as the father was in the faith of either of the old parties, so will be the faith of the son." Every one seems to be proud of his political pedigree, and takes pleasure in tracing it back to remote antiquity. And if you want to hear

"Come one, come all!
This rock shall fly
From its firm base
As soon as I."

Just dispute his loyalty to his party and you will hear it, and get a black eye to boot, if you don't mind. The sooner such as this is eradicated from the minds of the people the better it is for us. Are we true Americans if we let prejudice predominate our reason? Indeed we are not; our Americanism extends no further than giving us a name. The typical American is the one that is ready and willing to eradicate fault wherever it is found, whether it is in keeping with what his father taught him or not.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

The Salina (Kan.) Union brings up a timely topic:

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, expressed the opinion that Cleveland and Blaine will meet again in the field in 1892. They may meet, but the successful candidate will be elected by the people's party.

The Freewater (Oregon) Herald says:

If the recent transactions in Congress can be properly defined as statesmanship, there is a wide gulf between statesmanship and what is known as hard, horse sense; and there is little doubt that, if given an opportunity, the people would choose the latter every time.

The Alliance Vindicator (Sulphur Springs, Tex.) asks:

It might be interesting to some to know why it is that money, which is not the creator of anything, neither can it be, has such a vice-like clutch on the labor of this country, which is the creator of all values. Why is it? Echo answers why is it?

Southeast Enterprise (Popular Bluff, Mo.) says:

The Ripley County Farmers and Laborers Union met in Doniphan last Friday and Saturday, and among much other business, unanimously adopted the platform of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, formulated and adopted at Ocala, Fla. The sub treasury plan was thoroughly discussed, and after the imaginary "Hall-Chew" arguments were answered, it was unanimously adopted.

News Reporter (Three Rivers, Mich.) says:

The proprietors of the Republican party, the national bank association, has organized in the house a desperate fight against the Senate free coinage bill. It is claimed that by means unknown to the public, votes in the House have been secured to defeat the bill, or insure an amendment which will continue the gold basis conspiracy. When members of Congress again vote in opposition to free coinage, no matter in what form, they have by such acts committed a political suicide. In large cities there may be a few exceptions to the rule. There is no escaping the demands which have been made for free coinage. A substitute fraud was given to the people last summer before the November election, in a bill to coin 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, but the voters spurned the act with resentment at the polls. The demand is for unlimited free coinage of silver, co-equal with gold. It is an irrepressible conflict, and the issue is, "free coinage or a free fight."

Plain Talk (Vermillion S. Dak.) says:

The Ruralist (Huron, S. Dak.) says:

Ottumwa (Iowa) World says:

Some of the mercenary subsidized papers of the old parties think to heap ridicule on the sub-treasury plan by calling it the "government pawn shop." Now, since they have mentioned it, what is the difference between a government pawn shop for wheat or cotton and a government pawn shop for storing bonds or whisky? Our kind, paternal government stores bonds and gives the owners 90 per cent of the face in money, at 1 per cent interest. The farmers ask this same government to occasionally store non-perishable products and give them 75 or 80 per cent of the value at 2 per cent interest. If the drones, who live off the labor of the workers, can be accommodated at a "government pawn shop;" if those who never produced enough in their whole lives to keep their worthless souls and bodies together a week, can be furnished with storage for bonds and whisky, why can not the producers of all wealth, the foundation of the prosperity of the republic, be allowed the same privilege? Why?

The Ruralist (Huron, S. Dak.) says:

If the legislature has any money to spare for agents of any kind we suggest that it would pay the State well to employ a competent person to restrain emigration. We have had enough immigration booms in the interest of banks, railroad and land speculators. Now let us have some legislation to assist in retaining the people we have here. The farmers of South Dakota will bring immigration, if they are not compelled to emigrate themselves.

Cotton Plant (Orangeburg, S. C.) gives good advice:

The only danger to the farmer lies in the fact that the organization is liable to be tampered with by selfish, dishonest demagogues who have crept among them by duplicity, and whose sole aim and object is the advancement of personal interest and the replenishment of depleted purses. Let the farmers exercise the most scrupulous

care and caution in the choice of leaders, let them press upon their programme of financial reform and tariff revision, let them keep cool in moments of victory and danger, being not unduly elated by the one nor despondently depressed by the other, and the next decade will witness a wonderful change for the better in the condition of the agricultural classes of the country.

Industrial Educator (Fort Worth, Tex.) says:

In the great conflict now coming on the masses on the one hand are untrained and poisoned by the prejudice and falsehood. The classes on the other hand are skilled with all the satanic deceptions and flushed with a thousand victories.

A correspondent writes to the Chillicothe (Mo.) Crisis from Sedalia:

I see that our egotistic State President, U. S. Hall, is determined to make a fool of himself and bring ignominy upon the order in the State by making it a tool for the Democratic party. Brothers, we must beware of such demagogues in the future and not let them get into position to use the order for such base purposes. Let us to work and when the State Union meets put a man in the place of this scheming politician. Our organization is in more danger from enemies within than it is from those who assail us on the outside.

The Crisis says editorially:

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture states in substance that the Democratic party has endorsed the Alliance platform. It is true the last State Democratic platform in this State read quite similar to the declaration of principles adopted by the F. and L. U. at Sedalia. But then the first thing the Democratic legislature did was to re-elect Vest to the United States Senate who is dead set against government loans. The Democratic party seems to be a unit on Cleveland for President, who is known to be opposed to the mildest of Alliance demands.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) is one exchange which can be counted on to say something. It puts the silver question thus:

The Representatives from the States most vitally interested in silver could unite with the Democrats and pass the silver bill, if either desired it; but there are enough plutocratic Democrats from the Eastern States to defeat anything the people want, and at the supreme moment they always bob up serenely to command the situation for the bosses. What good would a Democratic victory, with plutocrats in control, prove to the country? This country needs to get from under the control of the money power and in control of the people, with the policy of the government and its administration intent upon helping the people and affording them relief. Eastern Democrats and Western Republicans occupy the same position in this respect; and a change of control from a Western Republican to that of an Eastern Democrat, under the direction of Wall street, would not amount to any benefit. With a Western Democrat under the control of the Western Democratic people, quite the reverse would be true. That is what every Southern Democrat ought to desire, and it is what every true Southern Democrat will demand and exact. Not only that, but any Southern Democrat who contends for the supremacy of the Eastern States in the Democratic party is simply a Democrat for revenue. It is no true democracy, but a perversion that is a sham and fraud.

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The question of the organization of the new party is being extensively discussed in Alliance papers. As the great Cincinnati meeting which will settle this matter does not occur for over a year there will be abundance of time to get all the pros and cons in regard to this matter fully before the people. Let the agitation go on.

The Citizen (Waynesboro, Ga.) says:

The Citizen has received, with the compliments of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, a pamphlet containing some 133 pages. It abounds with statistic embodying the most useful and practical

information. THE ECONOMIST will issue one of these pamphlets for every month in the year, and the price is only 15 cents a month. The information given in this one pamphlet for January is worth the whole subscription for the entire year. It is intended specially for members of the Alliance, and contains just such information as should interest every farmer. It would be well for the farmers to understand the bearings of the acts of Congress, and to know the why and the wherefore of legislation. It behoves every voter to take care of himself, and to be vigilant in protecting itself from the encroachment of greedy corporations. The farmers should therefore read and keep posted, and whenever the urgency of the case calls for it, they should stand shoulder to shoulder and protect themselves. Self-reservation is the first law of nature.

Kansas Courier (Wichita, Kan.) says: Pure Alliance reform is simply this. The organization is not fighting Democrats or Republicans, but has organized for self protection. When either party or the leaders of either party do not work in the interests of the laboring mass, then, through the pure reform education instilled into the minds of its members, they will receive a rebuke that will be a lesson worth remembering.

The Peninsular Farmer (Federalsburg, Md.) makes the goldites a suggestion:

We ought to have at least \$1,000,000 added to our currency at once to furnish enough to do business with. What shall this currency therefore be made of, gold, silver or paper? Now we remember of the Alliance having no conscientious scruples against taking gold coin or coining gold in unlimited amount. Will those who are opposed to more silver or paper money, therefore, have the goodness to at once produce the needed amount of gold, and have it coined and put in circulation and relieve the financial straits?

At a meeting of the District Alliance of the first district of Missouri, at Edna, February 4, the committee on resolutions reported the following:

That we favor the purchase by right of eminent domain, of six transcontinental lines of railroad, paying for same by a new issue of legal tender, to be operated by the government as is the postal system, the officers to be elected by the public in the respective States through which said roads may pass, three of said lines to run east and west, and three north and south, to be so located as to control transportation and trade in the whole Union.

The Alliance Vindicator (Sulphur Springs, Tex.) says:

Alliance men are becoming more and more determined every day to stand square to the front and demand their rights at the polls. That is the place to show faith by works. Demands through petition or otherwise will never be worth an iota until emphasized at the polls by honest ballots cast for men representing measures and not party.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. Rook, Olio, Miss., is not particularly reverent toward parties or party managers:

The Alliance is not going to be side-tracked by its casement, copper-bottomed and moss-back Democracy. We are going straight. Our aims are too high, and our principles are too grand to be decoyed into the camp of either of the old parties. Trusting in the old parties and our constitutional wise men has brought about the necessity of the laboring classes of all sections coming together in an Alliance and demanding that our rights be looked after and the man with a bushel of wheat or corn or a bale of cotton have the same chance as the one that holds a United States bond. The old parties' war horses are afraid to tread on the Constitution's toes by helping all the people, so they will do it on a small scale and legislate so only a few men can become rich at a time. But listen, we don't expect to be rich, but we do want our equal rights. Listen again. Mr. Ingalls puts it about right when he said to the United States Senate that it was an uprising of the people, and, if they would not listen, the people would elect a Senate that would listen. How is that for high?

HON. JERRY SIMPSON is here and has made a favorable impression upon all who have formed his acquaintance. Mr. Simpson has the appearance of being perfectly able to care for himself, and those who base their actions upon an opposite belief may have cause to regret it.

have been good. How about his successor in '92? He is sound on Alliance principles. Let's throw up straws occasionally to see which way the wind blows. This "shut your mouth and keep out of politics" business is playing out.

THE Committee on Coinage have reported the Senate silver bill granting free coinage adversely. Such a report was expected, and the people are ready and willing to accept the challenge which this report implies. It is the last time, doubtless, that New England greed and Wall street strategy will control this committee. The people have demanded free coinage of silver, and it must come. No matter what opposition may be encountered, if the next Committee on Coinage pursues a similar course political funerals will certainly follow. This action on the part of the committee will serve only to make the people more determined than ever in their demand for free coinage. It will enable the people to see who are their friends, and who to reward; this they will do, and those who think differently may be disappointed.

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That this convention of Farmers and Laborers Union of the first congressional district of Missouri demand of Hon. W. H. Hatch the formulation of a bill providing for the issue of \$1,500,000 in legal tender paper money, and also a bill to loan money at 2 per cent per annum upon real estate in sums not to exceed \$2,500 to one person.

That said demands shall also be presented to our two United States Senators.

That we will not support or vote for any man for a legislative office, either State or national, that does not stand on the Ocalas demands from bottom to top uninfluenced by party caucuses.

All of which were adopted. This looks as though Missouri would soon take care of herself, and not be led about by politicians.

BROTHER ANTHONY MANRING, of Missouri, is now in the State of Washington organizing for the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. He has already begun to send in charters. Brother Manring is an energetic worker, and will soon bring this new State into line.

HON. JERRY SIMPSON is here and has made a favorable impression upon all who have formed his acquaintance. Mr. Simpson has the appearance of being perfectly able to care for himself, and those who base their actions upon an opposite belief may have cause to regret it.

"Did you make chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the State Board of Health.

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly

opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on N. St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from 1870 to 1880 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the result his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him in a trembling voice he said:

'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one.'

"You know of Dr. Henion's case."

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not."

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately used the remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure."

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'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one.'

"You know of Dr. Henion's case."

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately used the remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly

opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on N. St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from 1870 to 1880 its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

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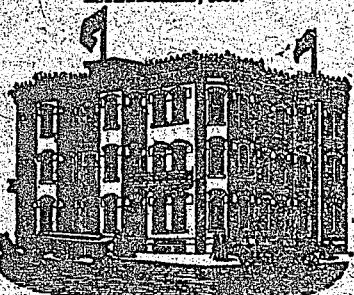
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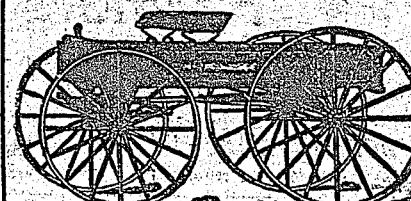
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