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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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If the profession hitherto drawn on is deficient in work-sustaining strength, can the farmers not supply an interstate commerce commission?

Less than two years ago, S. V. White, then Member of Congress, who has recently failed for about \$2,000,000, denounced in bitter terms in a speech all who demanded an increase of currency. He declared there was plenty for all business purposes. No doubt he has changed his mind.

BUSINESS failures continue notwithstanding the alleged booming times. Last week there were 236 failures in the United States; the week previous 233; corresponding week in 1890, 167; in 1889, 190; in 1888, 178; in 1887, 145. While the two old parties are assuring the people that times are good and business prospering, the financial barometer of failures discloses a far different condition.

THE Alliance in West Virginia could not do otherwise than prosper under the management of its State officials. It has been a difficult State to organize, and its present condition has been brought about by hard work. Much of this success can be attributed to the earnest efforts of the State organ, the Farmers Advocate, of Charlestown. Its editor, Brother Morrow, has proven himself a worthy champion of the Order by furnishing to the brethren an Alliance paper worthy the name in every respect. With such a paper working in harmony with able and efficient State officers, nothing but success could have been expected. The Alliance of this State is growing. It is sound on the principles of the Order, and can be relied upon in any and all emergencies.

## THE RAILWAYS.

One of the demands of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union calls for an effective control of the railways by the government, and in the event efforts in that direction shall upon trial prove unsatisfactory, that the government shall own and operate the roads in the interest of the whole people. The exact words of the demand as modified by the Supreme Council at Ocala, Florida, are:

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

This is certainly a very wise and conservative position for this great Order to take, and one that offers the greatest possible freedom for the solution of the railway question without ownership, and simply advocates that means of solution as a dernier resort. Surely the railway stockholders and all patriotic citizens can stand upon this plank.

There is much to contend with in any attempt to discuss the railway question upon its merits; there are demagogues on both sides of the question vigorously agitating the prejudice of both the people and the railroad men to keep them in conflict if possible. The people should be friends to legitimate railway enterprise and effort, and foes to every railway abuse; and the railways should be deeply interested in everything that adds to the prosperity of the country. There are demagogues who are seeking popularity with the people by bitter and often senseless denunciation of the railroads, attributing all the ills of these hard times to the railroads, and there are other demagogues who are seeking popularity with the railroads by opposing all legislation calculated to stop railway abuses as communistic efforts to oppress capital. When properly understood it will be found that there is no desire on the part of the people to oppress railways, but there is a rapidly growing determination not to longer submit to railway abuses. This determination is just and right, and if too long combated may result in radical action. Government ownership is the most radical action threatened, and it behoves all those who

oppose government ownership to beset themselves and co-operate with the Order in its present effort to solve the question by government control. Railway men are as much interested as any. Competition as a regulator of railway abuses must be regarded as an exploded fallacy. All the present abuses have grown up with competition as the only regulator, and abuses seem to multiply. It is often advocated by demagogues in the cities because it sometimes gives cities a local advantage in low rates, but they are always compensated for by an increase of rates at noncompeting points, and all such competition proves in the end only a discrimination in favor of one locality at the expense of another. It is, in this day and time, not complimentary to the intelligence of the people to advocate competition as a regulator of railway abuses. For this very reason there should no longer be any hesitation about recognizing and declaring them monopolies *per se*, and as such peculiarly their operation a natural, and even necessary, function of government. This is the principle involved, and the only one on which either government control or ownership can be justified. The same individual rights are violated in government control and in government ownership; in fact, ownership is the logical ultimate of control. Hence the necessity for a clear statement of the principle on which an efficient government control should be applied—railroad service is a monopoly *per se*, and, as such, a function of government. The reason for applying control instead of at once resorting to ownership is entirely one of policy. The government of the United States is one in which the greatest possible amount of liberty is sought to be vested in the individual citizen, and therefore it is peculiarly and emphatically incompatible with the genius of this government that monopolies should be tolerated, because monopolists, being independent of competition, possess the power to levy tribute at will, and that infringes upon the liberty of every citizen. The government must, therefore, if true to its fundamental principles, act in the interest of the liberty of the whole people by restricting the liberty of a few from conducting a monopoly so

as to infringe upon such liberty of the general public. This evident right and function of government should be so exercised as to conflict in the smallest possible degree with the rights of any of its citizens. Hence it follows that control of railways is preferable to ownership of railways, because, always taking it for granted that the government is acting in behalf of the general good, and that the practical results of the two methods are the same, control involves less infringement upon the rights of individual citizens than does ownership. True, as has been shown, the same individual rights are violated in both control and ownership; but the latter to be effective must include the operating of the railways, which infringe upon many other individual rights of the citizen and is a long step toward centralization of very doubtful policy—so doubtful that the Supreme Council only recognized it as a resort in case of the failure of the former.

The practical question before the American people to-day is government control of railroads, how may it be applied so as to correct existing railway abuses? Those most interested in the solution of this question are the railway owners for two reasons; first, it involved their investment, since the failure of control make government ownership inevitable, and second, because government control can not be successfully applied without the consent and co-operation of the railroads themselves. Those most interested in this question next to railway owners are the farmers, and for two reasons; first, railway discriminations have been more against them than all other occupations; and, second, being the most numerous, the responsibility of solving the question must be greatest on them. This position seems generally recognized, and accepted, in the September number of the North American Review, Mr. C. P. Huntington, president Southern Pacific Railway, contributes an article entitled "A Plea for Railway Consolidation." Without combating the doctrine of government control, except perhaps incidentally so far as it interfered with the development of railroads by consolidation, Mr. Huntington conveys the advantages that have

accrued both to the railroads and their patrons by the consolidation of local roads into through systems. He presents the affirmative side of the argument upon the consolidation of railways with great clearness and force. There is no denying the fact that consolidated railways are able to benefit their patrons by lower through rates, and that they can thereby encourage and build up important enterprises and at the same time so reduce their costs of operating as to increase the net earnings. But the fact remains that they are monopolies *per se*, and as such are exercising a function of government, and are therefore rivals of the general government, and when the greatest benefits are derived from consolidation, which would place all the roads in one system, their effectiveness as rivals of the government would also be developed to its most potential form. True, such combinations would be insignificant when compared with the general government, in wealth, in numbers and in importance, but it must be remembered that the general government is composed of individuals, many of whom would be susceptible to the blandishments of this rival government, and that perhaps sometimes it might prove a public calamity. In this government every man is supposed to be a sovereign. The individual is the unit of citizenship, and without any incentive to do otherwise the units will act independently according to the intelligence of each, and all taken together will make the consensus of public opinion that controls the government. Combinations of capital are to be discouraged because they sink individual effort into such insignificance both in wealth and power that it is compelled in self-defense to organize and engage in a conflict detrimental to both and hazardous to the present system of government. The opinion is here offered that combinations of capital are alone responsible for the organization of the masses. If the consolidation of railroads into one great railway system can be encouraged and induced so far as the making of rates and the construction and operating work is concerned, without the consolidation of the capital of those who have investments in them, it would seem that the benefits would be made available without encountering the dangers that now seem to beset a general consolidation. Mr. Huntington did not express any detail, but his article suggested to the writer's mind the following query: Could the railways of the United States be organized into a national system in such a manner as to get all the benefits that legitimately flow from consolidation without combining the capital into a power to be headed? Could they be declared

by the government as to absolutely stop discriminations and abuses, requiring regular inspection of all books and regular reports of all business, taking up all outstanding stocks and bonds, eliminating the "water" and issuing a "regulation national stock or bond" of small denomination with a guaranteed interest so as to be a good investment for farmers and working men, and that the owner would be interested in all roads alike? If such national stock could be used for banking reserves it would be easily sold. It is not the purpose of this article to go into detail, but simply to suggest the idea of nationalizing the railways and let some expert define the detail if practicable.

The conclusion is that it is now incumbent upon the railway men of the nation to come forward and present a feasible plan of government control to which they are willing to submit and agree to co-operate in the execution. It is folly for the Alliance to fight the railroads and attempt to apply government control, because it is absolutely impossible to apply a satisfactory control over their opposition; no law has ever fully controlled men who desired to evade it. If the opposition of the roads must be encountered the only proper thing to do is to contend for government ownership at once.

#### A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

A long communication in a recent issue of a partisan political paper attempts to prove that the government does not lend the national banks their money of circulation under the present system. It is admitted that the government makes the dies, prints the bills, turns them over to the banks and guarantees their ultimate redemption, and to make it perfectly safe from loss takes a deposit of bonds from the bank as collateral to secure the payment of all obligations by the bank, and as a remuneration charges the banks 1 per cent per annum. If that is not a loan then the treasury notes proposed to be advanced on the collateral under the sub-treasury plan is not a loan, and if the 1 per cent per annum is not interest the 2 per cent charges on the use of the money in the sub-treasury plan is not interest. Verify this is making a distinction without a difference. When it comes to technical hair splitting it is possible that neither is strictly a loan, but, practically, according to good old farmer horse sense, both are loans.

#### CALL A HALT.

Senator Morgan in a recent speech repeated the old song of the courthouse political rings, that the Alliance has departed from its original purposes, and that it was being run by designing politicians to further their own ambition. That the Alliance as originally organized in the South was a grand and good thing. Brothers

Macune and Polk have to participate in both the praise and censure of this song. Brother Macune was president during the entire time that the organization spread through the Southern States; he commissioned every organizer for all those States and for Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Colorado, making eighteen States developed into complete organization under his administration, as their records and charters will show. He commissioned and instructed personally every working organizer during his administration. At St. Louis, in December, 1889, Brother Macune accepted the office of chairman of the Executive Board for a term of three years, and Brother Polk, who had been vice-president, was elected president. So there has been practically no change in the leading officers of the Order from the beginning, and certainly no change of officers. It is time, therefore, to call a halt on all such nonsense.

#### QUESTIONS.

It is hard to be very explicit in answering questions upon political economy without consuming much space. To do this it must be taken for granted that the reader has a fair understanding of the accepted economic doctrines of the day. In answering the following questions it is presumed that the reader understands and accepts the doctrine of political economists, that changes in the volume of money produce like changes in general prices; also that the prices of commodities which form a part of the export trade of the country are regulated by the export price, not only as to the amount actually exported, but all consumed and sold in the local markets:

1. Can our county show by its statistics that we have ever produced \$500,000 worth of farm products in two years? If not, then, we could not hope to get a subsidy in our county.

The object of the sub-treasury plan being to supply an auxiliary volume of money, in order to prevent a contraction of the present volume of money during the crop marketing season, with the consequent fall in prices, it makes no difference where the warehouses are located. The benefit does not come from warehousing or money lending, but from an increase in the volume of money which increases local prices. If adjoining counties are supplied with money to handle their crop without having to call on New York for it, as they now do, New York will not have to draw it from other States that need, and will have money to supply counties that have no warehouses, consequently the supply of a single county independent of New York increases the supply of money in all other counties in the United States.

There is no disadvantage in being in a county not entitled to a warehouse under the bill, unless the contraction of the present volume of money

(caused by increased demand in the fall) be so great as to require an auxiliary volume equal to the value of the whole crop, which is highly improbable. It is an injustice to no one, and is conservative and safe to try it in the more productive counties, and if by that means a sufficient auxiliary volume is secured it will not be necessary to extend to the less productive counties where the relative expense would be greater.

2. What can we put in the sub-treasury? Cotton being our only product that will keep, and we can always draw 100 cents on the dollar for that, what good will the sub-treasury do the small cotton raiser, who is always compelled to sell as soon as gathered to meet his debts? We can not draw 80 per cent on corn, for the weevil will eat it up in less than a year. Besides any bank or cotton factor will advance 80 per cent on cotton and hold it as long as we desire. Then what benefit will it be to cotton growers?

There will probably be no necessity to put anything in the sub-treasuries except wheat and cotton. You can

not

always draw 100 cents on the dollar on either wheat or cotton. A large

part of the time last fall between September 1 and December 31, there

was

probably over three-fourths of the

cotton

district, that for at least two-thirds of the time, was so oppressed by local scarcity of money that the farmers' price for cotton sold for all cash was from 25 to 50 per cent lower than the British gold price after making due allowance for all transportation charges. The same is true in a somewhat less degree of wheat, but always during local scarcity of money, local prices are forced down below quotations. In other words, the British gold price, less transportation and sale expenses, is the maximum price that farmers ever get for their products, and the maximum price is fixed by corners in the local money market that makes the purchasing power of a gold dollar in England. It is the exception, and a very rare one, for you to be able to

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parison with present circulation. It would be unfair to do so, because twelve States, with a population of 9,999,401, were practically excluded from sharing in the use of this currency. In his calculation Mr. Foster begins with the year 1860 with 31,443,321 population, among whom he divides the currency to obtain the per capita amount. During the years 1861-2-3-4 and 5 he adds to this number the natural increase for the whole nation in time of peace, and in his computation distributes the currency throughout the entire country, both North and South. As a matter of fact, there was not to exceed 26,000,000 of people who shared in the currency from 1862 to 1865, which would give a per capita amount of over \$70. Such an error under the circumstances is hardly excusable.

Mr. Garfield said in a speech in the House, March 16, 1866: "I admit that our currency has been slightly increased, but, sir, it must be remembered that \$600,000,000 of rebel currency collapsed and disappeared on the day when the so-called Southern Confederacy collapsed, and this left a vacuum into which our currency has since been flowing." No writer on American finance, except Mr. Foster, has failed to exclude the population of the Southern States during the war, in all estimates of the volume of currency during that period. It must be admitted that Mr. Foster is incorrect upon this point.

"I have selected the year 1866 for comparison, because the war had been closed over one year, and the currency which had been held in the North was being quite generally scattered through the South. The main issue between Mr. Foster and myself is in regard to the circulation as currency of the various interest-bearing obligations given in my statement. He declares they did not, while I assume they did, and will at once proceed to make my position good. The one and two year notes were issued under the act of March 3, 1863, bearing 5 per cent interest, and were made a legal tender for their face value. Compound interest notes were issued under the same act, bearing 6 per cent interest, due in three years, and were made a legal tender for their face value. Coin certificates were also provided for in this act, payable on demand, and made receivable for duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Certificates of deposits were issued under the Act of March 1, 1862, to public creditors who might elect to receive them. The function of legal tender is only conferred upon government issues intended to be used as currency. It is a power that can only be applied to a medium of exchange. Hence if these interest bearing issues were not intended to be used as currency, the section creating them a legal tender was superfluous. This fact does not comport with the bitter contest which

subsequent acts increased the amount to \$150,000,000 and the interest to 6 per cent. The seven-thirties were issued under the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. They were payable in three years, bearing 7.3-10 per cent interest. Section 2 of the act of 1864, made \$200,000,000 of these notes a legal tender. The acts January 28, 1865, and March 3, 1865, both confirm this section, and are open to the construction that all seven-thirties were made a legal tender, since they were all similar in character without distinctive forms, and \$671,165,138 were issued during the year 1865. If a part were legal tender only, why was there no separate account made? Why were all the issues thrown together? The demand note and the United States note (greenback) were kept separate, because one was a full and the other a partial legal tender. Why were not the seven-thirties treated in the same manner? Section 3590 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Treasury notes issued under the authority of the acts of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, chapter seventy-three, and June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, chapter one hundred and seventy-two, shall be legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest. Provided, That treasury notes issued under the act last named shall not be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association or banker, calculated and intended to circulate as money.

\$309,280,327.10

In Treasurer Spinner's report for 1866 under the caption of "Currency has been retired, counted and destroyed during the fiscal year," he enumerates:

One year 5 per cent notes.

Two year 5 per cent notes.

Two year 5 per cent coupon notes.

Six per cent compound notes.

Gold certificates.

Old demand notes, legal tender and fractional currency.

Secretary Fessenden says "it was hoped and believed that these interest bearing obligations would not remain in circulation." Secretary Foster declares they never were in circulation. Which is to be believed, the one who was Secretary at that time, or the one who came in twenty-seven years later? As a rule Secretary Fessenden's statement would stand.

In Treasurer Spinner's report for 1869 he makes the following plain and explicit statement:

Recapitulation of all kinds of government papers that were issued as money, or that were ever in any way used as a circulating medium, and that remained outstanding and unpaid on the 30th day of June, in the year 1869.

Seven and three-tenths

notes, old issue.....

\$32,650.00

Seven and three-tenths

notes, new issue.....

1,168,100.00

Temporary loan certifi-

cates.....

186,310.00

Certificates of indebted-

ness.....

12,000.00

Six per cent compound

interest notes.....

3,062,930.00

Gold certificates.....

30,489,640.00

Three per cent certifi-

cates.....

52,120,000.00

Old two year 6 percent

notes.....

3,250.00

One year 5 per cent

notes.....

220,280.00

Two year 5 per cent

notes.....

84,600.00

Two year 5 per cent

coupon notes.....

42,500.00

Demand notes, payable

in gold.....

121,637.50

Legal tender notes.....

355,935,194.90

Fractional currency,

first series.....

4,592,587.90

Fractional currency,

second series.....

3,519,699.70

Fractional currency,

third series.....

23,949,740.13

Add for discounts on

mutilated currency..

137,913.44

Total amount of all

kinds of paper money

outstanding.....

\$475,679,033.57

money owners have always made against an increase of legal tender money. In the face of this opposition it is hardly fair to presume that this function was given to nearly \$400,000,000 of government issues as a mere meaningless act. The exact contrary is true, as the records will disclose.

United States Treasurer Spinner in his report for 1864, under the caption of "Currency in kinds and amounts," has been issued as follows:

One year 5 per cent notes.....

\$44,520,000

T. o year 5 per cent notes.....

16,480,000

Same with coupons.....

150,000,000

Three year 6 per cent

Compound notes.....

6,000,000

Legal tender United

States notes.....

84,050,870

Fractional currency.....

8,169,527.10

\$309,280,327.10

Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury in his report December, 1864, said:

It will be seen that, by the several acts of Congress referred to, government paper, as a substitute for coin, under the respective designations of United States notes and treasury notes, might be issued to the amount of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, viz.: United States notes, not bearing interest, to the amount of four hundred and fifty millions, but of which fifty millions were to be held in reserve for the redemption of temporary deposits, and to be replaced as soon as possible, thus leaving the whole amount intended for circulation but four hundred millions; and four hundred millions of treasury notes, bearing interest, and which it was hoped and believed would not remain in circulation, as they could be made a legal tender only for their face value, without interest.

American Encyclopaedia, annual

for 1866, page 293:

The gold certificates of deposit were conveniently and daily used by millions for many purposes, especially to pay for exchange in liquidation for foreign accounts and among gold operators. Bills of exchange became a currency and an enormous amount was afloat. The compound-interest notes were largely used, and almost universally, though without authority, took the place of United States legal-tender notes in the reserves required to be held by national banks. In some instances the 7.3-10 took the place of lawful money, and were given and taken in financial transactions at their current value. To some extent, also, the coupon bonds of the United States were used as money.

Total ..... \$1,728,872,668

1873.

National bank notes.....

\$280,535,818

State bank notes.....

9,748,025

Legal tender and other

notes.....

605,870,825

Seven-thirties.....

830,000,000

Rerve issued.....

25,000,000

Total ..... \$767,072,019

Total contraction.....

1,018,167,784

This money was in circulation in the Northern States alone, exclusive of the people of the South.

Hon. W. Loughridge, of Iowa, April 9, 1874, in the House, said:

During the war the volume of currency was largely increased from time to time, until at its close the amount in circulation

including the seven-thirties, and all the different issues which served the use of

the recollection of a clerk of matters

that occurred nearly thirty years ago. The Secretary can hardly expect to escape criticism when he bases such an important proposition upon such unsatisfactory, if not trifling deductions.

Mohawk, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1876.

Sirs: Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received. In answer I have to say that the seven-thirty notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as money.

Very respectfully yours,

F. E. SPURGEON.

President U. S. Grant, message of December 2, 1873, also endorses the fact of contraction up to that time as follows:

During the last four years the currency

has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of the 3 per cent certificates, compound interest notes and seven-thirty bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1866 (all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves), to the extent of \$63,000,000.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a strong

Republican paper, stated in 1878:

The seven-thirty year notes whose

circulation as currency is most scouted, were outstanding on the 1st of September, 1865, to the amount of \$30,000,000, every dollar of which was legal tender for its face value under the terms of the law, "to the same extent as United States notes." It is, in our opinion, the height of folly for the opponents of the so-called national party to deny facts so well established as that of the contraction of the currency. If that party cannot be defeated by a fair and honest statement of the truth, then it had better be allowed to win.

Also a letter from the president of a

national bank and member of Forty-

third Congress:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, N. J.

Aug. 12, 1876.

In compliance with your request of the 18th inst., that I should define the relative

position of the seven-thirty treasury notes

to the general volume of currency in 1865, I have to say that I was then daily in the habit of receiving and paying out the same in the conduct of my ordinary business, the same as greenbacks and I esteemed their peculiar characteristics (being conducive of elasticity), as not only forming a currency, but a currency of especial merit.

AMOS CLARK.

Evidence similar to the above

might be multiplied almost without

limit. Enough, however, has been

given to convince any reasonable

person that there are just grounds for

challenging the correctness of Secre-

tary Foster's statement in regard to

the circulation of the interest bearing

notes as currency. The reasons given

by the Secretary as the basis for his

con

strong argument in favor of permanent specie payment. \* \* \* The Secretary had confidently relied upon the bankers and commercial men of the country, but the serious fact was now developed, that many of the most prudent financiers had concluded that the changes in the volume of the currency were causing mischief, and that the process of contraction had been carried as far as was desirable. \* \*

At the opening of the second session of the Fortieth Congress (December, 1867) numerous resolutions and bills demanding the stoppage of contraction were referred to the committee on Ways and Means. Five days afterward Mr. Schenck reported a bill of four lines, by which the "further reduction of the currency by retiring and cancelling United States notes is prohibited." It had the unanimous approval of the Committee on Ways and Means, and was passed by the House—ayes 127 nays 32. The minority included a goodly number of leading Republicans. In the Senate Mr. Sherman, in supporting the bill, stated the amount of contraction since August 1, 1866, at \$140,122,168. He argued from these figures that "contraction should go no farther while industry is in a measure paralyzed, and that Congress ought to resume control of the currency, which should not be delegated to any single officer." \* \* \*

Here is Mr. Sherman's statement, which, if true, would show a contraction of nearly \$4 per capita in about fifteen months. Which is correct? Senator Sherman or Secretary Foster? If the currency had not been contracted, whence the necessity of an act forbidding further action in that line. President Grant said the currency had been contracted. The following resolution passed the House, December 18, 1865—vote 144 to 6.

Resolved, That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary (McCulloch) of the treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit.

Mr. Marshall, July 21, 1868, said in a speech in the House:

The total contractions from September 1, 1865, to January 1, 1868, was \$507,724,847.

On December 4, 1866, E. G. Spaulding a Buffalo, New York, banker and a member of Congress, wrote Secretary McCulloch as follows:

You no doubt now, to a certain extent, have control of the currency of the country, and I think that you will, if necessary, contract moderately, so as to preserve a tolerably easy money market. There may be occasional spasms or tightness for money, but generally I shall look for plenty of money for at least one year to come.

Senator Logan said contraction had been carried on to a large extent. Senators Beck, Ferry, Morton, Stewart, Plumb and many others, together with hundreds of Congressmen, have emphatically declared that contraction had not only taken place, but pointed out the distressing effects which have followed. Enough has been given to sustain the fact, that Secretary Foster's estimates, which show but little if any contraction during the period mentioned, do not agree with the statements of those equally well, if not better prepared to give the true status of the matter. In leaving this part of the discussion, I will simply say that I have endeavored through other evidence than my own, to prove beyond a doubt that Mr. Foster has sent out from the national

Treasury Department, a document that will not bear the test of investigation. A careful reading and an unbiased consideration of the statements given will, I am sure, sustain my position.

In regard to the volume in circulation at the present time, there is even more difference between Mr. Foster and myself than on any other point, and again I desire to introduce some evidence. He assumes that there was \$1,429,251,270 in circulation on July 1, 1860. I contend there was not to exceed \$325,000,000. I will say at this point that the data necessary for the computation of the per capita for 1860, I am unable to obtain from the department, as it is not ready for the public. I will therefore use the figures made on volume per capita in 1860, which differs but little from those of 1860. These computations have been printed so often that it seems hardly necessary to repeat them here. I will introduce as a denial of Mr. Foster's accuracy, a statement made by Mr. Nettleton, a subordinate of Secretary Foster, being no less than First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and let the people judge as to which is nearest the truth. January 22, 1891, the following resolution was sent to the Treasury Department from the United States Senate:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the amount of each kind, coin and paper money, in existence in the United States at this time, the average amount of each held by the Treasury, the purposes for which held, the amount of each held by the banks and banking institutions of the country, so far as known or can be estimated, the amount of each in actual circulation among the people, together with the reasons upon which the Secretary bases his opinion as to the amount of each kind of money, paper and coin, in the United States.

After some trifling deductions for loss of currency, Mr. Nettleton concludes his report as follows:

The following table which is the final one of the series herewith submitted, shows approximately the various kinds of money in actual circulation among the people, after deducting the estimated amounts of each held in national banks and other banking institutions and the estimated loss through destruction of paper money:

Kind of money	Reported January 1, 1860.		Estimated January 1, 1860.		Cash in national banks and other banking institutions, and the estimated loss on paper money
	Reported January 1, 1860.	Estimated January 1, 1860.	Cash in national banks and other banking institutions	Estimated January 1, 1860.	
Gold coin	\$41,680,597	\$41,680,597	\$41,680,597	\$41,680,597	
Standard silver dollars	75,524,923	75,524,923	75,524,923	75,524,923	
Subsidary silver	15,135,134	15,135,134	15,135,134	15,135,134	
Subsidary gold	16,651,458	16,651,458	16,651,458	16,651,458	
Subsidary notes, a.c.t.	35,620,000	35,620,000	35,620,000	35,620,000	
United States notes	151,967,733	151,967,733	151,967,733	151,967,733	
United States bank notes	151,865,355	151,865,355	151,865,355	151,865,355	
Total	158,853,943	158,853,943	158,853,943	158,853,943	

The difference between the two highest officers of the government in

serves in the other banking institutions, the result being not only unreliable, but of no special value even if found, since all the cash in those institutions, as well as that in national banks, is available for circulation whenever required by depositors.

This is an assertion that cannot be sustained. These reserves cannot be withdrawn from the banks without calling in nearly every loan, which would be impossible. These legal reserves may be reduced to a trifling extent, but no more. To call in 10 per cent of the loans now out would precipitate a financial revolution. No one knows this better than the secretary himself who has been for such a long time calling in money held by the banks and belonging to the government. If the law is strictly adhered to in regard to reserves, Senator Plumb's estimate of \$700,000,000 is nearest correct. After making all these deductions I contend that my estimate of \$5 per capita of circulation is much nearer the true figures than Mr. Foster's of \$23.45. Again Secretary Windom in his report for 1860, page 69, gives an extended table showing the volume of currency, and in it includes the interest bearing notes. He also gives a table of the volume in circulation which, when compared with Secretary Foster's, discloses a series of errors on the part of one or the other of these treasury officials:

Year.	Windom.	Foster.	Difference.
1878.	\$30,793,838	\$72,156,634	\$7,362,796
1879.	56,351,683	100,000,000	43,648,317
1880.	102,032,615	97,382,223	4,650,457
1881.	114,782,435	111,218,119	2,564,316
1882.	118,52,363	117,290,419	14,311,044
1883.	126,650,02	120,395,665	3,344,066
1884.	126,559,92	124,925,665	17,443,935
1885.	126,650,87	129,508,615	5,337,544
1886.	126,650,87	125,700,525	12,149,020
1887.	126,650,87	125,700,525	12,149,020
1888.	126,650,87	125,700,525	12,149,020
1889.	140,018,000	130,361,649	24,659,351

With \$72,000,000 sent abroad this present year, there is no doubt that the difference still exists between the visible and invisible supply of gold. Had Mr. Nettleton taken out this vast sum, acknowledged to exist only on paper, his estimate of circulation would have been much less. Had he been equally fair with silver he would have discovered another cause for further reduction. The loss upon all kinds of currency Mr. Nettleton estimates at \$12,452,100. This estimate seems to trifle with good judgment. There has been issued and reissued nearly \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks since 1862. Doubtless as much national bank and other currency has been issued and reissued during the same period. Is it fair to presume that out of this whole \$6,000,000,000 of paper money, liable to destruction by fire, flood, wreck, battle and other accidents, scattered over our vast extent of country and other countries as well, that only \$12,000,000 has been lost? The administration made that forced loan through the present silver bill of \$54,000,000 from the national bank note reserve, well knowing that a very large per cent would never be called for. Senators Plumb, Stewart, Daniel, Teller and others do not agree with this statement. In regard to deducting the bank reserves Mr. Nettleton says:

The amount in national banks only \$19,865,263 is required as cash reserve. It is not practicable to indicate the re-

serve in the other banking institutions, the result being not only unreliable, but of no special value even if found, since all the cash in those institutions, as well as that in national banks, is available for circulation whenever required by depositors.

#### THE ANTI-SUB-TREASURY MEETING.

THE ECONOMIST is indebted to W. S. Morgan, Secretary National Reform Press Association, for a very full and complete report of the meeting, given from an Alliance view and therefore free from the prejudice and error of the partisan press. Unfortunately this report was delayed in the mails and arrived too late for publication in full. The following extracts showing some of the leading facts are interesting.

"Do I understand that it is intended to form an organization outside of the union?" asked delegate John J. Hall.

"I haven't heard of anything of the kind," said Chairman Hall, who seemed frightened at the impending storm he had helped to raise.

"If it is," continued delegate Hall, "just tell me, and I'll pack my grip and go home."

Farmer Dr. Clark, of Boone county, said the convention should look out or there would be disruption.

Another delegate wanted to know what they meant by continuing this organization. He "didn't understand" —here he was put down on a point of order and cries of "question," "question."

A delegate here called for a recess.

At this time there was great confusion, many delegates striving for recognition. Then Farmer Wade moved the previous question.

More confusion.

Farmer Wade again rises and insists on the previous question, and the motion to elect a committee to report on permanent organization carried, and the convention adjourned till after dinner.

At 11 o'clock before 3 o'clock in the afternoon Chairman Hall called the convention to order. He read several telegrams, one of which was from Texas.

"Cut loose from the Alliance; organize Farmers Forum on a simple and board basis."

The report of the Committee embraced the Ft. Worth resolutions with an attachment and are as follows:

"Resolved, that we denounce the sub-treasury plan, land loan schemes and governmental ownership of railroads as violations of the principles of good government, as paternal in their character, as centralizing in their tendencies, and if enacted into law would create such a horde of national officeholders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of government affairs."

The Chairman then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions introduced the day before. Carried by a vote of 59 to 7.

A delegate moved to make the vote unanimous, but the motion was lost by two voting against it. Here considerable time was consumed by various delegates explaining their votes. They wanted to put themelves on record against the sub-treasury but regretted to be compelled to vote for the clause perpetuating Mr. Macune. They did not come here for that purpose. The committee on permanent organization announced that they were ready to report, and W. Pope Yeaman read the following:

"Cut loose from the Alliance; organize Farmers Forum on a simple and board basis."

The above is a true, impartial account of the convention, which the city papers have attempted to boom into gigantic proportions. A test vote on the first day displayed a strength of sixty-eight delegates. On the second day a test vote showed seventy-two delegates present. Of these, ten were from Texas, three from Tennessee, two from Mississippi, one from Iowa, one from Illinois, and the balance from Missouri. At no time were there 200 people in the hall, and not a single delegate was authorized by his State delegation.

As Mr. Yeaman objected to playing second fiddle to the Missouri delegation, he was made a United States delegate to the Indianapolis convention. After several speeches, in which the speakers pledged their support to the sub-treasury scheme, the chairman put the question and the previous question was ordered by a vote of 43 to 29.

The Chairman then put the question on the adoption of the resolutions introduced the day before. Carried by a vote of 59 to 7.

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vote unanimous, but the motion was lost by two voting against it. Here considerable time was consumed by various delegates explaining their votes. They wanted to put themselves on record against the sub-treasury but regretted to be compelled to vote for the clause perpetuating Mr. Macune. They did not come here for that purpose. The committee on permanent organization announced that they were ready to report, and W. Pope Yeaman read the following:

"We, a large number of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, representing our constituencies in convention assembled, being desirous of settling the differences existing in our order, agree to the appointment of a committee of seven members, who are authorized to go before the next meeting of the Supreme Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of America, which convenes at Indianapolis in November next, and submit to the Council our objections to that part of the demands of the Order which was adopted by the Supreme Council at its meeting in Ocala, Fla.

Said committee is the best indicator of the will of the Alliance people, and is also a unit for the plan. It is well to look at what must be the inevitable result of this convention. It is to say the least, something very unusual and very extraordinary. If the fight is to be made within the organization, then why this convention, and why does the plutocratic press come swiftly to its aid? If, as the leaders in this convention say, 80 per cent of the members of the Alliance oppose the sub-treasury plan, it is a mystery. The reform press is the best indicator of the will of the Alliance people, and is also a unit for the plan.

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"We further demand that those men

who are not farmers be removed from the national and State offices of our Order and membership therein, and that none but those who have their interests in farming be eligible to membership in our Order, to the end that the legislatures of our government may know that when the Alliance speaks it is the voice of the farmers and laborers of our land instead of the wish of some paid tool of monopoly and corruption.

We appeal to all honest members of the Alliance throughout the United States in behalf of the poor and oppressed of our land whom these base men have betrayed, in the name of our wives and children, who must be relieved, if at all, by the united actions of the fathers of this country, in the name of good government, to unite with us in putting down this common enemy and disgrace of our Order."

Farmer Wade speaks again favorably of permanent organization. Rev. W. Pope Yeaman again takes the floor and asks some knotty questions, which cause the speakers to scratch their heads.

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## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

**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 reasonable for circulation. 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 \$5,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

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

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

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reinforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macne and his associates in said city, and call upon all to urge them onward in the good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.  
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,  
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

## N. R. P. A.

The Headquarters of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union is in the National Economist building, 239 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

The terms of the 10-cent offer must be complied with or the money will be returned. No club of less than ten names will be accepted. No name will be received under the 10-cent offer after the 1st day of November.

The Alliance in Michigan has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations during the past year. It has increased in numbers and effectiveness, until now it may well be considered as one of the reliable and staunch State organizations of the Order. Under the intelligent and conservative guidance of its officers, no factions have arisen, no dissensions have occurred in the ranks, but to the contrary, a unity of action and continuity of purpose has directed all its efforts. It has taken care of itself and its growth and condition is the result of home effort. Michigan has never been accorded the aid which comes from large meetings, addressed by national officers or men of national reputation in the order, hence it may be considered as self-made in nearly all respects. The good work done in Michigan has had its effect in other States.

The following long clipping is taken from the Washington Post of the 17th inst. and presented to the readers of THE ECONOMIST because it is time that this character of effort to bring contempt upon the Order is brought to light and exposed.

By a visit to the Farmers Alliance headquarters in this city yesterday, some interesting information was obtained in regard to the programme of that body

during the next session of Congress. In addition to the headquarters being located here and the principal officers of the Alliance being on hand most of the time, there will be a committee especially charged with looking out for the interest of the Alliance before Congress. The Alliance claims to have fifty-five men in the next House who will vote with it on all the measures which it may see fit to bring forward. It also claims four Senators—Peffer of Kansas, Kyle of South Dakota, Irby of South Carolina, and Vance of North Carolina. It claims Vance because he was elected after the legislature of his State had passed a resolution that no man could be chosen Senator until he agreed to a programme which was practically that of the Alliance. Mr. Vance having agreed to those resolutions, the Alliance now claims him as its own. At the next session the sub-treasury bill as it was introduced in the last Congress will not make its appearance. That measure, they say at Alliance headquarters, has been repudiated by both houses of Congress, and will, for that reason, not be resurrected. A bill constructed, however, upon lines similar to it, and embodying the same principle, will be introduced into both houses and pushed to a vote. Exactly what changes will be made in the original sub-treasury bill have not yet been determined upon. The Stanford land-loan bill will not be touched by the Alliance, whose leaders are very much put out that the people think the Stanford bill finds favor with them. It is said at Alliance headquarters that that bill is only designed to help people who already have a fair share of the world's goods. A bill bearing upon the same subject will, it is true, be introduced under Alliance auspices. It will provide for the relief of the agricultural population of the United States and for the promotion and encouragement of agriculture. Its main feature will provide that any citizen who owns and resides upon any tract of land containing not less than ten or more than 320 acres, and who has at least one-half of that tract in actual cultivation, shall be entitled to apply for and receive from the Treasury of the United States one-half the assessed value of the land and the improvements on it. The loans are to be for not less than five or more than ten years, and the borrower is to pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. Another measure, the passage of which the Alliance will demand, is the free coinage bill. These three measures are the ones in which it will take the most interest. But other bills will come from its hand. It will have introduced a bill providing for government control of railroads and telegraph systems. In regard to the railroad and telegraph companies the Alliance is misunderstood, it is said at its headquarters. It is not, as is generally supposed, in favor of government ownership of railroads and the telegraph. It simply wants the government to control them. The Alliance will not bring forward any tariff bill. It will content itself with demanding the equalization of the tariff so that it will bear upon all alike. It will, however, put forward bills to abolish the national banking system. The above furnishes an outline of the Alliance's programme before the next Congress.

A careful inquiry of every person at the Alliance headquarters shows that no such interview was ever given the Post or its representative. In this building 27 feet wide and 100 feet deep, part of it four stories high, is located the office of the chairman of the Executive Board; the secretary of the Executive Board and manager of the national lecture bureau; the secretary of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union; the editorial rooms and business office of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST; the office of the Alliance Publishing Company, and the office of the National Citizen's Alliance (newspaper). All persons employed in these different departments have been free to disclaim any knowledge of the above interview. It is wrong for the Post to seek to place those employed at the Alliance

headquarters in so ridiculous a light before the Order and the Order in such contempt before the general public. Those employed at the Alliance headquarters have a better conception of the dignity of the Order and their duty in their respective positions than to arrogate to themselves a monopoly of Alliance wisdom as is done in the above extract. Again, it is time the general public be informed that no person is big enough to carry the Alliance in his coat pocket. This is a great Order; it has no leaders and does not depend on leadership; it is a great educational move, and the wisest councils receive the most respect no matter from how humble a source they may emanate. The Alliance has no authorized spokesman and must not be held responsible for any one man's opinions. L. L. Polk is president of the Order, and the Post could not have received such autocratic expression as it quotes from even him.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are rapidly pouring in under the 10-cent offer, which is now extended so as to include the month of October. Every member of the Order is requested to help swell the list, and if as many as 100,000 subscribers can be secured by the 1st of November THE ECONOMIST will be able to offer in December and January a 90-cent renewal price. Let every one interested in the cause help make the list 100,000 by November 1.

BROTHER JOHN S. DORE, chairman executive committee Farmers State Alliance of California, writing from Fresno, sends THE ECONOMIST a copy of the Central Californian, containing an announcement of Alliance Day at the Fresno fair and premium offers for the benefit of the Alliance and Grange. Brother Dore says:

I write this to call your attention to the valuable aid this plan will be to the Alliance, and the cash thus obtained is no small item. It can be used in many ways to promote the interests of the Alliance; in fact, it is a donation to spread Alliance doctrine.

This plan is very commendable, and has been resorted to in many sections of the country. In nearly all the States the agricultural fairs set aside a day or two to the Alliance, and Alliance speakers are brought forward and given a full hearing. The peculiar feature in the California fair was that premiums are given to Alliance organizations for this display. This enables the brotherhood to co-operate and emulate toward cooperative exertion within the organization, and is calculated to do great good. The idea is here presented in the hope that it will spread and get the benefit of discussion throughout the entire Order.

It is the policy of THE ECONOMIST to accomplish effective work for the cause rather than to make money from the publication of the paper, and as the number of subscribers can

(Continued from Page 7.)  
these threatening seceders? We do not lose sight of the fact that many honestly oppose the sub-treasury plan. It would be a wonder if any measure could be proposed upon which they would all agree. But such persistent outside opposition and following of such men as are responsible for the Ft. Worth and St. Louis anti-sub-treasury conventions must inevitable lead to disastrous divisions. It can have no other result. The St. Louis meeting was not an Alliance meeting. There were no pass words taken or required. Some of the participants were not Alliance men. Can it be expected that the regularly authorized delegates of 35 States in national convention are going to yield their honest convictions and violate the pledges given to their constituents by conceding to the demands of such a harum-scarum-demo-politico-trap-convention as this? And what will be the result if they do not? Will it be a separate organization? Already there are threats of that. Brethren, you who are honest in your convictions, look well to your course. If you are in the majority you can safely make the fight within the order. If you are not in the majority you have no right to demand that the minority shall dictate to the majority. You are simply mistaken as to the strength of this measure. Ninety per cent of the members favor it. This has been shown in every State where the matter has been tested except Missouri, and there a majority favor it as shown by the selection of officers and delegates in the last State convention. It is well to consider this matter thoroughly before taking steps that will divide the Order. The politicians and plutocratic press are on the side of the anti-sub-treasury men. This alone is a fact that is well worth investigating. While this might pay the leaders of that wing of the Alliance there is certainly nothing in it for the real farmer. The closing incident of the recent St. Louis anti-sub-treasury meeting has so much significance in this respect that it will bear relating. Just as the convention was adjourning a delegate called attention to the fact that they were about to leave without making any provisions for paying the expenses of the meeting, such as hall rent, badges, decorations etc. This expense could not have been less than \$50. Mr. Gates, the sergeant-at-arms, announced that he was authorized by Mr. Hall to say that the entire expenses were paid and no delegate would be at any expense on that account. A delegate asked Mr. Gates where this money came from? "That's none of your business," promptly replied Mr. Gates. Now we repeat the question of the delegate: "Where did this money come from?" We go further: "Who is to furnish the money to send anti-sub-treasury lecturers in the field to prosecute an 'educational campaign' against these demands of the Alliance?" Who is it, gentlemen, that furnishes these funds? Ah, we do not expect a more courteous answer than the one given the delegate. "It's none of your business." But it is the business of those who are following men who seem to have no trouble in securing funds to prosecute work that can only result in disruption of the Alliance. In conclusion we can only add, brethren, look well to where you are going, who you are following and who "pays the freight."

THE largest club received by THE ECONOMIST under the 10-cent offer up to date is 1,164, from Louisiana.

THE Alliance Vindicator, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, was on the 18th ult. dressed in full mourning, on account of the death of its able and true editor, Brother Moore, who was killed in a personal difficulty, which was reported to be the culmination of a bitter controversy over the demands of the Order. The Vindicator promises an account of the affair next week. Brother Moore was an able and true Alliance man, respected and beloved by all who knew him. His untiring zeal, devotion and ability has built up the Vindicator, and his labors contributed largely to the success of the

4. No permanent relief will result to the people from such a course as Senator Butler suggests. It is a proposition to go back again into the mire from which we are just beginning to emerge. Apart from the curse of sin, the delegated power of one class to create money and exact interest for its use from all other classes has caused more misery and suffering to the human race than all other causes com-

great encampment held at Sulphur Springs last summer. The entire Order will feel the loss of Brother Moore, who died a martyr for the cause.

NOTES BY A REFORMER.  
SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

The Alliance has always said: "If you don't like the sub-treasury plan give us something better. We are not wedded to anything. What we want is relief, financial relief, and we do not care from what source it comes or what its principles, provided it is honest, 'constitutional,' no class legislation, and promises to be permanent in its beneficial effects."

## SENATOR BUTLER'S SUBSTITUTE.

The press reports that Senator Butler offers as a substitute State banks of issue. If he means such banks as those that existed before the war, having the same or similar powers and privileges, his plan is open to these objections:

1. The plan is not honest. No individual or corporation has the right to live and grow rich on the interest of the money he or it owes. I mean just what I say—"on the interest of the money he or it owes." It is right that you collect interest on what is due you, but it is robbery to make your neighbor pay you interest on what you owe him. This is what the "State bank" of Senator Butler's does. The bank issues for every dollar of coin it holds three (more or less) "promises to pay" dollars. If the issue is three dollars in paper promises for one dollar in gold, of course two of these paper bills rest only upon "thin and insubstantial air." But when the people borrow these two notes from the bank—these two notes which are the mere "promises to pay" of the bank—the people pay interest to the bank, to the extent of two-thirds of its issue, and the bank is enabled to grow rich upon the interest on that money which it owes to, and has promised to pay the people. I leave out of view the interest the bank collects upon the money it owes to the depositors. The old "free banking system" is no better.

2. There is grave doubt as to its constitutionality. The trend of decisions, and of enlightened public sentiment is certainly against it. The national government alone has the right to make money. The States have delegated the power to coin money to the general government. Can the state delegate to the citizens a power that is inhibited to it by the constitution?

3. It is class legislation of the worst character. It is legislation in favor of money capitalists. It compels the people in the first instance to lend the capitalist twice or three times the amount of his capital without interest, and then as a bonus pay him interest on two-thirds of it—a currency that ought to reach the hands of the people "without price."

4. No permanent relief will result to the people from such a course as Senator Butler suggests. It is a proposition to go back again into the mire from which we are just beginning to emerge. Apart from the curse of sin, the delegated power of one class to create money and exact interest for its use from all other classes has caused more misery and suffering to the human race than all other causes com-

bined. It has created the rich to live in luxury and ease, but at the expense of the poor who must live in squalor and suffering.

One could think that no one with a knowledge of the past, however bitter the present waters or burning the present sands, would propose a return to the bondage of Egypt. Look back one hundred years over our own history and that of the mother country and see the lurid panic fires that burned up the substance of the people. At every decade they gleam in the sombre light of history—1857, 1847, 1837, 1827, 1815-17. The national bank, an improvement upon the old "free banking" system of Senator Butler, came in with the war in 1862 and postponed the crash until 1873. No one can deny that the banking system of our own and the mother country was the main cause of all these disastrous crises. No, the substitute will not do. The people have gotten too far along in their study of political economy to return to an old relic of financial barbarism. "We the people" will make and issue our own money to ourselves without interest.

## THE N. Y. TRIBUNE'S SUBSTITUTE.

It is no experiment. It is simple in its workings. It is free to all. No class legislation is necessary to carry it into effect and beyond doubt it is constitutional.

The Tribune's plan is to "raise more corn," and it is conveyed to the people in these pleasant words:

With better weather the mortgages vanish, and also the idea that there must be a new party in order to raise more corn.

In other words, bad weather creates the mortgages, and your relief lies not in the organization of any political party, but in raising "more corn."

Yes, men of Kansas and Nebraska who burnt your corn because it was cheaper than fuel, are told by the Tribune that bad weather made your mortgages; that better will cause them to vanish; that you need not seek through the ballot, through a new party to right your wrongs; that you do not need a government warehouse in which to store your corn until you can reap the profit, which goes to the speculator and the gambler, but that the way out of your trouble lies in raising "more corn"—yes, "more corn" for fuel.

## THE N. Y. WORLD'S SUBSTITUTE.

This also is constitutional. It does not necessitate "a swarm of officers" to carry it into effect. It is free from the charge of "paternalism." The World, like Job's war horse with the battle, only "smells the battle afar off." True, it is open to the charge of "class legislation," because it will flourish best upon a certain isothermal line. Here it is. The World says:

From Florida to Texas let the Farmers Alliance renounce the pawn-broking idea of sub-treasury and find fortunes in the culture of the fragrant bulb—the onion.

## THE AGRICULTURAL SIDE OF THE TAX QUESTION.

Those who defend the expediency of exempting personal property from taxation, or of taxing it at a lower rate than that at which real estate is taxed, ignore the question of equity and slur over the question of the equality of all men before the law.

It would seem it is time for the farmer and the laborer to take back those words "or something better," and demand the sub-treasury plan without amendment, pure and simple.

## APPLIED SCIENCE.

## In Agricultural and Rural Economy.

EDITED BY DR. M. G. BLIEZ.

Woodstock, Md.

## SWINE PLAGUE.

We have received from the bureau of animal industries the report for 1891 on diseases of swine. It takes the general form of a discussion of the causes and prevention of swine plague. It appears to be established that there are two distinct infectious diseases of swine produced by two distinct specific disease germs, one called hog cholera, the other swine plague. However, the two germs are often found existing together and the characteristic effects of both are developed in the same animal at the same time. As regards protective inoculations, the obvious multiplication of cultures containing the germ seems to condemn that method, but a fact of great and far-reaching consequence is being tested with hopeful results, viz., can protection be secured by injection of the products of bacterial growth, the bacteria being first destroyed? It now appears to be true that the bacteria themselves are not the cause of disease, but the products of their growth and if it be shown that these products produce immunity from the disease when sub-cutaneously injected after the removal of the bacteria a new impetus will be given to protective inoculation. For most valuable investigations throwing light on this point science is indebted to Dr. Salmon and the bureau under his charge. In malignant diphtheria, for example, it appears to be quite certain that the localized colonies of bacteria in the throat do not produce the dreadful effects of the disease which are mainly due to the absorption into the circulation of the soluble plasmains, products of the bacterial growth. There is a hope that attenuated inoculations of these products may forestall and prevent deadly bacterial invasions. The illustrations of the report we are considering are very fine work and very helpful in studying the text. This report is of great interest and value and should find a place in the library of every agricultural scholar and student. The country physician will also find in it much information which he will have many opportunities to utilize. Boiling water is among the disinfectants recommended for the purification of pens, troughs, etc. It will be effective if poured on through a rose bud spout, but as a spray it will not be sufficiently hot more than a few inches from the nozzle. There seems no reason why a spray of superheated steam may not be made a most efficient disinfectant, and one easily applied. An arrangement like the ancient eolipile would answer for such a disinfection apparatus.

Those who defend the expediency of exempting personal property from taxation, or of taxing it at a lower rate than that at which real estate is taxed, ignore the question of equity and slur over the question of the equality of all men before the law. They attempt to make it wholly a question of expediency. Even upon that view of the case it may be said that a law which wrongs one class of the community for the benefit of other

classes is no more expedient than it is just. It is always expedient to do right; it can never be expedient to do wrong. It is not right, and therefore not expedient, that any species of property should enjoy any advantage over any other species of property, or any portion of property over any other equal portion of property. This as a fundamental principle of taxation all must defend who adopt the fundamental Alliance doctrine of equal rights for all, special privileges for none. It is claimed by those who urge the exemption of personality that to tax it is to drive it out of the State, and to prevent it coming from elsewhere into the State. On the other hand, will a State be attractive to immigrants where the whole burden of public expense is thrown upon real estate? It will be admitted that all permanent prosperity in any State must be bottomed on agricultural and rural prosperity and contentment. It will not be denied that there is a need of immigrants of moderate means who come seeking homes, and not mere dominions in every State. So fully is this realized that in most States, there are immigration bureaus and immigration societies for the purpose of bringing in the class of immigrants who will occupy unoccupied lands, and divide up great estates, no longer profitable as a whole, among thrifty and enterprising agriculturists. It will be admitted that the taxable values of the State would be more rapidly, more extensively and more desirably developed by this class of immigrants than by any other. Is it sound policy to adopt a system of taxation which will warn off this, the most desirable class of immigrants which any community can attract, for the sake of inviting a few rich coupon clippers to take up their abode in the large cities? Already it is mournful fact that from the rural districts of all the older States, from Maine to Louisiana, there is an annual emigration of thousands of the flower of the young men to the far West; to the cities and towns; to any place, anywhere, out of the country. No State can afford to drive out these young men with the hope of bringing in a few coupon clippers, usurers, stock gamblers, and speculators. Is there any advantage in the presence of these people to compensate for the loss of the best manhood of the State? Is there any advantage attending the storage of untaxed money bags in the strong boxes of city banks, and safe deposit and trust companies, to compensate for giving the dry rot to all sorts of agriculture and rural industries? What constitutes a State? Money bags, or men? This proposition of money mongers to take the tax of personality and make up the loss to the State's revenues by increased taxation of real estate, and however it is sought to be paraphrased and disguised, that is the naked proposition, means the imposition of a tax on agricultural lands which simply can not be paid. It means the confiscation of those lands by the money mongers. That means eviction of the present proprietors from their homes, and the stocking up of those lands with a homeless peasantry, to cultivate them at starvation wages, just as they will be stocked up with mules, and sheep, and swine. That means that an independent country gentry and a brave and stalwart yeomanry have no future in these United

States. And what does that mean? Read the history of mankind, and the answer will be found recorded upon every page. Plutocratic despotism, decline and fall, is the answer. We shall become first a nation of plutocrats, and harlots, and slaves, and beggars, and thieves; and then the vengeance of God will descend upon us and we shall perish. An evident purpose animates the plutocratic elements of society to degrade agriculture until it can no longer claim to be even potentially a controlling factor in the destinies of the country. No community can long exist suspended above any solid foundation. Prosperity doth not climb a pole and pull the pole up after it.

But there is a view of this proposition which ought to give pause to its most strenuous advocates and stop their mouths. It is class legislation which they propose and advocate. Among them some of the most urgent and persistent are such as have put forth their utmost strength to denounce the McKinley tariff as class legislation, robbing the poor to give to the rich. And when we propose that instead of loaning its credit to the national bankers at 1 per cent, the government shall loan its credit at 2 per cent to the producers of the great world-staples of food and clothing, then they all with one voice cry aloud, "class legislation!" Oh, but the government does not loan its credit to the bankers at 1 per cent, it merely taxes their currency 1 per cent. Have it that way, then, and what results? Why, the government loans the bankers its credit without interest, that's all.

If the national bank currency does not rest on the credit of the government, it is certain that it does not rest on anything. It does not in that case rise even to the dignity of "flat money." Take that prop from under it and its claim to be "honest money" has no sort of foundation left.

The Department of Agriculture, Col. Robert Beverley in *Alliance Farmer*, Petersburg, Va.

I have no desire to appear disposed to repudiate any sincere efforts in behalf of agriculture, nor will I take upon myself the defense of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is able to defend himself. There is no Scripture which says by their profession shall ye know them, but by their fruits. There is a Yankee proverb concerning a sort-of-pumpkin pie with no pumpkins in it. Judged by their fruits, such are some of the political friends of agriculture. Yet I do not desire to apply these remarks to the Richmond Times. My intention is to pass under criticism the attitude of the Times on several questions, which I hope to do in a spirit of fairness and without acrimony. I can not think that the Times does justice to Secretary Rusk, nor is indiscriminate denunciation of a political opponent more wise or effective than indiscriminate praise of the political friend and ally. Such criticism as the Times applies to Secretary Rusk, if of any effect, tends to impair the usefulness of the department. And such exaggerated encouagement as it applies to ex-President Cleveland, as I think, moves resentment against him. It can be neither wise nor right to ignore the great value of the aggregate worth of the Department of Agriculture in order to ridicule the Secretary. I suppose the Times is not aware of the great work done by the division of vegetable pathology in behalf of those great branches of agriculture, horticulture, pomology and trucking, and the promising out-

look in behalf of the great staple crops. The division of entomology and the bureau of animal industries, either of them are worth to the country the whole annual appropriation for the department.

The division of microscopy is also entitled to credit for valuable scientific work, especially in aid of dairying, that greatest of agricultural specialties, not to mention other valuable parts of the work. And now, no doubt, the weather bureau will come rapidly to the front.

The efforts of Secretary Rusk, only partially availing, have been nevertheless partially successful in improving the status of our products in foreign markets. And the Secretary is entitled to credit and praise, and ought not to be assailed by any intelligent friend of agriculture with ultra violence and ridicule.

Nor should the experiments with regard to the production of rain, which are not silly nor devoid of scientific interest and value, be made the subject of ridicule and vehement denunciation by one who can not be supposed to understand them in his capacity of political editor and professional politician, and friend of agriculture and of the Farmers Alliance.

I ask, was not the great Columbus ridiculed when he set sail from Spain over four hundred years ago to discover this, the greatest country of God's green earth? Was not Fulton ridiculed when he put afloat his first little steam craft? Was not Morse considered a crank when he proposed to use electricity, then the untamed lightning of heaven, to transmitting information to the entire habitable globe in an instant of time? Was not Bell with his telephone considered equally a crank when he proposed to talk over a wire 1,000 miles in one's own natural voice? And why should the Times brand our secretary of agriculture a crank because he proposes to use the appropriation made by the Congress of the United States to produce rain on portions of our arid country? I see many criticisms of the course of the secretary of agriculture, and I have considered the great difficulty of working up a new department from the stump, and I feel there is much partisan feeling in the opposition, and more important opposition to the agricultural interest and the laboring classes having control of this government, which is called Democratic government, by the political press of the day, of either party, than any other cause. I trust the Times, which poses as a friend of agriculture, is not so inspired.

The exemption of the homes of the people by a homestead law, both from taxation and forced sale, would not be class legislation, and now that the question of exemptions is opened, we propose to advance the proposition, that every householder or head of a family shall have exempt from taxation and seizure for debt \$1,500 worth of property, and that every agreement or contract containing a waiver of that exemption shall be null and void.

#### THE PERCHERON HORSE.

A letter from a friend in Texas asks whether the Percheron and Norman are the same breed of horses. We answer, no; but there is a mixed breed of the Percheron-Norman, now much more common than either the pure Norman or pure Percheron. Both the Norman and Percheron breeds are derived from the same large species, which was first made known to the then civilized world by Julius Caesar, who found the cavalry of the German barbarians mounted on these elephantine horses along the Rhine. The origin of this breed is lost in antiquity. Undoubtedly, if found in the wild state it would not have ranked in the same species with the Oriental horse. The more modern breed

sively set him forward as in all respects greater than the party, are actively engaged in a campaign against the Alliance and the highest interest of agriculture; and I must believe, utterly against the true interests of the Democratic party also, if what directly tends to bring into causeless antagonism the party organization, and the masses of the party, is against its best interests. The Times has sought to make it appear that the members of the Alliance who are Democrats prefer Mr. Cleveland to the party, and prefer his nomination a third time to the passage of an act re-establishing the free coinage of silver, and prefer a so-called tariff reform measure, such as the Mays bill (in many respects very unjust to agriculture) to all other issues and questions—in all of which I must think the Times utterly mistaken. I know, so far as the membership of the Alliance is concerned, they are generally opposed to the ex-President's financial views, and do not regard him as a friend to their interests or to their class in any way; nor do I at all believe that he is popular with the rank and file of the Democratic party outside of the Alliance, and my means of knowing the facts are scarcely inferior to those of the editor of the Times. So far from the politicians being opposed and the people strongly in favor of Mr. Cleveland, my information and my belief lead me to say that the political leaders here merely voice the sentiment of the voters. The farmers, and I believe Democrats generally, are wholly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, not only on account of his anti-silver policy, but believing him to be fully identified with all plutocratic interests, and his candidacy fully in the hands of representatives of banks and syndicates and other plutocratic combines. The Farmers Alliance must know that these people are thus bent upon Mr. Cleveland's candidacy because they know, and are certain, they can rely on his veto to defeat any and all Alliance measures which plutocrats do not approve, and which the Alliance may force through Congress. I think, therefore, the Times, in its capacity of friend of the farmers and of their Alliance, fails to grasp the real situation, and unwillingly gives currency to error. The present work of the Alliance is education, not agitation, and the conflict with the Democratic leaders has not been of their seeking so far.

All writers on the currency question seem agreed on two propositions. First, that an ideal currency must issue from and be under the control of the government; and second, that it must be elastic. A few contend for a currency based on intrinsic value. Now let us see how the sub-treasury scheme fills these conceptions of an ideal currency.

1. The sub-treasury notes must of necessity issue from the government and be under its control, and its control only. As a currency they would be perfectly elastic, flowing out at harvest time from the sub-treasuries all over the country, going on their debt-paying mission and returning to the sub-treasures again on the consumption or withdrawal of the crop deposits. Now consider the matter of the intrinsic value of the basis of these sub-treasury notes as compared with gold and silver. All seem agreed that it is perfectly safe to issue paper on a gold basis at a ratio of 3 to 1, which simply means that a dollar bill on a gold basis represents 33 1/3 cents intrinsic value to the dollar, provided the parties issuing bills on that basis are honest; but of that you have and can have no absolute knowledge. The bills may issue on a borrowed base of gold, and the issue may, as all past history shows, be entirely regardless of the base when allowed by private banking institutions, and if issued by the government it is subject to misrepresentation by the treasury officials as we see our past and present financial conditions are misrepresented. Gold used as a currency basis, not being subject to consumption, may be subject to secret manipulation, which makes it practically unsafe and unreliable as a money basis. Now let us contrast it with non-perishable farm products. Here we have our agricultural bureau reports of the crops sown, their condition in growth and development and quantity harvested. We have our consular reports of the condition of these products in other countries the world over, and the probable demand for our surplus from all parts of the world. From the status of trade here we can easily forecast the

false denunciation the most trusted Alliance leaders? It is a most foolish thing to do.

#### Indicting the Money Power.

By W. T. WALLACE, ABINGDON, ILL.

Twenty billions of debt, public and private, hangs like a pall over the head of industry to-day, drawing interest to support idleness. This enormous sum, even a 5 per cent, costs one billion in interest charges per annum. Assuming one billion dollars to cover the actual circulating medium of the country, the interest charge on accrued debt equals all the money of the country once a year. What an appalling condition is this! The masses are actually paying to the classes one hundred per cent per annum on money to use.

The national banks get currency at the United States Treasury at 1 per cent. They loan it to the people that furnish it at an average of 10 per cent. That is, they get the use of one hundred dollars for one dollar a year. If they loan that hundred dollars for ten dollars a year, don't they get ten times as much interest as they pay? If you buy a thing for a dollar and sell it for ten, is not that one thousand per cent profit? That is not saying the banks make one thousand per cent on their capital, but is saying they make one thousand per cent profit on their interest investment. If a man held a mortgage on the whole United States, including all property, personal and real, and there was only one dollar of legal tender money in the country, the whole of that property might bring less; it could not bring more than that dollar. If you say it could, when foreclosure took place, please say how payment could be made. Individual notes nor bank notes would pay it. Property could not make it bring more, for all property would be in the mortgage. We repeat, how could it bring more? This condition shows the terrible destruction of prices by reducing the circulating medium. And why? because with only one billion of circulation, market value of all property in the country is estimated at fifty billion dollars. What follows? Why this: Every time one dollar is locked up, destroyed or exported, fifty dollars of market value of property is wiped out.

These facts expose the inner workings of the money power. The less money, the less price and the more debt to effect the exchanges. The more debt, the more usury tribute from industry to idleness. The less the price of products the more products it takes to buy a dollar.

Transportation, debts, taxes, usury, official salaries and the like are payable in dollars, not in products. The more products it takes to get the dollars to pay these fixed charges, the less the wages and the more proportionally it costs to pay them. There is a legal corner on the output of money preventing its increase, and a combined legal and commercial corner through the banks on its distribution. These are the two thieves between which industry is being crucified. Herein is the secret of controlling labor by controlling money. So true it is that where there is no money there is no price. Price can't be conceived of without money. Hence there are three, not two factors in price. Supply and demand don't regulate price. But supply, demand and volume of money do.

What follows from our reasoning? There is only fifty millions of money between a boom in prices and a panic in prices. Why so, you say? Have we not seen that estimates make the property of the country fifty billion dollars with a circulating medium of one billion dollars to represent it? That is, one dollar of representative for each fifty dollars of value represented. Certainly. In the same ratio, if you add fifty million of money to the circulation, you have added fifty times fifty million dollars to prices in the country. This is a boom. Now take out fifty million of circulation, you have destroyed fifty times fifty million in prices. This is a panic. Booms and panics then are in the hands of the banks. By concert they can lock up fifty million and produce a panic. They can put out fifty million and have a boom. They have a boom to sell their accumulations on and a panic to buy up property on. When will the people take the United States Treasury and use it to "promote the general welfare?" We answer, when the light of truth dawns upon them. This can only come when the terrible record is exposed.

#### Scientific Medium of Exchange.

By S. G. HOWE, DETROIT, MICH.

All writers on the currency question seem agreed on two propositions. First, that an ideal currency must issue from and be under the control of the government; and second, that it must be elastic. A few contend for a currency based on intrinsic value. Now let us see how the sub-treasury scheme fills these conceptions of an ideal currency.

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Strive for an Adequate Remedy.

G. B. DE BARNARDI, WARRENSBURG, MO.

This nation, as other nations, is boiling with labor organizations, rising, subsiding, then reviving under new names, and forming combinations, the whole movement indicating a deeply-rooted and irrepressible dis-

content. Something must be wrong at the very foundation of the social fabric. What can be the matter? Wealth is fast rifling into the hands of a few millionaires, and the millions are sinking into destitution, they all see and say. Consequently these millions are agitated. This is true, but how about the remedy? A careful survey of the declarations of principles and platforms of the leading labor organizations impresses us with the vagueness and indefiniteness of the complaints, their demands, aims and aspirations. We fail to discover in them how the workers, the producers on the farm, in the factory and other industries, can ever reach the desired haven through such clouds of glittering generalities and harmless moralities with which said platforms abound. We can not see how monopolies, trusts and gambling in labor's products can be suppressed by mere denunciations or threats of political changes. Relief through such channels appears to us so dim and distant as to destroy all hope of ever attaining it. In fact, a quarter of a century has only served to sink labor deeper in debt, deeper into poverty, deeper into dependency. Should we not infer that we must be on the wrong road? That we have failed to discover the proper means to our end? The question is one of material wealth, and we seek to solve it by tinkering at civil laws. Let us be consistent. Wealth is the result of labor properly applied to material objects. If we have failed to surround ourselves with wealth it must be due to misapplication or lack of application of labor, not to civil laws. That the condition of labor is not due to human laws suffice the fact that this condition has been and is alike in all civilized countries and under all forms of government, and that all past political revolutions have never bettered the condition of the working classes. This condition is due to a universal and vicious habit of exchange. On the other side a mere glance at our immediate surroundings reveals such a volume of dormant resources and physical forces, which if utilized, would fill the earth with plenty! Why, then, we reason, look afar down the vaporous fields of politics and demand of government what is within our own reach? All around us lies an immense array of natural materials ready to be converted into the comforts of life, and thousands of workers are out of employment. Strange anomaly! Why has man ceased to make bricks, quarry rocks and drive the plane when millions are yet destitute of a home? Why should millions, able and willing to work, stand still and suffer the want of comforts which they are able to provide for themselves? Why apply to the government for things which it has not the ability to give? What a delusion! What aberration of human intelligence! Let us no longer deceive ourselves.

What, then, can be the cause of this universal disorder? we ask. The answer comes back, "lack of money." "Give us money," they all shout in chorus, "and we will make of earth a paradise." To this demand a whisper from the domains of reason replies at last, money is but an invention of the evil one, wherewith one man can rob another. It has never lightened the toll of man and never will. Labor is the author of all wealth and comforts, not money. Let labor, therefore, awake from money idolatry, declare

its financial independence, and the problem is solved. Change the system of exchanging the products of labor, and rest assured that the civil law will follow the change.

We again earnestly entreat the labor organizations, more especially the Farmers Alliance, of which we are a member, to investigate the co-operative system of the Labor Exchange Association. It is certainly the solution of the industrial problem.

#### The Alliance in Article Mortis.

BY W. F. WINN, FULTON, KY.

Certainly I never was as happy but twice before in life, and that was when I got religion and when I got married. I am just in receipt of a partial list of the reform newspapers of the United States. Papers in English, papers in German, papers in Spanish. O that I could speak all the languages at once, that I might do the subject justice! Just think of the disturbance these same journals are raising! Sheol in liquid Spanish, gehenna in gutteral German, old-fashioned hell in plain English. No wonder the Baring Bros. became discomfited and the Salton Lake makes it lively for a certain railroad. What is the country coming to when the farmers are printing papers by the hundreds? One each in Connecticut, South Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming; three each in New Jersey, Oregon and Alabama; four each in District of Columbia, Florida, Maine (how yer was, Brer Blaine?); Maryland and Oklahoma, I. T.; five each in Georgia (same to you, Bro. Gordon), Massachusetts (yes, indeed Brer Butler, the climate of New Orleans is shocking salubrious) and New Mexico (here's looking toward you, Voz del Pueblo); six each in Mississippi (Brer George's State, yer know); and Bro. Burkitt's, North Carolina (my heart and all the balance of my anatomy is with you, Bro. Polk) and Washington; seven in Wisconsin; eight each in Tennessee (Bro. McD. still holds the fort) and Virginia; nine in Kentucky (just now the great summer resort of reformers and the home of Brer Watson, than whom there's no whomer); ten each in Louisiana (the farmers ask no 2 cent bounty, only a loan at a low rate on good security) and Pennsylvania (they want no tariff for protection, either); eleven in Arkansas; thirteen each in Colorado, Michigan and Minnesota (Bro. Macune, you will please give me a copy); twenty-one in California; twenty-two each in New York (the habitat of Wall street and the man who holds dynamite convictions on the silver question and who seems to be the left bower of the money power, Brer Blaine is the right bower); and Ohio (the icicle State); twenty-four in South Dakota (whose blizzards, like her Alliancemen, are immense); twenty-six in Texas (may your shadow never be abbreviated, Bro. Jones); twenty-nine in Illinois (the Big Three State); thirty in Indiana (word signifying in the original tongue "blocks of five," its modern signification is a bandbox, inasmuch as it is the repository of grandpa's hat); thirty-seven in Ohio (whose Liberty Bell lacks a blamed sight of being cracked); forty-nine in Missouri (*en passant*, Brer Hall, if Newspaper reports and Local News be Truth, you Advocate strange doctrines as a National Reformer and Alliance Defender to the Labor World to expect to be the Nom-

inee of the Independent party—at least so it seems at this Crisis to an Alliance Watchman; you write with the wrong end of the Quill in giving Alliance Pointers and Farmers News through the Weekly Mail these perilous Times, and unquestionably you Ledger self strike with the wrong edge of the Blade in your Appeal to the Weekly Unions to make Weekly Progress among Interstate Echoes, so to speak); eighty in Nebraska, and one hundred and eighty-seven in Kansas, a State familiarly known to all school boys and girls as the "Sockless State," it being against the religion of Kansans to wear socks. It is said that the defeat of Ingalls is wholly attributable to his disregard of this custom, which it seems is peculiar to Kansas; however, Ingalls and his kind seem peculiar to Alliancemen all over the United States.

#### Five Dollars a Bushel for Wheat.

BY A. Z. BOWEN.

In the evening papers of September 14 I find a circular letter calling upon the farmers to hold their wheat

Away toward \$1.25 goes the price. Doubled again is Mr. Speculator's money. Now he has \$2,000 in pocket and \$1,000 in bank. He buys. "Hold on to your wheat," say the leaders. Up she goes. Doubled again; and now he finds that he has \$5,000 clear. He calculates: "I began with 1,000 bushels of wheat; I now have \$5,000 in hand and \$1,000 in bank. Seems to me that's a good round \$5 a bushel." And if he keeps sober, does not lose his head, and holds his tongue, he will double this \$5,000 several times before the price of wheat reaches \$1.50. Next spring when he buys at foreclosure sale Neighbor Jones' farm, and buys out Widow Smith and her farm, and loans money to Neighbor Brown to stave off foreclosure, all the neighbors will wonder how he did it. When I first heard that such order would probably be issued by the Alliance I wrote my brothers to sell their wheat at 6 cents, send me the money, and I would guarantee them \$3 to \$5 for every bushel. And I will do it.

The Alliance will emancipate its members from the shackles of the money shark when it learns to go into Wall street and the wheat pit and there assume control. Every railroad in the West should be the property of the farmers. The wheat market belongs now to the farmers, but is in the hands of usurpers. When the Alliance gets into control of its own, so that changes in price benefit the farmer, then such circulars as this may be issued. As it is now, for every penny you put into the farmer's pocket you put \$1 into the pocket of the speculator.

Suppose Gould and the Vanderbilts should publicly write to Wall street, "Hold our stocks for 150." Millionaires would spring up by the dozen, speculators would chuckle, and the whole world would call G. and V. d—d fools.

#### The Sub-Treasury.

Pioneer Exponent, Comanche, Tex.

The sub-treasury craze was taken up as a species of class legislation and prodigal waste, unparalleled in the history of the world.—Courier.

The above is but a sample of the stuff that has went forth from nearly every Democratic and Republican printing office in the country since the sub-treasury plan was first advocated two years ago. The plan or scheme is neither a Democratic nor Republican scheme, and the leaders of both parties, with one accord, fight it and denounce it as unconstitutional and extravagant, and, of course their little subordinates all over the country soon "catch on" and fall into line. The sub-treasury plan never originated with national bankers. It never originated with railroad kings. It never originated with capitalists. It never originated with any of our Congressmen or law-makers. No, the present sub-treasury plan that is agitating the people and opening their eyes, never originated with the plutocracy; but the principle of the whole plan has been enacted into law, according to the original contract. The soldiers will receive just compensation for their services. The great mortgage indebtedness will be lifted, and prosperity will once more bless the whole country. Brethren, you are to decide whether the old parties are to be sustained or whether this country is to be a land of peace and plenty. You simply choose which you want. You make your choice at the ballot box whether you are to serve the gold kings or be your own masters.

whisky ring, in which to store their whisky. Storekeepers are employed by the government, their salaries paid by the government, to guard this whisky for the owners for the space of three years. This is done absolutely without expense to the owners—they not even paying the revenue until the expiration of three years, if they see proper to hold their whisky that length of time before selling it. This is not all. These whisky barons get certificates of deposit, take them to the banks where they are converted into money. Thus the whisky manufacturer has his produce stored in a government warehouse without costing him a cent, at the same time drawing money on the article. Precisely the same thing the farmers and other laborers are asking for; only they don't ask the government to do as much for them as it is doing for those whisky millionaires. By this system the government is placing millions of money into the pockets of a class of speculators whose business is to see that no law is enacted that will injure them. The millions of dollars annually spent in the interest of this few is not class legislation, neither is it extravagance. But it is extravagance and class legislation for farmers and other laborers, who compose four-fifths of our population, and as the membership becomes educated in the condition of affairs, and perceives the great necessity for unity of purpose and concert of action, that determination to forego petty differences of opinion and unimportant variance of methods, and become a unit in purpose, a unit in object and a unit in action, a more fully and thoroughly realized and readily accepted by all. "United we stand, divided we fall." Pool your issues. Get together. Pull together. The goal of success is in view and by a good pull, a strong pull and a pull all together the haven of safety will be reached. Stand firm, with your faith in God and determination to do your full part, and all will be well.

The Freeman (Sumter, S. C.) says: If the editors of the big dailies only knew how little, how infinitesimally small is the influence of their tremendous headlines on the Alliance mind, they would cease to labor so hard to get them up in such style. The Alliance countenance only breaks into a broad smile as the eye beholds these mighty heads. And again, those fish stories about the "leaders" that are constantly appearing serve to provoke laughter and laughter only. The Alliance has its own sources of information about its leaders and their work, and upo these rely with absolute and serene confidence. Space and labor could be saved for some really good work, if our big dailies could only realize that their headlines and latest reports about the "leaders" were producing mirth, but otherwise were at zero, so far as the Alliance is affected thereby.

The Saturday Dispatch (Fort Wayne, Ind.) says:

Upon what grounds will the dominant parties make their fight? Will the free coinage of silver be an issue? Not likely, for the reason that Cleveland and other leaders are against it. How about the tariff—how can an issue be raised between the two parties since Blaine's reciprocity scheme is only another name for free trade? Practically both parties are in the same boat so far as this tariff issue is concerned. Of course one party will advocate protection and the other a reduction in the tariff. But whatever is done you may put it down for a fact that neither party will adopt the St. Louis Alliance platform of principles. The cause of the people will be ignored just as it always has been. What will be the consequence? The people won't stand it. There will be a general uprising, the old parties will retire to the rear ranks and make room for honest men, who will give the people laws that will crush the power of the money manipulators. The volume of the money will be increased, and loaned direct to the people instead of the bankers. The government bonds will be paid in paper, according to the original contract. The soldiers will receive just compensation for their services. The great mortgage indebtedness will be lifted, and prosperity will once more bless the whole country.

The Geneva (Ala.) Record says:

In flaming headlines, the Advertiser of Sunday publishes what it describes as avowed treachery on the part of the president of the National Alliance. Its hasty and foul-mouthed aspersions are based upon telegraphic excerpts from speeches alleged to have been delivered by Polk in Kansas. Is it not a little amusing to see how the monopoly press is straining for facts against the Alliance leaders, and how unprincipled they are in their mud-slinging? It is said that a drowning man will grab at a straw. Similarly those who are so ready to grab at a conclusion must be hard run from some cause. The accusation may or may not be true, but Alliancemen will be slow to give it credence, coming from the enemy's camp. We know that the heat of battle is waged upon the officers of the Alliance; but in all cases where the officers have been

#### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Living Truth (Georgiana, Ala.) comments on a statement attributed to President Polk, that a third party in the South "might have been prepared four months ago; it is now too late."

It has seemed to us all the while that the logic of the situation tended inevitably to independent third party action. We said some weeks since that the people were afraid of their leaders and were packed ready to move at the word of command. It looked as if nothing definite would be done till February, for we never doubted what the action would be then. President Polk doubtless realized that the people were losing heart and growing impatient because of the apparent reticence with which their chosen leaders moved into the inevitable, after having revealed it to them. It may be that the Alliance president has been exasperated into saying what he has, but we are inclined to think that what he says was the result of calm deliberation. It is timely at any rate, and we shall watch with the keenest interest the effect of this declaration on the programme that had been mapped out in these Southern States next year, especially here in Alabama.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

The farmers' cause is in better condition, with better promises and prospects than ever in the history of the movement. In every State it is growing in numbers and increasing in determination, and as the membership becomes educated in the condition of affairs, and perceives the great necessity for unity of purpose and concert of action, that determination to forego petty differences of opinion and unimportant variance of methods, and become a unit in purpose, a unit in object and a unit in action, a more fully and thoroughly realized and readily accepted by all. "United we stand, divided we fall." Pool your issues. Get together. Pull together. The goal of success is in view and by a good pull, a strong pull and a pull all together the haven of safety will be reached. Stand firm, with your faith in God and determination to do your full part, and all will be well.

The Alliance Echo (Mexia Tex.) says:

Just about 90 per cent of the farming population and about fifty per cent of all other classes (politicians and money lenders excepted) are with the Alliance in their efforts to obtain relief.

Among recent converts to the People's party in Kansas is the Goodland Republican, which says:

With this issue of the Goodland Republican we transfer our support from the Republican party to that of the People's party. We, therefore, from personal reasons, from principle, from self-respect and the fear of God, declare our allegiance to the Republican party dissolved.

The Wheeler County Independent (Bartlett, Neb.) says:

The two parties went into a trance last fall, and they tell of wonderful visions revealed to them. They saw themselves as others see them. Then the guardian angel permitted them to get a glimpse of a new party clothed in purity and love to all mankind. They saw, too, as noble men as ever wore the blue or the gray, carrying a beautiful banner with this motto, inscribed thereon: "Equal rights to all men and women and special privileges to none." And as they carried that banner so that all might see even the angel shouted "Amen!"

The Blue Rapids (Kans.) Motor illustrates the Demorepublican fusion in that State somewhat figuratively:

Hyenas and jackals, in their wild state do not agree, but let a common enemy appear, and they will combine forces against him, and when he is overpowered

and even before his struggles cease they will fight over his carcass for the spoils. The two old parties do not follow this plan in all its details, inasmuch as they divide the spoils in peace. The bosses take all the proceeds and leave nothing for the common folks.

The Northwest Reform Journal (Portland, Oreg.) says:

We publish in this issue Governor Pennoyer's North American Review article by request of a reader in Josephine county. The governor has taken advanced ground, favoring 4 per cent government loans. He does not argue in favor of produce loans; neither does he pointedly condemn it. He does favor land loans. The farmers do not want 4 per cent loans; 2 per cent is the highest, and even less is likely to be asked soon. As soon as the sub-treasury has been tested by actual operation we think land loans will be condemned. The sentiment that the home should be free of rent, interest and taxes, is growing.

The Salina (Kans.) Union makes out an indictment of the G. O. P.:

We do not question but that there was a party in the existence of the Républican party when Providence smiled on it as an honest administration. This was when such men as John Sherman, Logan, and

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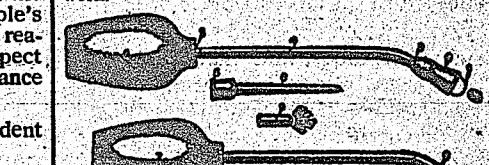
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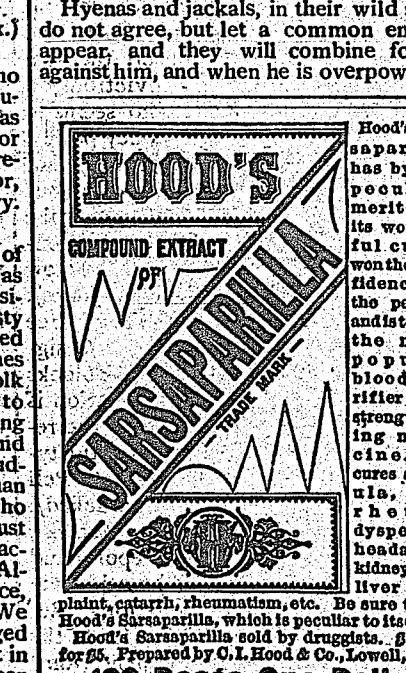
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100 Doses One Dollar

others were using their best efforts for torturing humanity. This was the time when "God and the people" was the cry. But there came a change; Sherman turned a traitor to the people; Logan denounced him as such, but pressure was brought on him and he, too, was compelled to swing over and to plead in justification of his course that he found that the people were not running our government. Then came a long period in which God was forgotten and the people slept. The chap with the cloven foot took charge of the party, and he has had full sway up to the present time. No, don't ask us to lay it on the Almighty when we can with justice point to John Sherman and say, "Thou art the man."

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

Business men should stop long enough

to study the demands of the farmers before they decide that the farmers are working against their interest. What benefits the farmer benefits the business man. When the farmer prospers, the business man will share his prosperity. Reduce the farmer to a mere living and who would expect him to buy luxuries? The demands of the farmers are as necessary to the success of the merchant as they are to the farmer. If any merchant will stop and think he will find that the 15,000 failures of the year will teach him that bankruptcy is coming closer home every year, and that he has no time to lose, but should join the farmers in forcing their demands to adoption.

The Alliance Programme (Red Oak, Iowa) says:

If the Peoples' party is successful this year in Iowa, it proposes to compel the rapacious corporations of the State to pay their taxes as other people have to, and on the basis of the same proportionate assessment. This would result about as follows:

Present	Correct	Increase
Tax	Tax	
Railroads \$1,100,000	\$2,200,000	\$1,100,000
Users on notes and mortgages		1,700,000
Total saving to the people... 1,100,000	3,900,000	2,800,000

Without any saving in expenditures whatever, the rate of taxation would be reduced by at least one-fourth. The record in other States proves that this will be done if the Peoples' party is successful.

The Arkansas Farmers says:

The pretended contest on party lines is a tactical necessity. There must be a blind put up to fool the people or the politicians will get left.

Listen to what we say! Behind all the platforms and conventions; behind all torch-light processions and the oratory of the stump; behind all the trickery pledges and faithful promises, there is a real league, a positive confederation of chronic office seekers and plundering politicians who will promise and do anything to carry an election. This league is controlled and manipulated by a silent, undemonstrative interest standing away off in the back ground, an interest which dictates the policies and plans of each alike, in the bankers and railroaders interest; and they pay the bills.

The Industrial Union (Lamar, Mo.) gives a forcible illustration:

Mr. Flin found a ten dollar gold piece, and was right glad of it. Rubbing his hands in glee he said to himself, "I will go now and pay my rent." He did so, the land lord paid the ten dollars to a farmer for corn and the farmer meeting Flin, who by the way was a carpenter, and the farmer owed him ten dollars for building his corn crib and he gave the ten dollar gold piece to Flin, who took it to the bank and learned that the coin was counterfeit. Querry, was Flin's rent paid? did the land lord pay for the corn? did the farmer pay Flin for his labor? Verily, the fellow who talks intrinsic value in money is a great block-head.

The Durant (Miss.) Democrat gives a local item which is not so important as made appear in the Associated Press dispatches!

Macune and McAlister arrived here by train from Starkville, and McAlister attacked the doctor in the office of the West House. Witnesses state that the former desired to know of the latter if he had made certain statements, and if he had denounced him as a liar; that Dr. Macune replied affirmatively, and while holding

his little son by the hand was struck in the face by McAlister; that the doctor made toward his assailant, who again struck him and stepped back and attempted to draw a pistol, when witnesses interposed and separated them; that Dr. Macune made no attempt to draw a pistol—in fact, had none; that he acted coolly and gentlemanly, and tried to avoid the difficulty; that Dr. Macune had a little bruise on the side of his nose, but that the copious flow of blood was imaginary with the reporter. Dr. Macune left on a late train for Atlanta. He regretted the affair very much. We give the above from eye-witnesses in justice to Dr. Macune. There was no necessity for the affair getting into the newspapers.

According to the Ottawa Journal it has come to this complexion in Kansas:

How things have changed! Formerly when a man said he was a Democrat, you could rely upon it that he would vote against the Republicans. Now, when you hear a fellow declare he is a Democrat, you can bet your last dollar that he intends to vote the Republican ticket. Take Arch McDonald, for instance.

Otoe County Alliance (Dunbar, Neb.) says:

We would warn Alliance men to be careful how they accept statements in the partisan press about Alliance matters. A sharp campaign is coming on and the old time papers will publish many false statements partly through ignorance, but mostly through falsehood, as for instance the Calmus flag episode.

Lancaster (S. C.) Review says:

Alliance men are jubilant over the victory won here by the brilliant young Georgian, Tom Watson, Congressman-elect from the tenth district, in the debate with Senator M. C. Butler on the sub-treasury plan. The vote taken at the close of the debate showed that the audience was overwhelmingly in favor of the plan and the arguments by which it was supported.

Jackson (Tex.) Sentinel says:

Everybody admits that this country needs at least \$50 per capita in circulation, and the most reliable estimates show \$9 to be the amount in circulation or that could be in circulation, leaving \$4 per capita that we lack. Congressman Abbott discussing the situation at Garland the other day said: "The reasonable, sensible, practicable way of relief was to adopt the free coinage of silver, which would place in circulation annually about \$5,000,000, or about \$25,000,000 more

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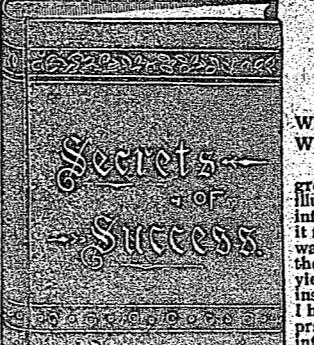
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### No. 1 January—Hand-Book of Facts and Alliance Information.

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### No. 2 February—Some Ideas—By Harry Hinton.

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### No. 3 March—History of the United States Dollar—By N. A. Dunning;

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or a favored class; it must be a broad, liberal and just plan that treats all alike and shows favor to none. Second, the tariff must be so adjusted as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

## MORTGAGE DEBT IN ILLINOIS.

The census office October 2 issued a bulletin which shows that the real estate mortgage debt in force in Illinois, January 1, 1890, was \$384,299,260, of which \$165,289,222, or 43.07 per cent of the total, was on acre tracts, and \$21,010,038, or 5.60 per cent, was on village and city lots. The debt of Cook county, containing Chicago, was \$191,518,209, of which \$14,065,305 was on acres and \$177,452,904 on lots. The debt of seven other principal counties was as follows: Kane, \$5,515,508; La Salle, \$5,960,488; McLean, \$5,379,300; Peoria, \$5,988,972; St. Clair, \$5,134,300; Sangamon, \$5,851,540, and Will, \$5,465,917. The Cook county debt is 49.84 per cent of the debt of the State, and the debt of the eight counties named is 60.66 per cent of the total. Fifteen principal counties, in which are included the preceding eight and Adams, Bureau, Champaign, Iroquois, Livingston, Vermilion and Winnebago counties, owe \$262,221,092, or 68.23 per cent of the State's total debt. In these fifteen counties are situated the cities of Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, Bloomington, Joliet, Quincy, Elgin, East St. Louis, Aurora, Ottawa, Streator, Belleville, Danville and Rockford. The debt of Chicago is shown to be \$24,373,170 larger than the farm debt of Kansas, \$42,703,564 larger than the farm debt of Iowa, and \$112,068,830 larger than the entire mortgage debt of Alabama and Tennessee. The per capita debt of Illinois is \$100, while that of Kansas is \$165 and that of Iowa \$104.

## PRESIDENT POLK WRITES.

The Atlanta Journal made many unkind and untruthful references to President Polk during his recent trip in Kansas. On his return to Washington, September 24, Colonel Polk addressed the following letter to the editor of the Journal:

Returning from my trip West, I find that you have produced in your columns the slanderous press dispatches from Kansas regarding me. As you took the pains to parade these charges in leaded head lines and give them prominent position in your paper, I trust, in the interest of justice, that you will allow me space to refer to them.

You published that I was a brigadier-general. You failed to contradict it. Did you believe it? You published that I was in charge of the Confederate prison at Salisbury, N. C. Did you believe it? You published that as commandant of that prison I was cruel to Union soldiers. Did you believe it? If not, why did you not denounce it in the interest of fairness, honesty and justice?

Again, in your editorial, "President Polk's Latest," based on other infamously false dispatches, and which you assume are true, you charge that in my speeches in Kansas that I made the most abject apologies for my connection with the Southern Confederacy, and that I en-

tered the Confederate service in the hope that I might do it damage. That after groveling in the dirt in this manner, that I proceeded to discuss the threatened strike of farm laborers in the South, and appeared to be very happy at the prospect of such a misfortune to the planters of this section. Do you believe one word of these base slanders? Has there been a combination formed by which radical Republican tools of the North are to manufacture lies against Alliance men in concentrated form, to be sent to certain Democratic papers in the South, to elaborate an flavored for all diseased and ravenous stomachs? Is it fair, is it honest, is it manly, is it consistent, for Democratic papers of the South to assume that the bitter assaults made upon one of your citizens by radical Republicans are true, and for you to rush to their support in such articles as the editorial referred to? You claim to be fair. A straightforward, manly, honest answer to the above questions will go far toward removing the impression made on the public mind that in this matter at least you have been anything but fair.

And inasmuch as you have labored to substantiate these vile slanders, I hope you will at least allow your readers to see the truth.

In my speech at Wichita, referring to the lie that I had mistreated Union prisoners, I said: "I wish to say in reply to this charge, that in its conception and in its utterance it is a malicious, premeditated and base lie, and I dare the man who said so, to stand up in this audience and repeat it." This challenge was received with general applause by the large audience. I was never treated with more cordial and uniform kindness and courtesy, and was as safe in the city of Wichita as I would have been in the city of Atlanta.

The charge that I ever, on any occasion, at any time, or anywhere, uttered a sentiment against the South, or the Southern people, that I ever, on any occasion, at any time, or anywhere, apologized for espousing the Southern cause, is a base and slanderous falsehood in every particular, as every honest man and woman who ever heard me speak will witness. I have never uttered a sentiment in Kansas or elsewhere that I would not willingly and readily repeat in any State in the South. You say I was very happy in Kansas over the prospect of the misfortune to befall my people through the cotton pickers' strike. It may be unpleasant to have all this beautiful plot of malicious slander exposed and destroyed, but truth and justice demand it. What is the truth? I knew absolutely nothing of the alleged strike until my return to Washington City. Cotton is already selling at a price below the cost of production, and to pay \$1 per 100 pounds for picking would be an additional and ruinous reduction of 3 cents per pound more. Do you believe that I would thus favor the ruin of the cotton farmers of the South?

Do you believe the course of the Journal in this matter comports with the dignity of high-toned, manly journalism? Do you believe that the fair-minded people of this country will accept misrepresentation, vilification, abuse and vile slander, in preference to reason, argument, justice and truth?

Finally, permit me to say, that however much I may be traduced and slandered, I will not be swerved from my devotion to the people and their cause, but I intend to stand by them faithfully, firmly and fearlessly to the end, without regard to attachments or antipathies, or consequences to myself, personal or otherwise.

## KNOCKED OUT AS USUAL.

The following from the Southern Mercury is a practical demonstration of why opposition papers quote the Alliance as being in a terrible condition in Texas:

The star of the Alliance sub-treasury plan is undoubtedly in the ascendant. Texas congressmen are aiding greatly in winning converts to the system. Every joint debate results in large accessions to the plan. The back-number out-of-date arguments inflicted upon the audiences by the anti-sub-treasury orators are producing a big crop of disgust among the people. Texas congressmen in these debates are proving themselves to be nothing but "old setting hens." After each debate the Mercury receives reports as follows: "Tracy met Stewart and

knocked him out from start to finish. Our boys are jubilant, and petitions to join our Alliance are pouring in from the best farmers in the country." Tracy completely knocked Culbertson out. Our Assembly is thronged with petitioners. Coleman completely demolished Lanham, consequently our Order is of a boom. Enclosed find club of forty-two subscribers." "Perdue demolished Clinton's sophistries; three new Alliances organized as the result. Let the good work go on." "Evan Jones knocked Crain into smithereens. Our Alliance has received eighteen petitions. Enclosed find club of eleven subscribers. We are in for the war." "Brother Anderson is doing a grand work. Lamar on a boom." "Belcher has reorganized our county. Members pouring in." "We want a joint debate in our county." Send us Coleman, Tracy, Perdue, Jones or some of the old guard. "We are growing rapidly in numbers." "Send us charter for a new Alliance organized here to-day. After hearing a debate between Brother Ashby and Culbertson, the best farmers say we must fight our own battles." "We had a big meeting. Those who oppose the sub-treasury, although invited, did not show up, but Brother Terrell did, and the result is a large accession to our Order in this country. Our people are clamorous." "Brother C. H. Cleveland has been here, and his speech has caused a general revival. Large numbers joining our Order. Enclosed find club of sixteen subscribers." This shows which way the wind is blowing, and is a pointer to those who expect Wall street to continue to dictate the political and financial policy of this country.

## GOING TOGETHER.

Hon. N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, Kansas, who was commissioner of the General Land Office under the Garfield administration, is stopping at the Ebbitt. "The Alliance in Kansas," he said, "won't be heard of in the next national election. Their claims of being able to carry the State for a third party ticket in '92, are absurd. The Democrats and Republicans are now combining against them, very properly too, and will keep them from winning the judgeships and county offices."

The above taken from a city paper discloses the true feeling of both old parties toward any reform, and proves conclusively that they will join together to defeat any attempt to change conditions. Under the false plea of combining to save the fair name of Kansas, the two old parties have pooled their strength to destroy an organization whose ultimate aim is an absolute rule of the people. Such action is proof positive of the charge made by the Alliance that there is a perfect understanding between the leaders of the two old parties, that whenever their plutocratic rule is threatened they will join together in an effort to crush out the movement that may attempt it. This union of forces is an evidence of weakness, and discloses the thorough alarm that prevails among the managers of the two old machines. It declares to the world the growing strength of the Alliance and will in the end benefit the Order. If the two plutocratic wings of the old parties can be driven together, the people will unite in their overthrow. The final outcome of this reform movement, unless the old parties concede to the reforms demanded, will be a uniting of the plutocracy and partisans of both parties against the so-called common people.

The signs of the times indicate that such action may be taken even in the near future. The two old parties will no doubt nominate a friend of plu-

tocracy and Wall street as candidates for 1892. Should the reform party show sufficient strength to make the election of their candidates any way certain, one of the old party candidates will no doubt be dropped and a united effort made to elect the other. The leaders of the Democratic party had rather see Harrison re-elected than Peffer, Weaver, Polk or any other reformer. Just so with the Republican bosses, they had rather have Cleveland, Hill or any other representative of Democratic plutocracy than a reformer. Democratic papers are urging the return of John Sherman to the United States Senate, and Republican papers are giving out a line of action to be pursued in case of reform success. In the Chicago Tribune of August 2 the following editorial statement may be found:

The two old parties will pursue their own course and the Farmers Alliance will pursue its own path until enough of its members recover from their mid-summer madness, when the organization will crumble to pieces, as the oath-bound secret Know-Nothing party did. If it should appear that there was real danger of the "People's party" holding together long enough to do great mischief, the Democrats would unite with the Republicans from whom they differ chiefly on the tariff and offices, and the two would fight against a common enemy. When the job was ended the two parties would separate and resume their dispute on the tariff as of old.

This is from a staunch Republican paper whose editor, Mr. Medill, is one of the party wheel horses. No other construction can be placed upon such utterances save an agreement between the old parties to crush out the reforms begun by the Alliance. Forewarned is forearmed, and every member of the Order should consider well the situation and be prepared for whatever may come.

## THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Despite the efforts of the two old parties to ignore the financial question, the discussion in Ohio is forced upon it by the vigor of the People's party, which has adopted the Alliance demands as its platform. Hon. John Seitz, People's candidate for governor, has written a letter in rejoinder to General Grosvenor, which indicates both the trend of discussion and the strength and style of its writer:

In his letter of July 22 General Grosvenor represents me as saying: "The abandonment of gold and silver as money, and the adoption of some Venetian plan of finance." I think if my whole article be considered the general will find he has been assailing a "man of straw" of his own creation. First as to "the abandonment of gold and silver as money" let me say that my friend and his party are unequivocally for "the abandonment of silver as money," while the People's party favor a coinage of both metals on a parity with each other. Will he deny that his party is responsible for and defends the present law, which treats silver as a commodity only, to be valued by an English silver board in New York? By this law silver is no more made "money" than my pigs, or the corn that feeds them are money. Silver bullion is valued by the "gold standard," so purchased by the Treasury Department and certificates attached to it, "market value" issued to the seller. Mark this, however. The secretary is authorized to sell back the silver to the holder of the "certificates" and destroy the certificates so "redeemed." And this is the way my friend and his party

carry out the promises of their last national platform "to use gold and silver on a parity with each other." What kind of a "parity" is this, general, that coins all the gold offered into money and coins none of the silver? I know it is claimed, and justly, that the people prefer the paper "certificate" to the coined metal. And it is equally true that the people prefer the government legal tender notes to metal in the transaction of business. Now, if my friend objects to the demonetization of gold and silver as the money of the Constitution, why has his party (with Democratic aid) already struck down one of these metals? You have already gone "half-way" in "demonetizing" your precious metals, while we who favor the unlimited coining of both are charged with a design to discard both. My reference to the "Venetian" system was to prove one point, to wit: That a nation may supply itself with a means of exchange and lawful money within its own jurisdiction, without consulting other nations, and will be all the more prosperous in doing so. General Grosvenor will not dispute the facts of history I cited in the case of the Venetian Republic—prosperous beyond every surrounding nation for centuries, and yet "cursed" by that kind of "flat money" that, in its hideousness, makes the chills "run up the back" of my friend. Now, what is the lesson taught by this history? It is that nations that produce gold and silver may profit by inducing other nations to use them for monetary purposes, to this end using them also. The United States produces both metals in large amounts, and hence as a producer is interested in maintaining the relative price of bullion. This applies to one of these metals as much as the other.

The gold dealer may be interested in demonetizing silver because it enhances the value of gold. So the silver dealer would be benefited by the demonetization of gold, provided silver were continued as money. But the country as a whole is interested in maintaining the commodity value (for export) of both metals, as well as the value of wheat or cotton. I do not, therefore, advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money, but I object most earnestly to making these metals the basis for the paper money needed in addition. I have already shown (and I ask Gen. Grosvenor if I am not right) that while the precious metals are a natural product, neither of them is money until lawfully coined. If my friend doubts that money is a creation of law, then I will quote in addition to my other authorities the speech of Senator Sherman. Now, I ask him to be consistent, and not call the Senator the greatest financier of the age, and the People's party silly fatists when they believe the same thing. Will my friend tell us of any money we now have, or ever had, that was not law-made or fiat?

But, growing confident in the shadow of Lombard street, my friend representing the London gold ring shouts: "The inflationist, the irredeemable paper money man, has been overthrown in every contest on that subject, and always will be in the future." There is no party in the field but the People's that favors an equitable limitation of the volume of money or that insists that every dollar issued shall be full legal tender. This would destroy the "money-changer's" occupation and substitute cash or credit. When we had enough of this kind of money it did not make "Italians" of us, as suggested. We are charged with modeling after countries that have "made a failure" in finances. Let us see. France is nearer our ideal, with \$2.65 in cash to \$1 in bank credits, with \$58 per capita for her dense population; while General Grosvenor would have us model after England, with less than half the money, and bank credits of \$15 to \$1 in cash. Will he assert that England, with one-seventh of her people paupers, is more prosperous than France? Will he say that the land in England in the hands of 30,000 men, while France has 10,000,000 of freehold homes (and but 13 per cent of them mortgaged), is proof of England's superior monetary system? Like causes produce like results. Your Barings invested in Argentina, not on our plan, but on your plan of a "gold basis," and had it not been for "French cash" would have been sent skyward "with their own

parties." Behold the true basis, my friend, not the abstraction you mention, which, by your own admission, "we did not have." True, as my friend says, the people—our statesmen, even—had not studied the money question as a science susceptible of demonstration, and had accepted the tradition that still holds, my friend: "Nothing but gold or silver is real money." But the emergency developed thought. The Chases and Stevenses and Wilsons dug down to basic principles of constitutional law and found ample power to create lawful money, and it was done. Through ignorance of this mighty and beneficent power that saved the Union and gave us general prosperity, some men had questioned the policy as a dan-

gerous experiment, what shall we say of those who then favored it, and now, after its wisdom has been demonstrated, seek to destroy it? Which party is justified, he who was right then and wrong now, or he who was wrong then and right now?

But, to defend the national banking system, my friends say: "The bonds had to be sold. Nobody would buy them; but it was the national banks who offered certain favors if they would buy the bonds." In the first place I answer this never was need of the bonds. The pretense that banks of issue were needed to supply currency was false and dishonest, because we get less currency by 10 per cent in bank notes than we had in legal tenders that bought the bonds. We are told that these patriotic bankers bought the bonds with gold, silver and greenbacks, which were the same things. Too thin, my friend. We know that during those trying years of the war gold and silver were commodities not circulating as money, not the same thing as the greenback, but held by speculators for a premium."

while shrinking values, through contraction, have concentrated wealth. Let Grosvenor voice the will and represent the selfish interests of the money barons, who, through contraction, have already forced half of the wealth of our country into the hands of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the people, and are anxious to maintain the status quo until they have gobbled the other half. Let him continue to throw the dust of deceit upon the national banking system; the breath of truth clears away the dust, and it stands revealed as the most cunning system ever devised to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's face. My friend may be tired of the facts we state about them, but the people are seeking honestly, earnestly for truth, and its light will overthrow the tables of the money-changers, and give labor an equal chance in the race for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

## BALLOT REFORM.

Last December THE ECONOMIST published a paper by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, analyzing the American system of government by ballot and the duty devolving upon the citizens and the government so constituted. This subject is worthy and should be discussed so fully as to leave no man in doubt as to the responsibility resting upon him, and upon society as represented by those delegated by his vote. General Rosecrans views the exercise of suffrage as delegated, and not a personal right. The writer has recently heard a speaker from the rostrum say that he believed in a qualified suffrage, and that tax paying or property-owning should be a condition to its exercise. Sent in for publication, among a number of others on this subject, an article by Reuben D. Ross of Waverly, Neb., lies beside the writer, which expresses the

most popular conclusion of those who dissent from universal suffrage, in favor of a restrictive qualification based upon education. Mr. Ross sees in the ballot a trust, and after calling attention to the great number of illiterate voters arriving annually as immigrants discusses his proposed remedy as follows:

The ballot—in the hands of the intelligent—is an instrument of liberty; in the hands of the ignorant it becomes a tool of anarchy. Whatever remedy the masses may seek to redress the wrongs that are inflicted upon them, whatever law they may seek that will preserve the institutions of the republic, the first available remedy will be in the reformation of the ballot. Such a reform will disfranchise those who are unworthy of suffrage and will also pave a way for the detection of those who vote with the intention of fraud. It may possibly be a system that will require a rigid examination, at least in a lifetime, upon the political issues of the day; it will grant a voting certificate to each of the intelligent candidates for the right of suffrage; it will keep on file an exact duplicate of such certificates in the county in which the original was granted. Let us imagine for a moment the state of an election under such a policy. A voter approaches the judges of election with his certificate; they having examined it, stamp or sign it with place and date. It is then handed back to its original owner and he is permitted to vote. It would be quite impossible for a voter to vote twice on the same day under such a system because his certificate must be examined by the judges before he is permitted to vote, and as the date is stamped upon it each time it is used, an attempt to vote twice would be easily detected. Let us suppose for a moment that a certificate ballot system became universal, and that a voter who had originally resided in New York should vote in Chicago with a fraudulent certificate. It is true he could use it, but if

any individual in Chicago so desired he could send to New York for the number, name and date of issue upon duplicate of New York certificate, number 1341, or whatever number the certificate might be. It is easily seen that if it was fraudulent there would be no duplicate. There are many who advocate the giving of the right of suffrage only to those who are capable of reading. Yet they will, perhaps, admit that such a basis is not necessarily a proof of a voter's intelligence. Christians do not use all the available means within their power to purify the atmosphere at the polls. Many who might exert a good influence over foreigners keep at a distance because party politics has fallen to so low a standard. We can not show the ideal American to the world until suffrage shall receive the protection that right demands. American principles and the liberties of the people at large should be shielded from the corrupting power of invincible ignorance.

Here then comes the gist and marrow of 11 proposed ballot reforms; to educate those who are delegated with authority to vote, to realize that upon their franchise hangs the welfare of their country and their posterity. This education made complete, and the mechanical adjustment will follow of itself, as improvements always follow demand, by a process of gradual change or evolution. Already there is a general recognition of the fact that the usual manner of conducting elections is faulty, and many States have made modifications, each as from local environment seemed necessary. And it is doubtless true that these modifications of the previous plan have been reforms in nearly all instances.

Until it is recognized as an educational question, there can be no complete reform in the ballot. When the efforts of the legislatures are directed to the curing of conditions which make an unrestricted ballot dangerous, then by reforms which are progressive, as "education progresses, the system may be cured of its baneful tendency, and a healthy normal reached. But among other tendencies to be remedied, that toward restriction in the franchise appears as by no means the least. The advantage the individual citizen derives from his vote may be small; small also is harm one man can do at the ballot box. But the steps taken or measure framed to rob the individual of his ballot is a wrong affecting fundamentally the American

social structure, and it must indeed be in despair that the patriot would deliberately turn about and propose that any qualification be put upon suffrage other than to debar men absolutely demoralized. To propose a property qualification seems to the writer no less than an abandonment of the republican theory of government, and the man who does it has lost touch with the spirit of social reform. To propose an educational qualification is to reject the theory and doubt the result of a free school system, and the man who does it must believe that a privileged class is necessary, through the inability of the people to sustain the whole population on an intellectual plane commensurate with a free citizenship. But neither qualification can be accepted as necessary, and if not necessary, then they are grossly unjust. When it is remembered that by machinery labor is now many times more productive than in the days when the fathers decreed a universal ballot, none can doubt that the epoch of universal education will be here almost with the manhood of the school children of to-day, and the solution of difficulties by a ballot intelligently qualified to deal with them will come almost of itself. Meantime, come fast as they may, the proportion of grossly ignorant foreigners who land must diminish, and if native Americans themselves be not corrupted the danger from that source is constantly diminishing.

#### The Tariff Issue is a Hoax.

BY HARRY HINTON.

Several years ago a writer said that the tariff issue was a hoax. Just above the turbulent sea of party strife and turmoil his head rose, pronounced the words and sank to rise not again. After the lapse of years we are reminded of the words and proceed to review their significance—"the tariff issue is a hoax."

We find the two good old parties have had a standing issue on the tariff all their life-long lives, and we find they are no nearer a settlement of the question than on the day they were first born. Now, then, if they have been running this issue for one hundred years and they are no nearer a settlement now than at first, how long a time do they require to settle it? From the way they have progressed in the past, it will require 584,600 years. From this view of the issue, we think it all a hoax.

Why have they not settled it? Because the issue between the parties is no definite proposition. If it had been a definite proposition they could and would have settled it long ago. One side says I'm for protection, the other says I'm against protection. Both have endeavored to lay down a general rule on a specific principle when neither the rule is general nor the principle specific. They preach these doctrines to the people in the field and go immediately to the halls of Congress and violate them. They preach on the stump what they are compelled, as practical and business men, to contradict in the forum. The propositions laid down by these

parties as general rules and principles are the covering for a conglomerated mass of contradictions and exceptions; therefore the tariff issue is a hoax.

Let us bring these parties face to face in Washington. What do you say now, Mr. Republican? I say that some things ought to have a high tariff tax laid on, some a low, and some things ought to come in duty free. What do you say, Mr. Democrat? I say the same, sir. I say that some ought to have a high import tax, some a low, and some free. Why, gentlemen, you were at daggers points over yonder before the people, and now you have made friends on the only living issue. I must think it a hoax.

See here, says Mr. Republican, I am for the principle of protection; and I, says Mr. Democrat, am against it. Hell and thunder, you say; now you were agreed, now you disagree. We find you are a set of demagogues, trying to ape the ways of the good and great for a sham, to cover your imbecility and dishonesty. And what kind of a tariff you may lay is a matter of private judgment whether high, low, or free, according to your boddle or party interests, and you have managed to come to this hall from a people you have begogged and fooled without any specific instructions. We think, gentlemen, this issue you have raised is all a hoax.

"I am for protection," says the Republican, and pray who are you going to protect? Are you going to protect every calling with the same tariff? This is impossible. If possible, equal protection is no protection at all. Just as well let them all go without protection and all be equal still. But you, Mr. Republican, say that you will protect one man in a thousand at the expense of the 999 for the benefit of the 999. That is to say, the one man will get half the profits and the 999 the other half of the profits, after paying expenses of protection. This is certainly protection with a vengeance, and we must think it all a hoax.

"But," says the Democrat, "I'm against protection, only incidentally. I'm in favor of levying tariff duties mainly on articles against which there is no home competition." Why, my dear sir, this theory carried out in full practice would throw the weight of taxation on the masses; for such articles are consumed by the millions. This is not democratic. You must have lost your ballast, and I'm inclined to believe this tariff issue is all a hoax, anyway.

Now, gentle reader, you can plainly see from what I have said that this tariff issue is a conglomerated mass of nonentities and contradictions; it contains no definite proposition; can never be settled; all congressmen elected under it are uninstructed; quite a fit subject for demagogues to harp upon, and it is the cherished bantling of party strife because it is a hoax.

If the farmers and laborers must raise three hundred millions of revenue for the support of government, what matters it to them if under a high or a low tariff? for they have only the three hundred millions to raise anyway; and suppose they do get some few crumbs of protection that fall from their masters' tables, the whole weight and burden of the system falls on them, and these lords, who were once puling infants crying for a little help, for charity's sake,

now having grown strong by the generous bounty of these farmers and laborers, have invaded the Capitol at Washington, snatched the palladium from the inner temple, and dictate to their former alms-givers in the language of a monarch. Proud lordlings! haughty dictators! treacherous legislators! all built, nourished and fattened on a monstrous hoax.

We meet with many absurd theories in the past, both in politics and religion, about which some big leaders had the people divided, all shouting, bellowing and bleating for their side, throwing rocks and drinking blood.

Every age has had its humbug and delusion, the morus multicaulis, the Mississippi bubble; but all these delusions had their season, the big leaders fattened and the poor people applauded till time wore the delusions away. The question of taxation is of vital importance to every man, but how these fellows have kept the people divided on low tariff and high tariff when they themselves were the recipients of the nation's bounty, which either high or low, came out of the people's pockets, is one of the most amusing incidents we have recorded among the popular delusions of the world. It is a great American hoax.

Popping, crackling, roaring and snorting, big guns and little guns, pistols and cannons, ringing, thundering and bellowing low tariff and high tariff, stick to your party or the nation's destroyers will get the power; go teach, go persuade, go buy, go deceive, go promise political salvation, rear and pitch, flaunt your flags, form processions, beat the drums, make a howling noise with flute and tambourine, or these other rascals will get the offices and your rights will be gone.

Hush; be silent ye brawlers. Look over yonder, ye fools. See those rascals getting \$484,000,000 out of your money by order of Congress. See them getting \$300,000,000 national bank issue, all a grab. See them destroying the money not theirs by burning greenbacks. See them get an order from Congress destroying the silver issue so as to make their bonds payable in gold alone. See them by controlling the money controlling all labor and industry, forming trusts and combinations, buying all the railroads, factories and lands; and you the people are kept quarreling among yourselves whether you shall pay \$300,000,000 with a high tariff or a low tariff, while these self-same scamps are the parties benefited by protection and pay little or none of it. Was there ever such a tyranny, such an oppression of the common people, since the world began?

These remarks of John Warren recall my own little bit of earnest argument in No. 4, of Warren Papers, and I again ask the reader to turn the subject over in his mind. For myself, with further time for reflection, I confess to increased confidence in the political wisdom of organizing the new party squarely and strictly for legislative objects only. The task of overthrowing the twin political parties is a big one. It can not immediately be accomplished by main force, the coming avalanche of changed public opinion being yet too far off. Shall we meantime profit from the example of David in slaying Goliath? Shall the new stripling party provide itself with a new weapon? Can there be the least chance whatever for the youngster without some device to more nearly equalize the combat? The twin parties have but the one purpose as to the privileges we seek to abolish, that of preserving and sharing them. With the odds so largely in their favor they can be made to yield only to improved methods of campaign. Just as the sling in the hands of young David became effective against Goliath, so will the new departure, "nominating for legislative offices only," be

effective against the old parties. It would be foolish to attempt to cope with them without some such compensating advantage. The momentum from traditional party voting is the power to be dealt with. This power will succumb to educational influences more or less slowly. We need not wait for complete results, but gather the crop piecemeal as it may be made to come our way. The proposition is to swap the uncertain chance of electing several candidates to administrative positions—uncertain because of diffusive voting—for the more certain chance of electing one candidate to legislative position, more certain because of concentrative voting. Thus the main thing sought for the common cause might be won with comparative expedition, with no sacrifice except the aspirations of individuals open to the suspicion of seeking public office, or the supposed honor of candidacy, for purely personal aggrandizement—a sacrifice the young party could, perhaps, well afford to make. But to insure best results the new party must itself set an open, official example. It must declare in its platform that it positively has no designs upon administrative office, elective or appointive; that it will relinquish all present claim to these in consideration of the opposition surrendering similar claim to legislative office. All this, of course, for its conciliatory effect upon that large contingent of working politicians whose candidacy for administrative offices would thus be improved rather than injured. As the voting strength of the Alliance party, though now unknown, may at no distant day greatly surprise them, these experienced gentlemen would not necessarily incur its displeasure. They would, indeed, be expected to keep an eye to windward, as it were, preferring a record that might entitle them to recognition when the new party shall become the dominant one.

The monopolistic "management" of the old parties will object to the policy here outlined in toto, but this will confirm its wisdom upon the principle that you must do precisely what the enemy most objects to your doing. And taking into view the probable results of Alliance legislation upon existing monopolistic environment, collective and individual, a generous margin must be conceded for theoretic objection. All the same, with the awakening of the big industrial giant to his latter-day senses every objection or obstruction, speculative or tangible, will be appropriately overborne. In the issues to be presented by the new party, already indicated by the unfaltering loyalty of the Alliance to the Ocala platform, it would seem the industrial masses might safely be trusted as the jury.

#### The Hour of Need.

BY E. H. BELDEN (MERLINDA SISINS).

In Webster's immortal reply to Hayne, the opening paragraph reads as follows:

Mr. President—When the mariner has been tossed for many days and in thick weather and on an unknown sea; he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence and before we float further refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are.

From this extract let us see if there

is any comparison to the present condition of our own times, and whether there are any lines of prudence marked out that would be well for us to follow.

Like the mariner, the great army of round-shouldered bread-winners, having been tossed for, yea, many years, are slowly but surely awakening from the deep slumber of ignorance that has prevented them from knowing their rights, or realizing the depths of slavery from which their generations have gone down to early and un-hallowed, yet acceptable graves. After nineteen centuries, during this the first forced pause in the storm of dog-eat-dog policy that has swept the world's surface throughout the cycles of antiquity, they are catching a glimpse of the golden light of hope that is breaking through the veil above them, and are pausing to find their latitude, and to learn, if possible, how far they have been driven from the course marked out by their God, in which all men could reap the full fruits of honest toil. Beware! The lion is awakening in his lair. His voice is penetrating the farthest recesses of the jungle. Unbrowned and effeminate aristocracy stands aghast with fear. The combined power of the world's brawn and muscle is being united to grapple with caste and cunning in one grand effort to restore that long-lost diadem, equality and brotherhood of man.

A million rivulets of thought and action are being turned into one mighty stream, whose swelled tide is carrying away the flood-wood of prejudice and superstition that has been built up through the dark ages of feudal knight errantry and barricaded throughout succeeding centuries by the prestige of musty statutes and standing armies, that have been as leeches upon the labor of the people have wasted more energy, time and political effort over this barren and unprofitable question of protection and free trade than, if properly applied, would have righted most of their genuine grievances. The tariff question, considered in reference to the condition of labor and its amelioration, is an utterly false and misleading issue—a red herring drawn across the trail to divert public attention from the questions of real importance—the land, the currency and the transportation monopolies. If the panacea for poverty and lack of employment were a high tariff, the people of the United States should be well paid, prosperous and contented. There should be no ragged, homeless, poor, no tramps or starving seamstresses. We need only point to existing conditions to show that as a means of giving to labor a larger share of production or better opportunities protection has been an utter failure. As to whether it has increased the general wealth of the country, that is another question. If, on the other hand, free trade were all which its enthusiastic advocates claim for it as a promoter of the just distribution of wealth, England, instead of being the country where classes are separated by a welling impassable gulf and a large proportion of the people are sunk in hopeless pauperism, would be the workingman's paradise. In the face of experience it is folly to expect that any sort or change in the tariff system will materially affect the position of labor. Were the tariff raised even to the prohibitory point our country is so vast and its resources so varied that the exclusion of all the foreign goods would not of itself be felt a hardship. Nor is there any reason to suppose that absolute free trade would to any appreciable extent relieve the toiler of the burdens laid on his shoulders by the landlord and capitalist. Yet political parties, and some workingmen who profess to care little about parties, can

raise up whom all may follow that are perishing under the bite of the poison of corporate oppression.

Not with bullets, but with ballots, we trust the citadel of plutocracy's host must be destroyed. The calling of the ditcher, of the hostler and the hod-carrier are called ignoble, but each forms a rung in the ladder up which all industry and progress must climb, and the ballots of these will count as much as those whose gilded chariots spatter the toiler in rags.

The battle-scarred veterans of toil, awake to your opportunity and vote only for those to make your laws whose calloused hands are a living witness that they live not from the fruits of others' toil. The issue is yet doubtful.

Amid all the excitement, the Alliance maintains its steady growth. The State Alliance is only eight months old, and it has had short time for educational work. If the United States Senator who misrepresents us is retired by the farmers of Ohio, we are glad to be able to share in the glory.

#### The Misleading Tariff Issue.

Pen and Plow, Albion, Iowa.

So long as the capitalists and their newspaper hirelings can keep the working people fighting over the interminable tariff issue their interests are safe. They can continue to enjoy their plunder in the comfortable knowledge that whichever party triumphs their unjust privileges are left no danger. The masses of the people have wasted more energy, time and political effort over this barren and unprofitable question of protection and free trade than, if properly applied, would have righted most of their genuine grievances. The tariff question, considered in reference to the condition of labor and its amelioration, is an utterly false and misleading issue—a red herring drawn across the trail to divert public attention from the questions of real importance—the land, the currency and the transportation monopolies. If the panacea for poverty and lack of employment were a high tariff, the people of the United States should be well paid, prosperous and contented. There should be no ragged, homeless, poor, no tramps or starving seamstresses. We need only point to existing conditions to show that as a means of giving to labor a larger share of production or better opportunities protection has been an utter failure. As to whether it has increased the general wealth of the country, that is another question. If, on the other hand, free trade were all which its enthusiastic advocates claim for it as a promoter of the just distribution of wealth, England, instead of being the country where classes are separated by a welling impassable gulf and a large proportion of the people are sunk in hopeless pauperism, would be the workingman's paradise.

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of the fact that it is not probable that that party will control the legislature anyway, it is generally held that Mr. Sherman is out of the race, and is now fighting for the power to dictate who it shall not be.

In regard to the governorship, Mr. Seitz is a clean, honest and able leader, and is making a good canvass. Governor Campbell lost some ground by illness and some indecision on the silver question, but he has probably regained it by the aggressive work of the past few weeks. The Republicans show a brave front and are pushing the canvass energetically. Protection is at stake, and there seems to be plenty of money at their command. The issue is yet doubtful.

The battle-scarred veterans of toil, awake to your opportunity and vote only for those to make your laws whose calloused hands are a living witness that they live not from the fruits of others' toil. The issue is yet doubtful.

The Situation in Ohio.

BY ALVA AGEE, CHESHIRE, O.

Inquirers concerning the political situation in Ohio and the Alliance work are numerous. It will save time and may interest your readers to answer through THE ECONOMIST. The Alliance is taking no part in the struggle further than to secure the defeat of Senator Sherman. It knows no political parties, is working for the supremacy of none, and as an organization has sought to do with the contest between Governor Campbell and Mr. McKinley. It is held that Mr. Sherman is the enemy of the interests of farmers, and that consistency requires that all honest endeavor be used to retire him from the position in which he so faithfully represents Wall street and misrepresents his constituents. We have brought influences to bear that have caused the Republicans in three-fourths of the counties in which they expect to elect their candidates for the State legislature to choose men who are committed against Mr. Sherman. It has been the rule, and not the exception, that the candidate for nomination whose preference for Sherman was known has been defeated in convention. The feeling in the Alliance and the danger from People's party candidates have made it impolitic to put Sherman men on the legislative tickets. This state of affairs would indicate that Mr. Sherman is already defeated, and he is so regarded by the people, but some of our shrewdest politicians do not share this feeling of absolute certainty. It is remembered that Mr. Sherman was known to have been defeated in convention. All men are awake to the impending crisis. Savants are searching the vocabularies of ancient and modern literature to find soothing phrases to calm the thirst for economic investigation. From the esthetic literature of the most exclusive magazines to the one-cent dailies, we find exhaustive articles on the "great movement," while the caricatures of the illustrated press represent the contest in all its lurid forms. Strong men walk as if tread in the crown of a hidden volcano, while mothers, clasping their infants to their bosoms, look out into the dim future, wondering if the impending contest will remove the present shackles of unequal opportunities in the race of life before her darlings are grown, or will they in their tender years have to go out on this frozen sea of corporate greed to be prematurely dwarfed upon the tread wheels of unrequited toil?

In this hour of expectation, of anxiety, of hope and fear, oh! for a Lincoln to lead us out of the land of bondage into the land of light and promise. Without such a leader to pilot the way, many weary and worn-out toilers will go down as their feet sink into the cold sands of the Jordan that separates us from the land of our inheritance.

As Moses raised up the brazen serpent in the wilderness that all that had been bitten by poisonous reptiles might behold and live, so millions are praying that the leader may be

raised up whom all may follow that are perishing under the bite of the poison of corporate oppression.

Not with bullets, but with ballots, we trust the citadel of plutocracy's host must be destroyed. The calling of the ditcher, of the hostler and the hod-carrier are called ignoble, but each forms a rung in the ladder up which all industry and progress must climb, and the ballots of these will count as much as those whose gilded chariots spatter the toiler in rags.

The battle-scarred veterans of toil, awake to your opportunity and vote only for those to make your laws whose calloused hands are a living witness that they live not from the fruits of others' toil. The issue is yet doubtful.

The Situation in Ohio.

BY ALVA AGEE, CHESHIRE, O.

Inquirers concerning the political situation in Ohio and the Alliance work are numerous. It will save time and may interest your readers to answer through THE ECONOMIST. The Alliance is taking no part in the struggle further than to secure the defeat of Senator Sherman. It knows no political parties, is working for the supremacy of none, and as an organization has sought to do with the contest between Governor Campbell and Mr. McKinley. It is held that Mr. Sherman is the enemy of the interests of farmers, and that consistency requires that all honest endeavor be used to retire him from the position in which he so faithfully represents Wall street and misrepresents his constituents. We have brought influences to bear that have caused the Republicans in three-fourths of the counties in which they expect to elect their candidates for the State legislature to choose men who are committed against Mr. Sherman. It has been the rule, and not the exception, that the candidate for nomination whose preference for Sherman was known has been defeated in convention. The feeling in the Alliance and the danger from People's party candidates have made it impolitic to put Sherman men on the legislative tickets. This state of affairs would indicate that Mr. Sherman is already defeated, and he is so regarded by the people, but some of our shrewdest politicians do not share this feeling of absolute certainty. It is remembered that Mr. Sherman was known to have been defeated in convention. All men are awake to the impending crisis. Savants are searching the vocabularies of ancient and modern literature to find soothing phrases to calm the thirst for economic investigation. From the esthetic literature of the most exclusive magazines to the one-cent dailies, we find exhaustive articles on the "great movement," while the caricatures of the illustrated press represent the contest in all its lurid forms. Strong men walk as if tread in the crown of a hidden volcano, while mothers, clasping their infants to their bosoms, look out into the dim future, wondering if the impending contest will remove the present shackles of unequal opportunities in the race of life before her darlings are grown, or will they in their tender years have to go out on this frozen sea of corporate greed to be prematurely dwarfed upon the tread wheels of unrequited toil?

In this hour of expectation, of anxiety, of hope and fear, oh! for a Lincoln to lead us out of the land of bondage into the land of light and promise. Without such a leader to pilot the way, many weary and worn-out toilers will go down as their feet sink into the cold sands of the Jordan that separates us from the land of our inheritance.

As Moses raised up the brazen serpent in the wilderness that all that had been bitten by poisonous reptiles might behold and live, so millions are praying that the leader may be

raised up whom all may follow that are perishing under the bite of the poison of corporate oppression.

Not with bullets, but with ballots, we trust the citadel of plutocracy's host must be destroyed. The calling of the ditcher, of the hostler and the hod-carrier are called ignoble, but each forms a rung in the ladder up which all industry and progress must climb, and the ballots of these will count as much as those whose gilded chariots spatter the toiler in rags.

The battle-scarred veterans of toil, awake to your opportunity and vote only for those to make your laws whose calloused hands are a living witness that they live not from the fruits of others' toil. The issue is yet doubtful.

see nothing in the situation requiring to be changed but the tariff. Every thing is regarded from the sole stand-point of its bearing upon the protection question. Depression is business, lowering of wages, slackness in work are all set down to the tariff, to too stringent protection or not enough protection, to the want of free trade or the agitation in favor of free trade. Workingmen have been deluded by this fraud long enough. It is not the tariff which has caused disabilities, nor would free trade relieve them. They have nothing to hope for from any possible modification or abrogation of the tariff law, and nothing to fear from it. The cause lies deeper, far deeper. It is the system of monopoly, the accumulation of capital in the hands of the few who control all the means of production and upon whose caprices the millions who must live by their labor are dependent, the robbery by which the people are deprived of their natural and social rights, that enslaves and degrades labor. Labor must own and control the soil, the mines, the capital, the machinery, all the mechanism of production and exchange. Monopoly on the part of the privileged class must cease before any great change for the better can be expected. How can a high tariff, a low tariff or no tariff at all accomplish this? In so far as any change in the tariff affecting the general prosperity and adding to the wealth of the country it would qualmly, under present conditions, all benefit the capitalist. They would take a larger share of the wealth produced, and labor would continue to toil on as before. The old parties know this perfectly well, hence their devotion to the tariff issue. It is kept before the people to distract and amuse them, to keep them divided on a matter of no practical importance and prevent their devoting attention to the real causes of their poverty and depression. While the tariff can be kept to the front as the paramount question, the political power of the masses, instead of being used for their own enrichment, is wasted in a struggle between parties, which is merely a sham fight and accomplishes nothing except to afford a living to self-seeking politicians and seekers. The real battle will begin as soon as the people find out the hollowness of their agitation, relegate the scheming politician to the rear and use their ballot to overthrow the monopolies of land, capital and transportation.

#### State Alliance Meetings.

Following are dates and locations of State Alliance meetings so far as at present known at this office:

California, Los Angeles, October 20.  
Colorado, October 20.  
Florida, Dade City, October 20.  
Illinois, Springfield, October 27.  
Indiana, October 21.  
Iowa, October 13.  
Kansas, Salina, October 21.  
Kentucky, Elizabethtown, Nov. 10.  
Michigan, Lansing, October 6.  
New York, November 4.  
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Nov. 10.  
South Dakota, Huron, November 10.

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

Do you know what brought about the present condition of things? If you don't we can inform you. It was brought about through legislation and the only way to remedy it is through legislation. It is not the result of natural causes. It's the fruits of an unscrupulous and vicious system of class legislation.

#### THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

##### A Brief Account of the Conditions under which they Exist.

###### BRAZIL—II.

In 1888 an official estimate of area and population was made, resulting as follows:

States or Provinces.	Area sq. m.	Population.
Amazonas.....	732,460	80,654
Para.....	443,653	407,350
Maranhao.....	177,566	488,443
Piauhy.....	116,218	266,933
Ceara.....	40,253	952,625
Rio Grande do Norte.....	22,195	208,852
Parahyba.....	28,854	496,618
Pernambuco.....	49,625	1,110,831
Alagoas.....	22,583	459,371
Sergipe.....	7,370	232,620
Bahia.....	164,649	1,821,089
Espirito Santo.....	17,312	121,562
Rio de Janeiro.....	26,534	1,164,468
Municipio Neutro (City of Rio).....	538	406,958
Santa Catharina.....	27,436	236,346
Rio Grande do Sul.....	91,335	564,527
Minas Geraes.....	222,160	3,018,807
Matto Grosso.....	532,708	79,750
Goyaz.....	288,546	211,721
Parana.....	85,453	187,548
San Paulo.....	112,330	1,386,242
Total.....	3,209,878	14,002,335

This indicates a rate of increase equal to 2.56 per cent per annum in sixteen years, and since the diversion of immigration from Argentina the rate has doubtless increased.

The budget of the republic for 1890, stated in millreis, was:

Revenues.	Millreis.
Imports.....	87,000,000
Port dues, etc.....	2,590,000
Exports.....	15,030,000
Railways.....	13,440,000
Posta, telegraphs.....	3,000,000
Stamps, succession and other duti's.....	19,120,000
Other receipts.....	2,809,500
Total.....	142,989,500

**Expenditures.**

Millreis.	
Home.....	9,226,528
Foreign affairs.....	805,707
Justice.....	7,816,575
Navy.....	11,495,004
War.....	14,994,492
Public works.....	44,779,248
Finance.....	62,102,166
Total.....	151,219,720

The total debt of Brazil is officially given as follows for December, 1889:

Floating debt, payable on demand.....	7,810,513
Floating debt, not due.....	250,300,769
Funded debt, foreign.....	270,395,556
Funded debt, internal.....	543,355,300
Total.....	1,072,062,138

The foreign debt bears 4 and 4½ per cent, and the internal debt 5 per cent interest. Besides, British capitalists are said to have invested about £50,000,000. The provinces are said to owe over 53,000,000 millreis.

By official report, 84 per cent of the people are illiterate. In the face of this, several states have compulsory educational laws. The primary schools are under charge of the state and municipal authorities; secondary instruction is a charge on provincial governments, and higher or scientific education is controlled by the general government which maintains two schools of medicine, two of law, one of mines, one polytechnic, and one military and naval school.

The chief exports are coffee, sugar, rubber, and hides. In 1889-90 4,520,906 bags (each of 60 kilos) of coffee were exported from Rio, Santos, and Victoria; 104,537 tons of sugar from Pernambuco, in 1889, 18,682

tons of rubber from Para and Manaus, and 749,301 hides from Rio Grande do Sul.

The government levies on most national products an export duty, while the import duties are very high.

The exports of Brazil go mainly to the United States and Great Britain, to the extent of about one-third each, Germany and France coming after with about one-tenth each. In the imports into Brazil, Great Britain leads all countries, her share being 45 per cent, France coming next with 17 per cent. The principal articles imported are, in the order of their value: Cotton goods, wines and spirits, preserved meat and fish, woollen goods, farinaceous food, coals, linen goods, iron and steel.

The army of Brazil was composed, in 1889, of 14,689 men of all arms, on a peace footing, capable of being increased to 29,617 in case of war. Since then a reorganization has taken place. The navy contains nearly 6,000 officers and men, who man several very fine modern steel-protected ships of war, armed with heavy breech-loading guns, four vessels being double-turreted. Because of her vast stretch of coast, and the fact that she is largely an international trader, Brazil seems to have acted wisely in providing this comparatively strong navy.

The principal article of export is coffee, of which Brazil is the world's greatest producer. In the fiscal year 1887-88 242,000,000 millreis is estimated as the value of Brazilian exports, of which 187,000,000 was coffee. Thus having a practical monopoly of a commodity of world-wide demand, Brazil is able to discard the so-called precious metals for all purposes, and settle trade balances with coffee, and that she has neither gold nor silver stored or in circulation causes no inconvenience to her people or government. Next to coffee, sugar, cotton, india rubber, tobacco and hides rank in importance in the order named.

The physical features of Brazil are wonderful. Some part of its boundary meets that of every country in South America save Chili, and throughout its vast extent it is a wonderland of fertility and commercial possibilities. It has a latitudinal extent from 33° south to 5° north, and longitudinally from 33° to 74° west. It is intersected and permeated by vast systems of rivers, navigable for great distances into the interior, and is therefore accessible from many ports on the coast. The great basin or alluvion of the Amazon is permeated by 30,000 miles of navigable streams, seagoing ships finding navigation 600 miles above the mouth of the stream possible. From this region steam-boats easily go by way of the northern branch, or Negro, through Rio Cassiquiare to the Orinoco, reaching the ocean through Venezuela. Thus the

vast network of these two great water systems intermingle, and a continent is opened to the trader. This forest of the Amazon, lying directly in the tropic zone, is constantly cooled and is wetted twice a year by the trade winds that blow perpetually across the Atlantic, promoting vegetation to a density of foliage unparalleled in the world elsewhere. Almost every kind of timber valuable in commerce is found here, and the capability of the soil for food production is incalculable.

The population of Brazil is now so thoroughly amalgamated and mixed

that the people have become distinctive. The language is Portuguese, so perverted by localisms of Indian origin that it is almost a distinct patois. The people are intensely tinctured in habits and speech with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, and the most important man in the respective communities is the priest. The great need of the people, now made more imperative by the change to a republic, is education. The success of a republic over so vast a region, with such natural resources and the virtual control of a continent, will be a beacon to the oppressed of all natives.

Crop reports are too much in the interest of speculators, and this tampering with the reports is making them wholly unreliable. It is well known, however, that a great failure has occurred in foreign crops, and I am still of opinion that the product of our cotton, corn, wheat, and other staple articles has been overestimated. We want all the gold of foreign countries we can get by fair means, and this is our opportunity. Hold your products for better prices.

#### FOSTER'S WEATHER FORECAST.

##### ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 3.—

In my last letter I mentioned an important

storm period extending over the first half

of October, and gave the dates, 1st to

5th, on which the first storm wave of the

month would cross the continent. From

5th to 7th clearing weather may be ex-

pected to cross the continent from west

to east, and the next storm wave will be

due to leave the Pacific coast about the

7th, cross the central valleys from 8th to

10th, and reach the Atlantic coast about

the 11th. Following this storm I expect

the turn to come to wintry weather. Not

all over the country as has been stated by

some, but beginning in the highlands of

Colorado and the Dakotas, and gradually

reaching the central valleys much earlier

than is usual. I also expect that frosts

will about complete the destruction of

tender vegetable growths as far south as

Jacksonville, Mobile and San Antonio.

The September drouth and heat of the

central valleys will have disappeared,

and the first two storm waves of October,

1st to 11th, will produce more rain in the

west than did all those of September.

The October storm waves will take routes

more to the south than did those of Sep-

tember. September storms spent their

greatest force in Europe.

#### WEATHER AND SCIENCE NOTES.

##### The Hot Wave in the West from Sept.

12 to 24 did not accord with my calcu-

lations. I overlooked an important ele-

ment. During that hot period the at-

mosphere on and surrounding the west-

ern continents took up a vast amount of

moisture by evaporation from the seas.

Electric energies were very great, and

our atmosphere experienced great ex-

pansion; consequently the atmosphere

now carries a vastly increased amount of

moisture that must come down again as

snow and rain during the fall and winter,

as our earth moves away from the elec-

tric currents through which it has been

passing.

The earth and lesser planets were in

position to cause cooler weather after

Sept. 12, but Saturn and Jupiter had not

occupied similar positions relative to the

earth and sun for fifty-nine years,

and the records of 1832 being very imperf-

ite to infer that the moon has a medium

which possesses reflecting powers ade-

quate for all supposed necessities. The

question arises: What is that reflecting

medium? and the answer is drawn from

an analogy.

"No one will claim that the dead, dull body of the moon which science depicts is capable of reflecting the currents which it receives from the sun. It is now demonstrable that electrical currents instantaneously and incessantly come from the sun to the earth and, through the resistance offered by our atmosphere, these currents become awakened into dazzling light and burning heat. Only an atmosphere is capable of thus reflecting the sun's vivifying currents. We may therefore legitimately infer that a moon without an atmosphere would not be visible. The same is equally true of the sun itself. Inferentially, therefore, the moon possesses an atmosphere with all the concomitants of an atmospheric, heat, light, animal life with intelligence, vegetable and mineral life, the property of reflection of great comical currents, etc., develop atmospheric light and heat at the moon as well as at the earth, and in either case there is reflection, making each a moon for the other. Such electrical sun-currents reflected from the moon to the earth develop in the earth's atmosphere its beautiful moonlight; therefore instead of the moon being dead it is undoubtedly another world of action like unto the earth."

"The moon, awakened out of its Rip of Obscurity to which science hitherto has succeeded in relegating it, henceforth should be accorded a more just and honorable position among the members of the celestial family."

Dr. Rogers is striking many effective blows at the fast failing nebular theory, and is doing able service for the electrical theory. We hope to hear from him often

**THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are moderate for circulation. Discount on time and space furnished on application, stating character of advertisement required.

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$5,000 to the President of the Farmers and Laborers Union of America that they will faithfully carry out all subscriptions and other contracts.

Reaffirmed in 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 this paper, its aims and tendencies, and that every member of the Order should subscribe and read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council reindorse THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and his associates in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in their good work of education.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.  
ENTRANCE AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,  
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## N. R. P. A.

THE Headquarters of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, in the National Economist building, North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

THE ECONOMIST does not send the paper to any subscribers after their time has expired, as a rule, but for the last month the entire office force has been so rushed with new subscribers who want the paper at once, that it has been impossible to take out the names of those which have expired during that time; but every name that shows by its date that the time is out will be taken from the lists between now and November 1. Those desiring to keep a file should renew before their time expires, as the expired names are pulled from the lists mechanically, and it is impossible to skip one and carry it on for a month or two, as brethren often request.

THE Alliance in California has become the wonder of the organization. Its rapid though substantial growth, its quick perception of the aims and purposes of the Order, and the readiness with which it has fallen into line and entered the contest with all the vigor, intelligence and determination of the older organizations, is a marvel to all who give it a moment's consideration. The brethren of that great State have set an example worthy of emulation throughout the entire order. California is to-day one of the banner Alliance States. Its officers are of the highest rank, vigorous, faithful and intelligent. They have done their work grandly and well, and are entitled to the reward which should follow such action. The Alliance press of the State has done a great work and is worthy of all praise. Taken as a

whole the Alliance of California should have a position in the front rank, among the most important States.

The Independent party of South Dakota has nominated W. H. Smith, of Minnehaha county, as a candidate for the vacant seat in Congress. The convention passed a resolution urging the appointment of a non-partisan commission to adjust the details of the tariff. The most sensible, if not the only feasible proposition yet made to settle that hoary conundrum.

NATIONAL LECTURER J. F. Willets is one of the hardest worked men in the Order. He has been at his post of duty all the time, patient and untiring in his efforts to discharge his full obligation to the Order. Brother Willets has endeared himself to the membership by his fearless yet unassuming manner, and his earnest and persistent labor. The good sense and judgment which have characterized his management of the important position of national lecturer can not be too highly commended.

This office is receiving several thousand new subscribers every day. To handle this large number and keep up, would require a large and well trained force in the subscription department. This great rush is a temporary result of the three months' trial offer, and the best temporary force that can be secured has been employed, but it has been impossible to keep up with the daily increasing lists. Those sending in new names may therefore expect some delay in getting them started, but this will be no loss, as all papers will be sent the full time from the date they commence coming. It will generally take about three weeks for a subscription order to come in and the paper get back. This time is consumed about as follows: Letters posted, reaches ECONOMIST office (average) in three days; opened, answered, entries made, set in type, proof read and first wrappers written in three days; wrapped papers wait for mailing day to that State, from one to four days; papers in transit from this office, four to ten days. The weight of this week's issue of THE ECONOMIST is over 8,000 pounds. The number of new names received daily runs from 2,500 to 4,000. These must all be handled alike and each take its turn.

A CERTAIN vote in the Georgia legislature has been misrepresented by the press. Some days ago a resolution was introduced in the House endorsing the Ocala demands. The matter was referred to an appropriate standing committee by a vote of some twenty majority. The committee was instructed by resolution to report next day, which it did, the chairman and majority favoring the passage of the resolution of indorsement, and a minority opposing. When the report was read a motion was made to

suspend the rules, with a view to its adoption by the House. This would require two-thirds, and may be considered a test vote, though several members of the Alliance expressed the opinion that it was not opportune to force a division on this question. The result was, on yeas and nays, 87 for and 53 against suspension of the rules. So that the resolutions from the committee went on the calendar, after a decisive test, showing 34 majority in their favor. This state of facts is the basis of the item in the daily papers that the Georgia House voted down the Ocala demands.

EFFORTS are being made by the plutocratic press and the money owners generally to break the force of the recent census report in regard to Kansas mortgages. This report fully substantiated the truth of the figures given out by THE ECONOMIST and other reform papers, but true to the instincts of a political trickster Superintendent Porter undertook to prove that the showing was not so bad after all. It undertakes to prove that the real valuation of Kansas property is many times greater than the assessed valuation, and in so doing makes the Kansas property owners a bad set of people, indeed. If Mr. Porter is right there is hardly a property-owner in Kansas that is not a perjurer in regard to his property returns to the assessor. Mr. Porter spent much time and public money in getting up this campaign document which will, no doubt, figure largely in the present and future political contests. In the meantime the mortgages will grow and the people, as usual, continue to suffer.

THE good work that Harry Tracy has done for the Farmers Alliance will always form a monument high enough to overshadow those who traduce and slander him. Harry Tracy has been one of the most able and efficient workers ever since he gave his whole heart to the cause. His devotion and his efforts have never for a moment lagged, even when for months at a time he has borne his own expenses from the savings of previous labors. Now his logic in behalf of the farmers' cause challenges the world.

The Charleston World in a column and a half editorial by way of an apology for its unwarranted persecution of C. W. Macune, gives five reasons for its action, every one of which is utterly false. The first was that Macune went to Georgia and exerted his influence in favor of Calhoun instead of Norwood for the United States Senate. That is not true. The facts are that both the letter of Norwood and that of Calhoun in support of the sub-treasury plan were published in THE ECONOMIST with a favorable comment that even

the most blind Norwood partisan will admit was fair and equal. Macune did not during the whole senatorial contest express any preference as to the man the caucus should select, and when approached and interrogated upon the subject, as every member of the Georgia Legislature conversant with the facts will testify, Macune said it made no difference as to the man so far as he was concerned, any man acceptable to that caucus must be so to all outsiders. Macune did not have any preference till the Alliance caucus made a choice, then he supported the nominee. Norwood does not owe his defeat to any one but himself. The second excuse of the World is that THE ECONOMIST "is not opposed to the present outrageous tariff." This is not true, as all readers of THE ECONOMIST know. The third excuse is that

THE ECONOMIST slighted the cause of Major Barksdale in Mississippi. This is not true. The fact is THE ECONOMIST never booms any man, especially one running for office, and in the Mississippi contest, attention was given to the platform rather than to the men who ran upon it. And this will continue to be the course of THE ECONOMIST.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people of Mississippi or South Carolina, or any other State, for THE ECONOMIST to use its columns in support of particular men in local elections, and would quickly and justly be resented by the people; and yet so hard pressed is the

World

for an excuse for its course

that it resorts to this. The fourth excuse is that THE ECONOMIST favored the Conger lard bill. This is not true, as the columns of the back numbers show. There is not a particle of truth in it. The fifth excuse is that THE ECONOMIST published the date of the recent cotton convention wrong purposely. This is not true. The notice was given THE ECONOMIST as a matter of news, from a thoroughly responsible

Alliance man whose name is not pub-

lished until he may have time to show

where he got it and how it came about.

This must completely absolve Macune

from every one of the excuses of the

World, and it now remains to be

seen whether the World is sincer-

in its work, or whether it is simply hunt-

ing up pretexts for throwing mud.

The following dispatch explains it-

self:

To The National Economist:

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Oct. 3.—The

conference that met here in support of the

Ocala demands unanimously de id to

organize the People's party in this State

on the basis of the platform adopted at

Cincinnati in May last.

T. A. CLAYTON,

Ch'man State Ex. Com., People's Party.

The pension rolls now contain the

names of 676,160 pensioners, accord-

ing to the annual report of Commis-

sioner Raum, which has just been

made public.

This is more by

138,000 names than were on the rolls

at the close of the last fiscal year.

The amount disbursed during the year

on account of pensions was \$118,548,

959. It will be seen that the number

of pensioners and the amount col-

lected by them from the national

treasury continue to grow.

It appears

from the commissioner's report that

about 30,000 pension certificates are

issued every month.

It is expected

that as many as 350,000 claims will

be adjusted during the coming year,

for which the present appropriation

of \$133,473,085 will, the comis-

sioner thinks, be sufficient.

This amount, it will be remarked, is about

\$15,000,000 in excess of the amount

of the records will show that the gov-

ernment owns several of the bonded

warehouses, and built them for that

very purpose.

As to the money lend-

ing, it is a mere quibble upon words

beneath the dignity of a paper like

the Star to offer with such a flourish

of trumpets.

The government gives

a certified copy of the record made

of the deposit with bond for the pay-

ment of the revenue, and this is ac-

ceptable collateral at the banks.

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honorable concession granted her will be accepted everywhere as an act of grace toward the entire American people. The organ of the national Order hopes not to be misunderstood as intermeddling in affairs in which the Order at large has no interest. That which deeply involves the fortunes of all our brethren in one of the greatest of the States, can not fail to involve the warm sympathies of the entire Order, as long as its membership continues firmly bound together by the strong and holy ties of friendship, love and truth. We trust and hope, with a heart full of love and reverence for the good old mother State, that pessimistic views, which with some men are constitutional, may not be an obstacle to settlement which can not be overcome. We are satisfied that the taxable basis can be extended in strict equity and fairness, so as to include new values, and so lessen the rate instead of increasing it, to meet the terms of a just settlement. We would never advocate the manipulation of the basis of taxation so as to bear inequitably even upon the most odious corporation. Yet we know to a certainty that there is no State where reform is not possible, which will at once lighten the burdens of the people by diminishing the rate and increase the revenues of the State by disclosing new values, taxable at the uniform rate in accordance with farmers the strictest and most impartial equity in the law justice. Beyond the strictest principles of equity it is never safe to go in any settlement or in any law. Let the right hand of this writer wither, and let his tongue be paralyzed forever, before he knowingly advocates what is not just and right.

## DRIVING OUT CAPITAL.

Governor Hill of New York, a man underrated by his opponents, but even by them admitted to be a man of great abilities, has been making a speech which the plutocrats call "common place." The Governor tells how a reduction of the legal rate of interest from 7 per cent to 6 per cent in the great State of New York failed to "drive out capital from the State," and all the gloomy predictions in that behalf by New York bankers and "business men" failed to materialize. Last winter the farmers and others seeing that the interest rate on prime paper did not average above 4½ per cent, called for another reduction of from 6 to 5 per cent, claiming that the legal rate was 1½ cents too high, and to that extent usurious. This passed the House, but when it got to the Senate hung up in committee. It seems that the New York bankers and "business men" got out the old scare crow, "driving" capital of the State again. What else they brought out and took down with them Governor Hill does not suggest. But down they went to Albany and got the bill hung up in the Senate committee. Among all reforms necessary, none are more needed than a thorough reform of modern American legislative methods. What a sight to behold in a free representative government! A reform measure sent up from the people to the people's representatives hung up dead in committee! In another State when the proposition is to equalize the burdens of taxation so that the rich shall bear their portion, no less than, and equally with the poor, out comes the familiar old scare crow "drive the property out of the State." The legal rate of interest is much too high

everywhere, and moreover all property in any State which will flee from the presence of just law ought to be "driven out," and its owners after it. Usury laws which restrain the practice of usury are wise and just, but laws which defend and legalize usury, as in most States they do, ought not to be tolerated by the people. Technically, of course usury has come to mean a charge above the legal interest for the hire of money. Yet, strange to tell, usury laws which forbid usury in many States legalize contracts for the hire of money at rates above legal interest. Such laws may not "drive out capital" but they drive out men. We thank Governor Hill for calling attention of the country to the failure of the reduction of the legal rate of interest in New York to "drive out capital," notwithstanding that the law in that State is a law, and forfeits principal and interest as a punishment for the crime of usury. So it ought to be everywhere. A law legalizing usury by contract is no law, but a legal sham and fraud.

## COLIC IN HORSES.

Recent death from colic of two great trotting stallions, Sam Purdy and St. Bell, suggest the dangerous character of this equine disease. Such valuable animals had the best advice within reach there is not the least doubt. The price paid for Sam Purdy was \$50,000, and although he had reached the age of twenty-five years he was vigorous, and still regarded as worth a great deal of money. St. Bell was comparatively a young horse and although Governor Stanford sold him after partial development for ten thousand dollars he was regarded as worth at least \$100,000 at the time of his death. It will not be amiss therefore if the writer gives here details of his own management of colic in the horse. He believes that beyond any doubt, enema and hypodermic syringes properly used are able to save many animals which would otherwise be lost. In the treatment of colic the first thing to be remembered is that no time is to be lost. Take a quarter of a pound of tobacco, broken and torn up into small pieces. Pour on it two pints of boiling water and cover the vessel. As soon as it has had time to draw out the nicotine, say ten or fifteen minutes, pour in enough cold water to bring it to the temperature of the body, and with a syringe inject the whole into the lower bowel. An evacuation will follow almost certainly within five minutes. This may be of itself a sufficient relief. Just before or just after this enema give by hypodermic injection a full dose of morphia—say eight grains. In the absence of a hypodermic syringe, two ounces of laudanum may be given in a drench. The tobacco enema may be quickly followed by a very copious one of very warm dilute starch containing—say four ounces of tincture of asafoetida, or half an ounce of the gum rubbed up with a small portion of the warm starch and stirred in with the balance. A very large hot poultice put into an old sack, the mouth sewed up, and this bound firmly against the belly (blankets soaked in hot water are as good as a poultice) will be useful. These measures will usually effect a cure. The tobacco enema is of more value than any other one remedy. Much more effectual aid may be rendered and with much less danger by enema than by drench. Morphia hypoder-

mically is both prompter and more effectual than laudanum by drench or enema. This plan has been well and satisfactorily tested in the experience of the writer.

## SUBSTITUTING FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN.

Owing to the fact that the coinage of the standard silver dollar was by law stopped on the 1st of July, (except that of the trade dollar bullion, about \$5,000,000 in all, which is now in progress), the shipment from the mints of standard silver dollars now depends almost entirely on the amount of silver certificates or treasury notes presented for redemption. In the absence of ability to ship silver dollars the department, in response to requisitions for silver coin, is sending out large amounts of fractional silver coin as the most convenient substitute for the silver dollar.

We invite the attention of our Ohio friends in response to whose suggestion we made some remarks on the present silver law, to the above out-giving from the Treasury. The confession now is that the demand for standard silver dollars can not be supplied unless by the redemption of silver certificates, etc., because the coinage of standard dollars was by law stopped July 1, etc. Was the coinage stopped by law, or by the exercise of the discretion of the administration under the law? And will the coinage of only five million trade dollar bullion into standard dollars occupy the mints "for months to come, so that the question whether the government will continue to coin four and a half millions a month under the silver law is not now a practical question?" If the coinage of silver bullion was proceeding at the rate of four and a half million a month up to July 1, what has happened to the mints that five million trade dollar bullion to be coined will occupy their full capacity for "months?" The Daniel Manning story was the people would not have standard dollars; now the mints are not able to supply the demand for these "seventy-two cent dollars." How is all this, anyhow? Nothing appears more necessary than to tie the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury; for there is nothing more certain than that any discretion left in his hands by law will be exercised in the interests of bond dealers and money lenders and against the welfare of the people. An invariable stipulation of the prenuptial contract with the Wall street harlot is, that the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be under absolute control of the said harlot after her espousal by the administration. The only discretion any officer of the government should have is to execute the law. Have none of our great expounders discovered that the Constitution does not confer legislative function upon the Secretary of the Treasury? A law to be executed or not at the discretion of a Secretary arms that Secretary with the veto power, the exercise of which is not subject to review by Congress. Whether constitutional or unconstitutional, this is a dangerous power which ought not to be placed in the hands of a Secretary, and which is certain in all cases to be exercised in favor of the privileged classes and against the people. Sometimes we hear of "judge-made law." Secretarial-made law is far worse. It is class legislation on the sly, in its worst form.

Government Loans.  
Workman and Farmer, Dayton, Ohio.

Frequently the question is asked, "How will loans from the govern-

ment assist the mechanic or day laborer?" Let us investigate this matter a little and see. To-day in this country one of the greatest evils that common laborers and mechanics are reaping from the present financial stringency is the lack of employment. To-day thousands of willing hands can find nothing to do, and their families are suffering for the want of even the simple necessities of life. Now let us see a little further. A direct loan to those who could give imperishable security would relieve this financial stringency by greatly augmenting the amount of the circulating medium, and reducing the amount of interest. The trouble is that the rate of interest is so high that money is withheld from needed improvement and extensive repairs. Those farmers who own farms are compelled to hold their expenses down to the lowest possible ebb, thus employing the laboring man only when it is impossible to dispense with his services in the crop season. If the amount of money could be increased by a direct loan at a low rate of interest, the farmer would feel that he could pay that small rate of interest and expend the money on the improvement of his farm. Those thickets that have for years been neglected will be cleared up and put under cultivation, thus adding to the productiveness of the country; those low swags in the fields that have for many seasons been worse than useless will be underdrained and made to be the most productive part of the farm; the old barn will be repaired and a better result from the winter feeding will be attained; the house will be worked over and additional conveniences and ornaments added. This will cause a general awakening in the industrial pursuits. The day laborer will be in demand every day in the year, and the skilled mechanic will find much additional work to do, and as the demand for labor to a great extent governs the prices, wages would be higher in all the industrial pursuits. Thus the country would be greatly improved and adorned, and the laboring classes would indirectly share the prosperity.

## The Act of Machine Bossism and Intolerance.

Brookhaven (Miss) Leader.

The conversion of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in this State into headquarters for an organization of political malcontents and an asylum for interlopers like Macune, who come to the State to plot for the overthrow of white supremacy and Democratic rule, will not elevate that institution in the respect and good will of the people of the State. The next legislature will do well to inquire by what authority the college has been turned into a den for secret political intrigues and the concoction of schemes against the peace and welfare of the State. Think of such a character as Macune being given a political ovation within the walls of one of the leading educational institutions of the State. It is enough to make the concern a stench in the nostrils of every good Democrat in the country.—Tupelo Journal.

The above from a paper that receives much of its inspiration from Private John Allen furnishes a fresh exhibition of the domineering spirit and intolerance of the machine press and Democratic ring masters toward the Alliance. This is an agricultural State, the farmers pay about four-fifths of the taxes, the Agricultural and Mechanical is the farmers' college, supported in the main by their money, and things are coming to a high pitch, indeed, when they may not assemble there at a season when the school is not in session, pay their own expenses

and discuss what they please, except by the grace of a few self-constituted bosses. As to the next legislature instituting an inquiry by what authority this is done, the Journal and those whose sentiments it voices are reminded that the Alliance itself will have its full quota in that legislature, and on a question of that sort the bosses might be taught a lesson on "authority" they would not relish. Was ever such intolerance and presumption heard of in a free country?

Be Not Deceived.  
Workman (Mindon, Neb.)

Our county clerk has kept a mortgage record for the months of June and July and it is likely to be used in the campaign this fall, but its transparency can be seen at a glance. Even if there has been more mortgages paid off than new ones recorded, there may be local cause for this, and it cannot be used to disprove the fact that our lands are rapidly passing into the hands of capitalists. To show a prosperous state of affairs it must appear that these mortgages are being paid off by the original owners and not to clear the title in order to make a sale. It must also appear that the money that is used to pay off these mortgages is the direct increase or profit accruing from the land. The number of foreclosures would also have a relative bearing upon this question. If one man paid off his mortgage and there were a dozen foreclosures, even though no new mortgages were recorded, it might show an entirely different state of affairs. It is very natural to suppose that there are but few new mortgages being placed. One reason being, that it has been difficult to do so; another reason the farmers are learning that 3 per cent increase will not pay 10 per cent interest. Then again, the system whereby the interests of agriculture has been deprived is national in its character and can not be disproved by local evidence. While Kearney county, or even Nebraska, may be gaining ground in the liquidation of debts, other counties and other States may prove the reverse. The appalling fact remains that in 1850 labor owned 70 per cent of the wealth of the country; in 1890 according to the census report labor owned only 16 per cent. The census enumerator for New York says in his report "that at the present rate, in a few decades, scarcely a farmer would own the land he tilled." It is misleading to attempt to controvert the facts by local evidence.

## Those "Loans."

J. M. Frederick in Cleveland (Ohio) Press.

I have just received a marked copy of an open letter, published last week in the Toledo Blade, in which Senator Sherman attempts to annihilate the demands of the People's party in reference to money. Notwithstanding the declarations of the Senator that no sensible man could for a moment entertain such views, I confess that he has failed to convince me of the absurdity of the attitude of the new party. The demand for a 2 per cent loan on land he characterizes as wild and altogether without precedent in this country. He says that he knows of no instance in which the government of the United States has ever loaned money to anyone at 1 or 2 per cent, or at any other rate. Let us see. Does not the government loan to national bankers at 1 per cent? Mr. Sherman says no. The printing

of national bank notes, he says, is simply the preparation by the government of the private notes of the banks, and for this service and expense incurred the government "taxes" the banks 1 per cent. If these are to be considered as private notes, why should the government go to the trouble to issue them and then in turn demand that the bonds be deposited at Washington as security? If these notes are but the private paper of the banks, why should the government issue them any more than it should issue private notes to me or anyone else and demand a like security? Would the paper issued by these banks without reference to the government be any better than paper issued by any other equally substantial business corporation? It is clear to every one who stops to think that it is the government's part in putting the bank notes into circulation that causes the people to accept it unhesitatingly as money. Were it not for this, before the auditor would receive it he would invariably look to the credit of the bank which issued it. But for argument's sake let us admit all that Mr. Sherman says on this point and see if the same principle does not apply equally well to all that is demanded by the People's party. It is not final definition but fact that the people want. Let us suppose that the government does issue to a national bank \$90,000 in notes and receive as security \$100,000 of national bonds, "taxing" the bank 1 per cent for the service of furnishing it its own private paper. Would the land owner object to having what he calls a loan upon land styled differently so long as he could obtain all that he demanded? We shall see. Now note the parallel: I have a farm and the government considers worth \$10,000. I want to have the government issue to me \$5,000 of just such private paper as it issues to the bank and charge me for its service 2 per cent. Would not in reality, not nominally, all the demands of the People's party be fulfilled if such an issue should be made to me? Where, then, does the People's plan differ in any essential particular from the national bank scheme now in vogue? In the one case the government issues 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds in "private paper," which no one hesitates to accept as money; in the other the demand is for say 50 per cent of the real value of land in the same kind of private paper. In the one case the "tax" is 1 per cent; in the other 2 per cent. In each case the demand of the People's party is the more conservative. There is a difference in the security, however, other than in the proportions. The banker continues to draw interest on the bonds which he had on deposit at Washington, but the land owner cannot draw interest on his security.

Mr. Sherman then brings in the matter of the premium on the bonds to strengthen his position. He says that in order to start a national bank, these bonds must be purchased even at the advanced price. As if this had anything to do with the question of loans by the government. The matter of premium is purely private, between purchaser and seller. Let us say that bonds can be had at 16 per cent premium. I, together with four others, want to start a bank. It is purely a question of private agreement between us and the present owners whether we pay the premium. The

government considers the bond worth par and agrees to pay dollar for dollar for it. Now take the case of land. My neighbor has a farm which the government considers worth \$10,000 and will loan \$5,000 on it. I want the place very badly and my neighbor refuses to sell for \$5,000. We agree to make the transfer, the consideration being \$11,160. The government will loan only \$5,000 on the land. The private arrangement between my neighbor and myself has nothing whatever to do with the case. No more has the question of premium on bonds any proper place in the question of the government's part in this matter of ours.

**Alliance Demagogues.**

Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

One of the pet phrases of the State press is "the demagogues who lead the Alliance" and the "office-seekers in charge of the Alliance." This is stated in earnestness and faith by some who believe it; by others it is simply a part of their tactics in politics which they have been using for twenty years. Whoever opposes them is a demagogue, and every office-seeker who has not their endorsement is a bad man from Bitter creek. The people ought to know that the Alliance of Alabama is its own boss and its own leader. There is no man who can lead the Alliance except in the path it has laid out. There is no man in the Order who does not know that he can not do it. The officers of the Alliance are its accredited agents, to do its will and push its purposes. While doing that they will be encouraged; but when they vary from the line some candid and zealous brother will tap them on the shoulder and kindly admonish him. The Alliance is founded on principles; and these unpretentious and rank and file members, who seem to be not particularly bright, know about as much about it as anybody. No one can lead them off from the principles, and whenever a so-called leader gets off the line there is very little doubt that he will be admonished and looked after without delay. But these brethren who have been put in the offices, have been chosen on account of their fidelity to the cause and the capacity they have shown for the work, and they do not require much looking after; but if any of them should begin to baffle or to run off on a tangent they would very soon find that they are servants and not bosses. The press of Alabama is giving itself very unnecessary concern in its admonitions to the Alliance about its democratic leaders and office-seeking members. It might take a very cursory view of the gentlemen it is commanding as statesmen and pinks of perfection and find every one of them either an office-holder or an aspirant. It is awful bad for these Alliance fellows to seek office, but the other gentlemen were born with a title to one for half of their lives.

**The Issues.**

Geo. B. Lang in Industrial Union, Creston, Iowa.

Democrats and Republicans are striving with might and main to divide the people into two parallel lines and set them to kicking each other over the tariff and whisky while corporations get in shape to get in their work and perpetuate a system of unjust taxation on the taxpayers of Iowa. The henchmen of the two factions persistently cry out that license is the only issue between the people, while the leaders solemnly tell the people that prohibition will go or stay just as the "farmer" wills. It matters not to the leaders whether prohibition goes or stays, whether Wheeler or Boies is elected governor, just so they prevent the farmers from getting together. Only by thorough organization, and a long campaign of education can the farm vote be made solid. It is an easy matter to bulk the city vote, partly because of the facilities for getting the people together, and partly because the party collar has never fitted the merchant or professional man so tight that he could not see his own interests. There is no good reason why farmers should array themselves in lines, at command of a lawyer or politician, whom they have supported always, and fight each other for the gratification of their leaders. Congressmen, governors and Senators tell the farmers plainly that because they are extravagant, don't work, speculate, etc., they are in debt, which serves them exactly right. They also tell the granger that to meddle in politics is dangerous; that is, partisan politics. If there is any law they want enacted, divide themselves into two factions, as near equal as possible, and control the other faction, which stands together, if they can. Should they fail, work harder, live closer, and next year divide their force and try again, and the farmer will carry the sentiment to the echo. This gone on for years, and will continue until the farmer places his int-

is thinking, he is mocked and reviled by those who owe to him their present station. He is thinking. The issue is made. It is "shall the dollar or the citizen rule?" When he acts there will be no uncertainty. If he acts with his neighbor the citizen will rule; if not the dollar will be crowned.

#### The Income Tax.

The Industrial Union, Creston, Iowa.

So far very little has been said regarding the income tax demanded by the Alliance, yet it is a demand that, sooner or later, must be enacted into law. There are men in the United States whose yearly income amounts to millions, yet they pay very little tax. Why? Simply because the bulk of their wealth is in interest bearing securities representing property. A majority of the securities are nontaxable and by shrewd manipulation these men manage to keep from paying taxes on what is taxable under the law. To reach this class of men the system of income tax was devised. There is no reason why it will not work successfully. By stamping notes, securities, bonds, mortgages, etc., and rendering any security not so stamped null and void, the fixed income of the holder could be easily ascertained. It is a common and not altogether untrue saying, that the richer men grow, the less taxes they pay. This state of affairs has the tendency to make the rich richer, the poor poorer, in order to centralize the wealth to escape in the taxation and control the labor of the Northern class. The farming community own 20 per cent of the wealth and pay 80 per cent of the taxes direct, and a great portion of the remainder indirectly, since all taxes levied upon merchandise enhances the price to the consumer to that extent. The placing of a tax upon the incomes derived from interest, the interest rate being fixed by statute, would relieve the farmers of a great portion of the burden they are bearing. It would also tend to check the rapid accumulation of money in its various forms, and cause it to be expended in improvements, which would bear a much lighter tax than at present. There is much room for thought in the idea of a tax on incomes. It is a measure in which the whole country is interested, and involves a step which should not be taken without due deliberation.

#### "The Logic of the Alliance."

Illinois Alliance, Springfield.

In its summing up of the "Logic of the Alliance," in its Saturday's issue, the Globe-Democratic makes the mistake that is usual with it when considering Alliance matters. It is true as the Globe-Democrat asserts that "the Alliance was organized upon the theory that the depression then existing in agriculture was due to certain political influences," but it is not true, as it assumes, that a possible temporary return of prosperity caused by the misfortune of the farmers in the old world will deprive the Alliance of any further necessity for being.

While this assumption is a very comfortable one for those who have in the past enjoyed the fruits of the farmer's toil, it is an insult to the farmers themselves. It implies that the farmers are contemptibly childish in their thoughts, and, hence, that their organization, instead of being a logical protest against wrong conditions which might be righted by organized effort, was simply a childish kick against conditions which were per-

fected natural. The Alliance is not a protest against nature, but a protest against a devilish condition of things under which farmers have not only been legally robbed of the fruits of their past toil, but under a continuation of which, even the increased prosperity which will come to this country by reason of foreign crop failure will be principally gathered by the same gang of vultures of whose rapacious greed the farmers have heretofore been the victims. Already transportation companies everywhere are increasing their freight charge, not because a fair profit demands the increased rate, but simply because "the traffic will bear it." Already whispered word comes from the East that "stocks of all kinds are advancing" because of the mighty inflow of gold invoked by the enormous foreign sales of American farm products. Already the "commercial and manufacturing outlook has vastly improved" because the toil of our farmers has been rewarded by good crops. And in the fact that "a billion dollar Congress" has been succeeded by a prolific season in agriculture, partisan organs, whose collar brand is the same as the Globe-Democrat's, find inspiration to say that "there isn't much room for mourning after all." All things taken together show that all the forces which have heretofore bled the farmers, from the stock gamblers down to the little seven by nine partisans, have already discounted the prosperity likely to come from the unusual conditions surrounding our farmers. It is not alone because farmers have suffered and starved that they have organized, but it is because they have suffered and starved undeservedly. It is because while they suffered others have thriven and grown fat from tribute exacted from them without reason or mercy. And it is because these tribute takers are under the protecting wing of the same "political influences" which sheltered them when the Alliance was organized that it will continue to exist. Its mission is one of justice, not folly. Its promoters are men of brains, not idiots. It will cease to be only when the cause which gave it being shall have disappeared, and that will be when "political influences" are robbed of their power to create "agricultural

fought. The first move of those wily English Jews was to work on Congress through Wall street agents and direct to get control of this nation's currency, remembering well that "He who controls the currency of a nation controls its industrial and commercial prosperity." Getting control of our currency was very slickly done. To-day those wealthy Englishmen have only to touch the button and, like Simon, say "thumbs up," when the people of this country are all compelled to erect their thumbs. They own our bonds, which they fooled us into agreeing to pay in coin. Then Simon says "Demonetize silver," and presto, we do their bidding. When they want to cheapen our grain they have only to present bonds, and like fools we deliver up our gold. That scares the balance of our money into the dark, traditional stocking, and our grain is presented for sale. We find no buyers, but Shylock stands like a towering giant, with a mortgage sword in his hand, and demands a pound of flesh. He gets it. It comes from the heart. The next step was to obtain possession of our farming lands and people them with tenant farmers, that the rental might contribute to English support. Millions of acres are now owned by English syndicates. As our arable lands are nearly all taken, and as the alien appropriation of our land continues, it can not be long until the English lords can play the eviction act as readily in America as in Ireland. A close estimate places the farm land controlled by aliens at 62,000,000 acres, and their railroad grants at 90,000,000 acres, or a round total of 152,000,000 acres of land, the profit on which must be spent in Europe. In case of war the owners of that vast acreage can not be compelled to help defend it. It must be policed and protected by Americans for the benefit of foreign capitalists. Our forefathers declared "millions for defense, not one cent for tribute." It can be said no longer. We are now paying more tribute to England than our forefathers were ever asked to pay, yet we do not seem to have the "sand" to refuse such payment. The Alliance demands that those aliens become citizens, or that after five years their lands shall be sold to citizens and the proceeds handed over to such aliens, with the invitation to "git."

The railroads of the United States own 173,000,000 acres of land, and it is all distributed along the various lines of road and held for speculation. The arable lands of the United States are so nearly used up that when any new land is opened up for settlement there is intense scrambling to get a slice of such land. Meantime those railroads own 173,000,000 acres, voted them by purchased congressmen out of the very best lands in the country. The Alliance demands that they shall loosen their grip on that land and let it be occupied by practical wealth producers. Railroads were incorporated as common carriers, and it should be no part of their business to engage in the real estate business. State laws do not seem to be sufficiently powerful to cope with these gigantic corporations. The state of Pennsylvania has a law by which a railroad company can own no land, but it is notoriously ignored. Here is the law:

No incorporated company doing the business of common carriers shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its roads, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carrier, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or household, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business.

It is hoped that by making it a crime against our national government for common carriers to virtually confiscate the lands of the people, those corporations will not dare bid defiance as they now do to state laws.

#### Paternalism.

Alliance Farmer, Homer, La.

Much interest is now being taken in what is termed paternalism. The people are being warned of the baneful effects of paternalism and the implication goes that paternalism is all wrong. Paternalism is for protection. The prime purpose of government is for protection. This involves an intimate acquaintance with the condition and needs of the people. It requires and even demands a strict and thorough consideration of the interest of the people. No paternalism; no government; no protection; no prosperity or even existence itself. The organized purpose of government is to protect the people in their persons and their property and maintain such conditions as will secure the largest measure of human happiness. The object of the government is to protect the weak by restraining the strong; "equal rights and equal privileges" should be guaranteed to all. This involves incessant paternalism; "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Since government is for protection its functions are to determine what are the most efficient means to insure that protection. It is a recognized principle of justice that labor should have its full reward, and that conditions subversive of this principle should be removed, and that whatever stands in the way of justice should have government correction.

This correction or supervision of government (paternalism) should be made without any unnecessary drain upon the substance of the people. The right and duty of the general government to furnish something to represent the surplus products of the people as a medium of exchange is recognized and approved by all, and that that representative (money supply) should be ample in volume or quantity to do the business of the country without loss or detriment to the producers of the country, and that a volume of stable currency should increase or decrease according to the demands of trade; in other words, keep pace with the business interest of the country. As money is the representative of the value of products, and as a medium for the exchange of products, it should have volume or quantity adequate to this exchange of products, and have it too without needless delay or cost. Why should not these products themselves be made the basis for such issue of money, or such of them as are of prime necessity and of universal demand, have durable quantities and great uniformity of production; such articles of prime necessity are furnished by the producers and of a nonperishable character, that they may be held until needed for consumption. Why not make these representative products of prime necessity the basis for the issue of money, and that too upon products furnished by that class who compose 44 per cent, or nearly half the population, rather than base the issue of money upon the products of gold and silver mines of an

irregular and uncertain quantity, and not at all corresponding to the products of the farm or the needs of commerce or trade, and such basis of issue (gold and silver mines) owned and controlled by 1 percent of the population? If the issue of money based upon the products of gold and silver mines of this and other countries, and that product owned and controlled by a few thousand persons, is not class legislation, how can the issue of money based upon the products of 30,000,000 of people be class legislation? No legislation that benefits any class and does no injustice to any other class can be called unjust or class legislation.

#### Kansas Debts.

Modern Light, Columbus, Kans.

The Republican manifesto, drawn up with labored care and extreme caution, to defend the State in its financial standing and trying to prove that the People's party speakers have overestimated the indebtedness of the State, present to their readers the following strange and mysterious proposition in justification of debt. "Our debts stand for our investments and not for our losses. They represent our enterprise and not our misfortune, our property, and not our poverty." Here is paradox that no one but a Republican can solve, how a debt represents property. Will the manifesto committee rise and tell us who owns the securities for all these investments, and who is the enterprising fellow in this deal, the investor or the borrower? If the borrower is the enterprising fellow he is right here in our midst, and we do not fancy his methods, for a great number of them prove their debt enterprise on the courthouse steps, and take their evidence, a homeless wife and children, and move on. But if the holders of the investment is the evidence of enterprise, then we are not so sure whether they represent losses, poverty or misfortune, for these investors live in Wall street and London, England, and only show their presence through agencies. If debt is an evidence of enterprise, then the farmer or business man who is the deepest in debt is the most enterprising. How these Republicans reason to get out of a hole! The manifesto states that "Kansas has been under uninterrupted control of the Republican party from the date of its admission as a State," and that "Kansas is emerging from an era of general depression." It again says that "the new party obtained control of the lower house of our last legislature." It further states that the mortgage indebtedness of the State has been reduced in the past three months \$2,250,000, and that the farmers will have a reserve over living expenses this year of \$104,000,000. This shows the People's party is instilling new life and vigor into the business interests of the State, and that debt is no evidence of enterprise, and that the party that misrepresents the facts dishonors itself and is already struck with the blight of death.

The Farmers Alliance Journal (Baltimore, Md.) says:

The Farmers Alliance has a grand and noble mission. Let it not be perverted nor driven back from the line of its duty. That mission is not necessarily the establishment of sub-treasuries, nor any other pet schemes, but the education of its members in economic questions and relief from the burdens borne by its members. Financial reform should be its watchword, and it should be ever ready to profit by the wisdom of others as developed in the discussion of questions pertaining to the etc.

The Arkansas Farmer (Little Rock) says:

100 Doses One Dollar

#### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Missouri (Chillicothe) World says:

Inherited political views are not accepted without an investigation by the maiden voter as they were some years ago. The young man who is about to cast his first vote notes that his father has not laid by enough to secure immunity from his constant toil in his old age; he knows also that his father is not lazy; that he has toiled early and late as long as he can recollect. The question naturally arises, "Why his condition of affairs?" He is going to see where the "rat hole" is located that the fruits of the years of toil of his father have slowly eked away and thus starved out the political rats by using his ballot as a "chink."

The political party that hopes to succeed by appealing to the prejudices of the people is doomed, and it will never be

dollars in one life time. A million dollars in one man's hand means that the productive industry of a fellowman has been secured in unfair and unequal laws, that selfishness and greed have been the ruling passions that have led the motives of life.

The Alliance Vindicator (Suamico Springs, Tex.) says:

As there is so much said about the cost to the government to own the railroads we give some figures below so every man can understand for himself. Many of our opposers say it would cost at least ten billion dollars to buy the roads. Now lets see. There are about 160,000 miles of railroad in America. No well informed man will contend that they cost over an average of \$20,000 a mile, which would make their cost only \$3,200,000,000. The savings that government ownership would give in carrying the mail and reductions in officers salaries and cutting down thousands of useless officers, lawyers, consolidated depots in towns and other matters to say nothing of reduction in rates, would pay that amount in twenty years. The government could reduce traffic one-half which added would pay for them in about five years.

The Clarksburg (Mo.) Crescent says:

The best evidence in the world that the sub-treasury plan would give relief to the farmer is that the national bankers all oppose the plan. It is safe for the farmer to watch that class of men and act just the reverse of their action in voting. He never votes for the farmer's interest if he can vote against it.

The People's Forum (Canton, O.) has discovered that—

Protection protects the wrong man. Witness the wealth of Carnegie, Rockefeller, et al., and the pittance paid their laborers who produce their wealth.

The Brookhaven (Miss.) Leader says:

Ever and anon some George organ blunts out that it is high time or Barksdale to follow the course hitherto pursued by him on several notable occasions, and withdraw from the Senatorial race "to preserve the harmony of the Democratic party." Indeed! It doesn't seem to have occurred to these organs that Major Barksdale is the representative of a great principle, held dear by thousands of the truest men of Mississippi, and that his candidacy is not a personal one. Speaking of withdrawing for the sake of harmony, if there is one man above all others in Mississippi who has already made more personal sacrifices for the harmony of the Democracy than any other, that man is Ethel Barksdale. Why not let somebody else play the wit drawing act for the sake of harmony? Barksdale is opposed to monopolies of all kinds, and he doesn't want a monopoly of the withdrawing business, either. Let "Old Trace Chains" have a chance.

The Farmers and Laborers' Friend (Booneville, Mo.) says:

The politicians tell the farmers to economize and not be so extravagant. Suppose the farmers were to economize, buy less machinery and farm implements, furniture, clothing, etc., what would be the result? All the above-mentioned articles, and hundreds of others are the product of labor, and if the farmers were to economize, these would find no sale; the masters of the wage-slave would shut down the factories, throw thousands of men out of employment, their wages would stop, and they would go hungry; the great market for consumption of farm products would be destroyed, all on account of the politicians' idea of economy.

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shots. Send for circular giving full description.

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class compose 58 per cent of all the people. The farmers are not kicking on paying for these conveniences for city people, now why should the city people kick against a system which if put in force would enable the producer to secure the profit to which he is entitled of which he is now being robbed by speculators, and which would at the same time insure to the benefit of every townsmen. The national banking act only benefits about 5,000 people and benefits only the bankers, while the sub-treasury would be a direct benefit to thirty-five millions of farmers and an indirect benefit to the whole people.

The Bevier (Mo.) Appeal says:

Farmers, now is the time for you to build up your Unions. Turn out and attend your meetings regularly and help to make them pleasant and instructive. Don't stay at home when you know that duty and patriotism demands your presence at the Union to aid those who are working zealously for the cause. There are many questions and matters that require your attention and the proper place to discuss them is in the Union. Don't forget that the causes that led you to organize still remain, and it will require years of constant and steady warfare upon the oppressors of labor, before they can be removed from power. The enemies of progress and reform are watching you closely and hail with delight and pleasure every move that has a tendency to influence you to become indifferent toward the Order and its principles. It is your duty to watch them as diligently as they watch you. They are constantly uniting plans and schemes to breed dissensions in your ranks in order to distract and destroy the organization, and

nothing would please them more than to have you forsake the Union and abandon their work so well begun. If you relax in your efforts and fall into the trap that your vigilant merciless foes have prepared for you, the privileged classes, ever ready to take advantage of your apathy and indifference, will pursue their devilish schemes of robbery and extortion more aggressively and arrogantly than ever. Stand by the Union then, it is your only hope of salvation.

The Alliance Monitor (Rogers, Ark.) says:

Organizations can be for good, and they can be for wrong purposes, and the only way in which we can restrain the strong is to meet bad organizations with good organizations. Hence the Alliance unites the farmers of our country not to oppose the railroads, or corporations, or capital, when used for the general good, but to resist the abuse of power just as we have organized police or armies, or even our government itself, to protect our people from those who would injure or destroy.

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

We have a peculiar kind of statesmanship these days—it is negative statesmanship. Such men as Carlisle, Oates & Co., in their prodigious articles against the treasury admit that the financial system of this country is very unjust and should be changed; that the farmer is greatly discriminated against and should have relief, yet they offer no plan for a just financial system, but content themselves with ridiculing the plan which the farmer suggests. This is what we call not only negative statesmanship, but inconsistent statesmanship. If they ridicule the farmers' plan and offer none of their own, then, to be consistent, they should take

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

The News and Courier evidently thought it had a "cinch" on the Alliance when it republished an alleged expose of our secret work. We dislike to spoil its fun, but truth compels us to say that this office had copies of that expose sent in several weeks ago, clipped by wide-awake Alliance men in remote sections of the State, from the New York Sun. The Alliance has been smiling over the matter all this time; and now after so long a time, when our "live" contemporary publishes it as news, the Alliance is smiling again.

The Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, O.) says:

Benjamin Franklin said: "When you are in debt you give another power over your liberty." The Republican league manifesto says: "Our debts stand for our investments and not for our losses. They represent our enterprise and not our misfortunes, our property and not our poverty." We don't know how you feel about this, but with Franklin's reputation for honesty and integrity, and the Republican party's record of dishonesty and infamy, we prefer to think Franklin is right.

The Pioneer Exponent (Comanche, Tex.) says:

There is a secret organization composed of Democrats and Republicans at work in Kansas to rob Senator Peffer of his seat in the United States Senate. They have been circulating notices that he was elected through bribery, threats and other illegal means. The money of the plutocrats is, of course, being used for the unwarranted and vile purpose above men-

tioned, and this is only another base trick to carry out their plans of defeating a man who is a bold opponent of their robbing schemes.

The Jacksboro (Tex.) Sentinel says:

There is an old tradition yet lingering around the hearthstones of a few old-fashioned homesteads that the farmers, business men and mechanics had some rights in this government, some authority in making its laws and shaping its policy, wise and otherwise. Either this is or it isn't so. If it isn't so, the sooner that point is settled and admitted all around, the better. If it is so, the sooner said farmer, business man or mechanic opens his eyes and takes charge of things the better.

The Pacific Union Alliance (San Francisco, Cal.) says:

Do not forget, with thoughtful earnestness, to frequently put your ear to the ground and take in the significant sounds that come rolling up from all quarters where human beings congregate. There is an instructive lesson in these great moving which we should be eager to learn. Not to heed them is to be vain and proud and to court disorder and ruin.

The Industrial Union (Lamar, Mo.) says:

The old party press is taking great comfort in the fact that our railroad stocks and securities are in high demand in Europe, and trusting to the general ignorance of its readers not to think of the cash which must annually go over to pay the interest and dividends. Yes, our public securities, railroad and other bonds are in good demand abroad, and while we do not believe it our province to give advice to the farmers, yet, we are fully convinced that they will not find a more opportune time for disposing of their government bonds and other securities.

Therefore we say to our farmer friends in Barton county, now is the time to unload your surplus securities.

The Alliance Monitor (Falkville, Ala.) says:

Organizations can be for good, and they can be for wrong purposes, and the only way in which we can restrain the strong is to meet bad organizations with good organizations. Hence the Alliance unites the farmers of our country not to oppose the railroads, or corporations, or capital, when used for the general good, but to resist the abuse of power just as we have organized police or armies, or even our government itself, to protect our people from those who would injure or destroy.

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has started a Library of Extras, and issues a new book each month. The first three of the present year are now out and the next two are in press, and each month a new one will be added to the list. They only cost 15 cents each, or two for 25 cents postpaid, or one year of twelve numbers for \$1.50. The following is a list up to date:

**No. 1 January—Hand-Book of Facts and Alliance Information.**

This takes the place of the Almanac issued last year. It contains a calendar, the proceedings of the Ocala meeting of the Supreme Council, and a vast amount of statistical and historic information. 135 pages.

**No. 2 February—Some Ideas—By Harry Hinton.**

This is a compilation of the writings of this gifted author as published in the NATIONAL ECONOMIST. It teaches in the most forcible manner the great truths that underlie the Farmers Alliance movement. The book contains 128 pages in large clear type.

**No. 3 March—History of the United States Dollar—By N. A. Dunning.**

Also Man versus Money—By Hon.

John Davis, Member of Congress from Kansas. Also Constitution of the United States.

This is a very instructive and interesting book

and should be in the hands of every Alliance in America. The History of the Dollar is replete with information not generally known. Mr. Davis in his article has brought quotations from all the Constitution that the United States is now an article of so much controversy that it is a valuable addition to this book. 135 pages. Large clear type.

**No. 4 April—Economist Scrap Book, Volume 1.**

This is a compilation of some of the best essays printed in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST since it was first started. 128 pages. Large clear type.

**No. 5 May—Economist Scrap Book, Volume 2.**

This is the same as the above and completes the selections taken from THE ECONOMIST from the time it was started to the St. Louis meeting in December, 1889. 128 pages. Large type.

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that they were idle. The farmer can make as much money by studying politics as can a college president or any other citizen, and he now understands that those who neglect their political duties and concentrate all their energies on manual labor find their politics managed by others in their own interest. The fact is that the farmer, like all others, should encourage a neutral as well as a physical development and labor, and the 59 per cent against him in the growth of wealth is more due to bad management on his part in not making his influence felt in the politics of the country than to any lack of manual labor. The farmer should ask no favors of the government; all he needs is an equal chance. Stop the discriminations in favor of other classes and there will be none who have any advantage over the farmer. But these discriminations in favor of other classes are at the farmer's expense, and are therefore a discrimination against him.

#### THE FIGHT MAY BE WON IN LOUISIANA.

The conference that met at Alexandria, La., in pursuance of the call published in THE ECONOMIST of September 19, decided that the best course in support of the Ocala platform was to organize the People's party in the State on the basis of the platform adopted at Cincinnati, in May last. The conference was enthusiastic and harmonious, and after adopting an address to the voters of the State, published elsewhere, it elected a State executive committee of thirty, which went into permanent organization by choosing T. A. Clayton, of New Orleans, the State Agent of the Farmers Union, as chairman, and H. L. Brian, of Winfield, the editor of the Winn Parish Comrade, and Secretary. A vigorous campaign will be inaugurated and carried on, and the political situation in the State is such that every satisfactory result may be anticipated.

THE ECONOMIST has published the compact entered into between the State Union of Louisiana and that wing of the Democratic party in the State that opposes the proposed constitutional amendment to renew the charter of the Louisiana State lottery. By this compact, the Farmers Union and the anti-lottery Democrats were to work together to elect delegates to the Democratic State nominating convention, who were to be pledged to adopt a strictly pure Democratic platform containing an anti-lottery plank, and the Union delegates to the convention were to have the selection of the temporary chairman of the convention, (who would name the committee on credentials), and of the candidates for governor, treasurer and superintendent of public education, the balance of the ticket going to the non-union anti-lottery delegates.

This compact, which many believe entailed the sacrifice of the Ocala platform, has caused considerable trouble to the members of the Order in the State. It is now being urged that the membership should not support the People's party at this time, on the ground that the State Union, in making this compact, pledged the Order to go into a Democratic convention and to adopt a strictly pure Democratic platform.

It is evident that the Order, as such, should not oppose any compact made by the State Union, if made in good faith by both sides, and the signers of the call for the conference that resulted in the organization of the People's party specifically stated that their movement had no such object. The call is perfectly explicit on this point, and as the conference was composed not only of members of the Order, but of the Knights of Labor, of the United Labor and Union Labor parties in the State, and others, it is clear that this movement is a perfectly legitimate one, which any member of the Order in his capacity as an individual voter is at liberty to support. But even if this were not the case, bad faith on the part of the League committee, if shown to exist, releases even the State Union from all obligation, moral or otherwise, to observe the terms of the compact.

The committee representing the State in the negotiations with the non-Union committee that resulted in the compact, stated that the latter committee was authorized to act and to bind the whole faction of the Anti-Lottery Democratic League in the State. The Democratic Anti-Lottery State Executive Committee met shortly after the State Union, and ratified the compact without making mention that any portion of the Anti-Lottery faction was exempt from the terms agreed upon. T. S. Adams, the president of the State Union, was almost unanimously indorsed as the choice of that body for governor.

Nothing of all this was imparted to the State Union, and that body was certainly entitled to all the facts before the vote was taken. It seems clear that President Polk is correct, and the Order cannot be bound by a vote cast under such circumstances.

The temporary sacrifice of the Ocala platform involved in the compact seems to have been made in the belief that this was necessary to insure the defeat of the lottery amendment to the constitution. If, however, there is not concert of action among the non-union Democrats who oppose this amendment, it is difficult to see how the combine is to attain this desired end.

The feeling between the pro-lottery and the anti-lottery factions of the Democrats is so bitter that it looks as if a split were almost inevitable. The opponents of the lottery do not hesitate to say that if the Democratic convention endorses the amendment, they will not vote the party ticket, while it is very probable that the supporters of the amendment will act in a similar way if the convention inserts an anti-lottery plank in its platform.

The People's party address points out that this lottery question will be settled only when the vote cast at the

State election is counted, and that there is no necessity for a citizen to wear a Democratic collar to enable him to vote against the amendment, while his going into the Democratic convention may result in his having to vote for it or bolt, an unpleasant alternative.

But more extraordinary inconsistencies in the deal have developed. It is reported the chairman of the State central committee, the State treasurer and their friends in East Feliciana now assert that when the compact was made, the Union committee was distinctly notified that East Feliciana was not to be bound by the terms of the agreement: in other words, that while the members of the Union and the non-union anti-lottery Democrats elsewhere in the State were to work together in electing delegates to the nominating convention, the non-union Democrats in the very parish from which the Union candidate for governor was to come were to be allowed to make any combinations they pleased to prevent the parish sending up a delegation to the nominating convention favorable to him, and without the delegation from his own parish, of course, he could not obtain the nomination. This assertion has been publicly made more than once in a paper owned by the friends of the State treasurer and published at the very home of President Adams, and a contradiction has been challenged but none has been made.

It is also reported that the non-union committee claims to have given the notification to the Union committee, while the latter admits to having been told that the State treasurer and his friends would not be bound by the terms of the compact.

The commissioners appointed to represent the United States on the intercontinental railway commission have submitted a report to Secretary Blaine of the progress made by the surveying parties in South and Central America on the line of the proposed road.

The report states that the consuls general at Guayaquil and Guatemala City were instructed by the department to extend every aid possible to the parties and to duly present them to the different governments, by whom they were welcomed in the most cordial and hearty manner. The parties in Ecuador report that they were transported, with their baggage and equipments, from Guayaquil to Quito by that government and at its own expense. The government of Guatemala has also extended many favors and ordered some of their engineers to assist in making the survey through that republic.

"It is gratifying," the report says, "that the republics have welcomed and assisted so cordially the several surveying parties, as the enterprise is under mutual control and for the general benefit."

"Some delay was occasioned," continues the report, "owing in part to

inadequate communication and transportation, in the assembling of the delegates from the distant republics in Washington last winter, and delay has occurred in the payment of money due from several of the republics, congressional action being necessary in each country."

Congress appropriated \$65,000 for the year ending June 30, 1891, and the same amount for the year ending June 30, 1892, making a total of \$130,000. Of this amount there was on August 1, 1891, \$56,916 remaining in the treasury and available for use.

Chili has paid in \$6,000 and Columbia \$4,000, their quota to the common fund, so that on August 1, 1891, the commission had about \$64,000 for carrying on the work. The expenses are estimated at about \$2,000 for each party per month and \$1,000 for office and all other expenses, making about \$7,000 for the total monthly outlay.

The report states that the work of the different surveying parties has been satisfactory and rapid progress made.

Lieutenant Macomb, U. S. army, in charge of corps No. 1, reports that he is working toward the Mexican line, being encamped near Patul. After completing the survey from Guatemala City to the Mexican line he will return to Guatemala City and proceed southward through Central America.

Mr. W. F. Shunk, in charge of the second corps, reports that he left Quito June 3, and although this is considered the most difficult part of the route, he had made an average of about two and a half miles per day, and at the time of writing was making about four miles per day, with the hope of increasing that speed. He estimates the average cost of the first 100 kilometers for grading, masonry and bridges at \$20,000, equivalent to about \$32,000 per mile.

J. Imrie Miller accompanied corps No. 2 as far as Quito, and then commenced surveying to the southward toward Peru. Mr. Miller reports that he had reached Cuenca, 160 miles south of Quito, on August 1. This is near the Peruvian boundary. He expects to maintain a speed of 100 miles per month over the route.

In conclusion the report says:

Judging from the satisfactory conference with the delegates from the other republics last winter in Washington and the cordial manner in which the surveying parties have been received and assisted, the commissioners are encouraged to believe that the republics generally will welcome and give substantial aid and protection toward the construction of the contemplated railway.

#### BANK RESERVES NOT IN CIRCULATION.

It is generally assumed by those who favor the present financial system that the reserves held by the banks for deposit should be counted as in circulation. Upon this point Acting

Secretary, General Nettleton, in a report to Congress, said:

Of the amount in national banks only \$197,865,263 is required as cash reserve. It is not practicable to indicate the reserve in the other banking institutions, the result being not only unreliable, but of no special value even if found, since all the cash in those institutions, as well as that in national banks, is available for circulation whenever required by depositors.

Mr. Nettleton evidently made a mistake in giving the amount held as reserve by national banks, since the statistical abstract, a document sent out by the Treasury Department in 1889, gives the following:

Amount of the cash reserve held by the national banks, at 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.....333,111,495

Since the volume of deposits must have been as large in 1890 as in 1889, it is apparent that an error has been made in Mr. Nettleton's figures. The banking act of 1864 provides:

SECTION 31. That every association in the cities hereinabove named shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and its deposits; and every other association shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and of its deposits. And whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the cities hereinabove named shall be below the amount of 25 per centum of the lawfulness of any other association, it shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and its lawful money of the United States shall be restored: Provided, That three-fifths of said 15 per centum may consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, organized under this act, in the cities of St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, Leavenworth, San Francisco, and Washington City: Provided, also, That clearing-house certificates representing specific or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificate, and shall be considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have under the foregoing provisions of this section: Provided, That the cities of Charleston and Richmond may be added to the list of cities in the national associations of which other associations may keep three-fifths of their lawful money, whenever, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, the condition of the Southern States will warrant it. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any association, whose lawful money reserve as aforesaid shall be below the amount to be kept on hand as aforesaid, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

Mr. A. ....\$1,000,000  
Mr. C .....\$750,000  
Mr. E .....\$562,500  
Mr. G .....421,880  
Mr. I .....316,410  
Mr. K .....237,310  
Mr. M .....177,980  
Mr. O .....133,490  
Mr. Q .....100,120  
Mr. S .....75,090  
Mr. U .....56,320

Total.....\$3,831,100

Multiply this transaction by 100 or 1,000 or more, and the business of an average bank is ascertained. Consider well these figures. On A's deposit of \$1,000, the banks have loaned \$2,831.10, and have \$943.68 in cash remaining on hand. Upon this tottering foundation rests the entire business of the country. The deposit account is as follows:

Mr. A.....	\$1,000,000
Mr. C .....\$750,000	
Mr. E .....\$562,500	
Mr. G .....421,880	
Mr. I .....316,410	
Mr. K .....237,310	
Mr. M .....177,980	
Mr. O .....133,490	
Mr. Q .....100,120	
Mr. S .....75,090	
Mr. U .....56,320	
Total.....\$3,831,100	

Here is found certificates of deposit outstanding amounting to the above sum, and only \$943.68 to meet them. No wonder the bankers say that confidence is needed more than money. Upon what principle of reasoning can these reserves which, by law, must be held in bank, be placed in the channels of business save only by the payment of all these outstanding notes and certificates of deposit? Is such a condition possible? If the notes of one bank are called in, as a rule notes at another bank must be given to obtain the money, which simply changes the reserves from one bank to another, which in no way adds to the circulation. October 2, 1890, there were \$1,594,200,000 deposited in 354 national banks, with a capital stock of \$650,400,000, from which loans to the amount of \$1,986,000,000 had been made. The reserves required by law must have been nearly, if not quite \$350,000,000. Is it fair to presume that these reserves could be loosened at will and given out to the people? If ever done it would be the work of years, and then only possible by a large addition to the volume of currency through other means. Bankers have learned by experience that a reserve of 15 to 25 per cent will meet the usual demand for deposits, but the moment a larger proportion is demanded the doors are closed and a receiver appointed. Bank failures are caused by depositors at one time calling for their money for the purpose of putting it in circulation. It is the very fact that these reserves are wanted that breaks nearly all the banks. If this reserve is ever put in circu-

lation under existing laws it will be done only by a process of unwinding from the top and forcing business to a cash basis. Should 10 per cent of the outstanding loans be called in to-morrow, the entire business interests of the nation would be prostrated. Because of this and the figures given above the explanation of the present system of banking there seems to be no good reasons for Mr. Nettleton's position.

#### SUGGESTING SOMETHING BETTER.

Senator Butler offered a substitute of five planks for the sub-treasury plan. Three of them are new, so new that they may startle the public.

A protective tariff tax of 40 per cent ad valorem.

"Ten acres of cotton to the mule for three years."

Repeal the tax on state banks of issue, so as to have the business of the country transacted by private circulating medium that could not be a legal-tender, and therefore would place the manipulation of the volume of money to control price and appropriate the returns of "ten acres of cotton to the mule for three years" entirely in the hands of a "combination of capitalists." If capitalists could be induced to overcome their antipathy of one another sufficient to combine.

The other two planks are free silver and low tax, which he throws in as a sop to sugar coat the first three. It is an insult to the farming public that he should credit them with such a low standard of intelligence, as may be fairly implied by the serious offer of such rot.

#### CONSTITUTIONALITY.

One of the strongest and most exhaustive arguments yet published upon the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan was written by Mr. Edgar West in reply to Senator George's letter upon that subject. It is an able and complete answer to every point made by Senator George. The public is indebted to The Alliance Democrat of Grenada, Miss., for the publication of this able argument in full in its issue of July 18, 1891. The publishers should preserve it in pamphlet form for general sale and distribution.

#### A CHEEKY LETTER.

Mr. Editor National Economist:

Enclosed find a substitute for the sub-treasury plan which I want you to publish at once. It will revolutionize thought in this country on this subject. The farmers have been led by demagogues and fools long enough, and I promise to show them that there is one man who has sense enough to be a leader in fact, and am sure that when they have read this piece they will refuse to have anybody as president of the Alliance but me. The points I am correcting in the sub-treasury plan with my substitute are

first its unconstitutionality, its impracticability, its injustice, its class legislation and its great popularity which defies the power of any aspirant to ride it to office. Now if I can get my plan to supplant it I can get anything I want. Don't fail to publish my substitute at once and send me fifty copies complimentary. I am not a subscriber to your paper and have never seen a copy, but I have heard of it and know all about the sub-treasury plan from the Democratic and Republican papers. I am liberal; I read both sides; I know that the tariff is the leading issue and the money question must be suppressed. If you fail to publish my substitute I'll put it in the News and Courier, and the Capital, and you will be publicly exposed.

#### A FRAMER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

At the risk of advertising a special number of an esteemed monthly paper which is by no means better than its average issue, THE ECONOMIST reproduces a rather lengthy circular letter which has been mailed out to prominent Democrats. The signature is that of a wealthy manufacturer and iron smith of York, Pa., who is, or was, represented by branch houses in New York and Georgia. It is an adroit effort to correct what the gentleman believes a misdirection of public opinion, and to set the Democracy solid with the source of campaign money supply. Should the Democracy accept the suggestion, then, indeed, would it be a matter of indifference to the plutocracy which of the great parties should win in the approaching campaign. What say the framers of public opinion? The circular is given in full:

DEAR SIR—Wishing to address a private letter to a number of leading Democrats and therefore framers of public opinion I am obliged to do it in type instead, as I should have preferred, by pen, which, under the circumstances, I know you will excuse. It must, I am sure, strike you that the Democratic party today is a little like a giant going out to battle, with one strong arm free and invincible, the other wholly unserviceable and in fact needing the constant assistance of the sound limb. The strong arm represents the Democratic party on the question of tariff taxation. On this line we have the ear and the confidence of the whole people. Our weak, and worse than useless, side is our position on the currency question. Up to and until the opening of the late war the Democratic party had always been the conservative, but enterprising, safe party upon all questions affecting the banks or the currency generally, and as such was the stay of business and the trust of the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer and the workman. Since the war we seem to have had at intervals attacks of greater or less duration of every infantile financial disorder going. No scheme of inflation, no crazy idea about printing greenbacks *ad libitum*, no fantastic dream of two standards of value of different intrinsic worth but has had a greater or smaller faction of the party on its side until our permanent accession to power has become the dread of many of the safest, strongest and most conservative interests of the country. It is not that they doubt our patriotism, nor our love for the people, but they are forever in dread of some ill-considered, well-meant, but dangerous, action in connection with the financial affairs of the people. Who, for instance, doubts that the Democratic party would have been in full sway at

Washington and in most of the States ever since 1876 but for its attitude on the greenback question? What gave the Republican party a new lease in 1880 but Democratic opposition to resumption? What stands to-day in our path but the (unfounded) fear that we will, under the lash of the silver ring, try to establish a double standard of value and reduce the entire business basis of the country from the world's standard of 100 cents to 75 cents? The time is at hand when we can get rid of this distrust and re-establish ourselves in the confidence of the business public and go into the campaign of 1892 with both arms free and the party invincible. I believe the plain and easy path is pointed out in an article in The Forum for October, and that the plan for a Democratic banking system therein outlined and detailed, will, if adopted by the party, put it back in the seat of power it held before the war. We were never so well placed to retake a position of great advantage as now. To-day, on financial questions, we are really less unsound than the Republican party. Our platforms in Maryland and especially in New York and Pennsylvania are altogether safer than those of the Republicans in Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. The National Republican platform is distinctly less conservative than the National Democratic platform of three years ago. In Ohio the Republican candidate (after voting for free silver in Congress and making, in February, at Toledo, a violent and bitter attack on Ex-President Cleveland because he stood firmly for the whole people and in opposition to the silver ring) is making his campaign by adopting as his own the sound Democratic views of Mr. Cleveland. His right bower in the struggle is Senator Sherman, who not only outshone Herod in his greenback letter to Albion P. Man, but who voted for the \$300,000,000 greenback deluge which President Grant vetoed; while his left bower, Secretary Foster, voted twice for free silver. The free silver craze would have died long ago but for the Republican Senators from the West who have given it the enormous pecuniary support which has enabled the ring to control many newspapers and to place an army of lobbyists in the field. In Ohio, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Republicans to direct a tempest from the tariff, we are likely to hold them to it and defeat them signally in November. If we win it will be a great victory for tariff reform; for we have, of course, been handicapped by the free silver blunder in platform. The following address was promulgated by the conference which considered the organization of a third party at Alexandria, La., October 3:

To the Veterans of the State of Louisiana irrespective of class, color or past political affiliation:

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN LOUISIANA.

The following address was promulgated by the conference which considered the organization of a third party at Alexandria, La., October 3:

To the Veterans of the State of Louisiana irrespective of class, color or past political affiliation:

Friends and fellow citizens—That we are on the eve of a momentous, political, economic and industrial revolution in this great republic few will dispute. None can yet foretell whether this revolution shall be accomplished by peaceful means, by appeals to the reason of the present dominant element of our population, by a continued agitation that will convince this element that the great multitude of wealth producers enjoy their full share of the responsibility, resulting from years of their toil, their sufferings and their privations, or whether a deaf ear will soon be turned to their warning representations, until, their long-suffering patience, finally exhausted, they, the people, rise in their mighty wrath, and with swift retributive strokes, beat down the gates of that bastion of monopoly, stock jobbery and corruption that has so long protected their oppressors, and hurl the monstrous edifice to the ground, burying in its ruins those whom it has sheltered so long.

A revolution by violence, no matter how sacred its aims, must be accomplished by horrors and injustice, at which a civilized community shudders.

A revolution by ballot will cost not a hair from the head of the guiltiest tyrant, not a single tear from an innocent victim. We call on you to aid the revolution by ballot. If you heed not this appeal, you will ere long send forth a different summons, or resign yourself and your children to the utter bondage that is being prepared for us all.

What hope of relief can you entertain from the existing political parties? You white men, who have hitherto loyally followed Republican leaders cannot point to any legislation by them that has permanently benefited the real wealth producers. You cannot close your eyes to the fact that Republican rule has resulted in building up colossal corporate monopolies, and fabulous individual fortunes, such as the world never saw and never dreamed of before.

You colored men, who in your natural exuberant gratitude to the party that claimed the exclusive merit of freeing your race from the bonds of slavery, fur-

thermore has begun its perfect work. The Alliance in Michigan indorsing an Alliance man from South Carolina! Verily the war is over and sectionalism has been dethroned. The Alliance in Michigan not only teaches that sectionalism should be destroyed, but has the courage to act accordingly. Let this action of the brethren in Michigan be emulated wherever and whenever possible throughout the entire nation.

The question as to whether Brother Duncan was a Democrat, a Republican, or belonged to any other political party, was not asked. He belonged to the Alliance, was in good standing, and that fact alone was enough for the brethren of Michigan to understand. Here is a practical demonstration of one of the aims and purposes of the Alliance. Can any man with an atom of humanity or a spark of love of country condemn it?

Is it not a harbinger of those happier conditions that are only possible where all sections are reunited, all bitterness wiped out, and a mutual effort for the general good of all instituted in their place. May such acts as those be multiplied until the last vestige of sectionalism is driven from the borders of the nation, and fraternal solicitude reigns in its stead.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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nished the votes that have kept the Republicans in power so many years, and whose continued allegiance they claim on account of what they have done for you, you must feel that you have fully repaid all you owe them by your long and voluntary abject political servitude. You must now realize that there is no hope for any further material benefit to you from the Republican party, and that if you remain in it you will continue to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the future as you have been in the past.

Both of you, white and colored, know that the Republican party has degenerated into a machine controlled by the money kings and used by them to gather into a few hands the enormous accretions to the wealth of the country resulting from the daily toil of millions. Concentration of political power, concentration of corporate power, concentration of money power is to-day the creed of Republicanism. How can we, then, the pawns upon the chess board, hope to win by it?

And you, Democrats, who have so long allowed yourselves to be guided by self-constituted leaders that you seem to have now lost the capacity for that self-assertion displayed so nobly in the past, can you disguise from yourselves that this much vaunted democracy has degenerated into a name to conjure by? Are not the Wall street millionaires as much controlling spirits in the Democratic as in the Republican councils? Have you not the testimony of Jay Gould himself that he is a Republican where the Republicans control legislation and a Democrat where the Democrats are in power? Has not Grover Cleveland put himself on record as throwing in his lot with Wall street against the toiling millions when he went out of his way to declare himself opposed to the demonetization of silver? Have you not the experience of uninterrupted Democratic rule in this State? What has it done for you? Are your taxes being reduced? Are your advantages being increased? Are your children growing up better equipped for the battle of life than you were? Are your institutions equal to the demands made upon them? Have your public finances been honestly administered?

The attention of the Age-Herald is called to the fact that Congressman Oates, a representative from Alabama, not only voted to loan the corporation which had the cotton exposition held at New Orleans in 1884 in charge \$1,000,000, but in a speech advocating the loan said:

I must dissent from the views advanced by several gentlemen touching the constitutional power of Congress to pass this bill. I do not think that in order to justify support of this measure it is necessary to resort to that clause of the Constitution which I have heard denominated the "blanket clause," the general welfare clause. I am not one of those who think that that confers any power whatever. The powers are enumerated in the Constitution wherein Congress has the right to make appropriation of money. But sir, this question is not involved here. This is not an appropriation proper; it is a loan. While it is an appropriation in form, it is nevertheless a loan upon security for return. There is no constitutional power, in my judgment, to make an appropriation outside of the Constitution, but I ask, has not Congress power to make loan of the money or property of the United States? Is not that a constant practice here? If Congress has not the power to make this loan on security for its return, then all your legislation lending tents to soldiers' reunions and disposing of other property are equally outside of the Constitution. The loan will not do any harm, for the reason there is a surplus in the Treasury. The only thing to do, in my judgment, is for Congress to see that proper security is taken for repayment of the money loaned, and its return to the Treasury. If this is done, this will do good, and not harm. Some discretion must be left to Congress to be exercised in reference to the property and money of the United States. This, mark you, is not an appropriation outside of the Constitution. It is a loan. It is competent for the government to make a deposit, and it does it with bankers all over the country, wherever it thinks proper. That money is to be returned, and if this money is returned what harm will be done? If it is outside of the power of Congress to do this, then the action of Congress would be hampered in providing sufficient legislation.

Also, during the last session of Congress, Senator Morgan, from Alabama, advocated and urged that the government loan \$100,000,000 to dig a canal in Nicaragua. There seems to be a vast difference between the Democ-

racy of the Age-Herald and that of the representatives in Congress from that State. One sees no paternalism or centralization in loaning a few million dollars to get up a show and the other sees none of these bad conditions in loaning a hundred millions to a corporation for the purpose of digging a ditch in a foreign country, but both are quick to discover untold difficulties and disasters waiting upon the passage of the sub-treasury and land-loan plans of the Alliance. Great statesmen and great newspapers seem to abound in Alabama.

Again we ask: What relief can you expect from the existing political party? Will you still remain the willing serfs of machine politicians? Shall Louisiana not join in that ringing shout for liberty and reform that started in Kansas, is re-echoed in Ohio, and will soon reverberate over the length and breadth of the land? We do not, we will not believe it. The manhood of this great State cannot remain deaf to the summons. Come forward and aid in the impending struggle! Louisianians, who have ever nobly responded when duty called, will rally to and follow in its victorious course the standard of the People's party of reform.

THE BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) AGE-HERALD says:

The sub-treasury and land-loan schemes are not Democratic, because they are the very essence of paternalism. They would put the federal government to meddling in the affairs of the people to such an extent the rankest Republican has never advocated. The Democratic party has always been opposed to paternalism and centralization in any form, and believes in restricting the powers of the general government within the closest limits that a strict construction of the Constitution will allow.

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January 1, 1808, the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald entered into confederation. Before this it is stated that these same cantons had a secret pact, or treaty of defense. In less than fifty years the confederation had grown to eight cantons, and additions were made to the confederating membership from time to time until by the middle of the sixteenth century the number was thirteen, at which number it stood still until late in the eighteenth century. Contracting the revolutionary fever from France, the Swiss made a complete reorganization in 1798, calling the new government the Helvetic Republic. This lasted four years, and was replaced in 1803 by a new confederation of nineteen cantons. In 1815 the confederation was modified, and the number of cantons increased to twenty-two, the allied powers that had conquered Napoleon

A Brief Account of the Conditions under which they Exist.

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lation under existing laws it will be done only by a process of unwinding from the top and forcing business to a cash basis. Should 10 per cent of the outstanding loans be called in to-morrow, the entire business interests of the nation would be prostrated. Because of this and the figures given above the explanation of the present system of banking there seems to be no good reasons for Mr. Nettleton's position.

#### SUGGESTING SOMETHING BETTER.

Senator Butler offered a substitute of five planks for the sub-treasury plan. Three of them are new, so new that they may startle the public.

A protective tariff tax of 40 per cent ad valorem.

"Ten acres of cotton to the mule for three years."

Repeal the tax on state banks of issue, so as to have the business of the country transacted by private circulating medium that could not be a legal-tender, and therefore would place the manipulation of the volume of money to control price and appropriate the returns of "ten acres of cotton to the mule for three years" entirely in the hands of a "combination of capitalists." If capitalists could be induced to overcome their antipathy of one another sufficient to combine.

The other two planks are free silver and low tax, which he throws in as a sop to sugar coat the first three. It is an insult to the farming public that he should credit them with such a low standard of intelligence, as may be fairly implied by the serious offer of such rot.

#### CONSTITUTIONALITY.

One of the strongest and most exhaustive arguments yet published upon the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan was written by Mr. Edgar West in reply to Senator George's letter upon that subject. It is an able and complete answer to every point made by Senator George. The public is indebted to The Alliance Democrat of Grenada, Miss., for the publication of this able argument in full in its issue of July 18, 1891. The publishers should preserve it in pamphlet form for general sale and distribution.

#### A CHEEKY LETTER.

Mr. Editor National Economist:

Enclosed find a substitute for the sub-treasury plan which I want you to publish at once. It will revolutionize thought in this country on this subject. The farmers have been led by demagogues and fools long enough, and I promise to show them that there is one man who has sense enough to be a leader in fact, and am sure that when they have read this piece they will refuse to have anybody as president of the Alliance but me. The points I am correcting in the sub-treasury plan with my substitute are

first its unconstitutionality, its impracticability, its injustice, its class legislation and its great popularity which defies the power of any aspirant to ride it to office. Now if I can get my plan to supplant it I can get anything I want. Don't fail to publish my substitute at once and send me fifty copies complimentary. I am not a subscriber to your paper and have never seen a copy, but I have heard of it and know all about the sub-treasury plan from the Democratic and Republican papers. I am liberal; I read both sides, I know that the tariff is the leading issue and the money question must be suppressed. If you fail to publish my substitute I'll put it in the News and Courier, and the Capital, and you will be publicly exposed.

#### A FRAMER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

At the risk of advertising a special number of an esteemed monthly paper which is by no means better than its average issue, THE ECONOMIST reproduces a rather lengthy circular letter which has been mailed out to prominent Democrats. The signature is that of a wealthy manufacturer and iron smith of York, Pa., who is, or was, represented by branch houses in New-York and Georgia. It is an adroit effort to correct what the gentleman believes a misdirection of public opinion, and to set the Democracy solid with the source of campaign money supply. Should the Democracy accept the suggestion, then, indeed, would it be a matter of indifference to the plutocracy which of the great parties should win in the approaching campaign. What say the framers of public opinion? The circular is given in full:

DEAR SIR—Wishing to address a private letter to a number of leading Democrats and therefore framers of public opinion I am obliged to do it in type instead, as I should have preferred, by pen, which, under the circumstances, I know you will excuse. It must, I am sure, strike you that the Democratic party today is a little like a giant going out to battle, with one strong arm free and invincible, the other wholly unserviceable and in fact needing the constant assistance of the sound limb. The strong arm represents the Democratic party on the question of tariff taxation. On this line we have the ear and the confidence of the whole people. Our weak, and worse than useless, side is our position on the currency question. Up to and until the opening of the late war the Democratic party had always been the conservative, but enterprisingly safe, party upon all questions affecting the banks or the currency generally, and as such was the stay of business and the trust of the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the workman. Since the war we seem to have had at intervals attacks of greater or less duration of every infantile financial disorder-going. No scheme of inflation, no crazy idea about printing greenbacks *ad libitum*, no fantastic dream of two standards of value of different intrinsic worth but has had a greater or smaller faction of the party on its side until our permanent accession to power has become the dread of many of the safest, strongest and most conservative interests of the country. It is not that they doubt our patriotism, nor our love for the people, but they are forever in dread of some illconsidered, well meant, but dangerous, action in connection with the financial affairs of the people. Who for instance doubts that the Democratic party would have been in full sway at

Washington and in most of the States ever since 1876 but for its attitude on the greenback question? What gave the Republican party a new lease in 1880 but Democratic opposition to resumption? What stands to-day in our path but the (unfounded) fear that we will, under the lash of the silver ring, try to establish a double standard of value and reduce the entire business basis of the country from the world's standard of 100 cents to 75 cents? The time is at hand when we can get rid of this distrust and re-establish ourselves in the confidence of the business public and go into the campaign of 1892 with both arms free and the party invincible. I believe the plain and easy path is pointed out in an article in The Forum for October, and that the plan for a Democratic banking system therein outlined and detailed will, if adopted by the party, put it back in the seat of power it held before the war. We were never so well placed to retake a position of great advantage as now. To-day, on financial questions, we are really less disposed than the Republican party. Our platforms in Maryland and especially in New-York and Pennsylvania are altogether safer than those of the Republicans in Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. The National Republican platform is distinctly less conservative than the National Democratic platform of three years ago. In Ohio the Republican candidate (after voting for free silver in Congress) and making, in February, at Toledo, a violent and bitter attack on Ex-President Cleveland because he stood firmly for the whole people and in opposition to the silver ring, is making his campaign by adopting as his own the sound Democratic views of Mr. Cleveland. His right bower in the struggle is Senator Sherman, who not only outshone Herod in his greenback letter to Albion P. Man, but who voted for the \$300,000,000 greenback deluge which President Grant vetoed; while his left bower, Secretary Foster, voted twice for free silver. The free silver craze would have died long ago but for the Republican Senators from the West who have given it the enormous pecuniary support which has enabled the ring to control many newspapers and to place an army of lobbyists in the field. In Ohio, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Republicans to direct a temptation from the tariff, we are likely to hold them to it and defeat them signally in November. If we win it will be a great victory for tariff reform, for we have, of course, been handicapped by the free silver blunder in platform. If we lose (which does not now seem at all probable) all will agree that "free silver" did it. The people of Ohio are beginning, however, to understand that the Democracy of the State of Ohio are at least sounder than their Republican opponents on this question and infinitely less hypocritical in their attitude, for the Democratic disposition there is to ignore the silver question, considering its position mistaken, untimely, and adopted without proper consideration. It takes no very astute mind or remarkably keen vision to see that "free silver" is dead, and after this fall's elections it will cease to be an issue. It is the aim of Mr. Harter's article in The Forum to substitute an issue for it and to place in the possession of the Democratic party one which will be only second in value to the tariff. Armed with the tariff and an equitable popular and sound banking system, opposition to the Democratic party in 1892 will be futile as King Canute's attack upon the waves of the sea. If, after a careful reading of the Forum article, you are convinced that it is not only safe but that it provides for a restoration of the party to its time-honored position on the great subject of banking, I know you will give it strong support, and here I leave the matter. Respectfully yours,

#### SECTIONALISM.

"The State Alliance of Michigan indorse the application of D. P. Duncan," telegraphs Brother A. E. Cole, president of the State Alliance of Michigan. Read the above again, after being told that D. P. Duncan is a member of the Alliance from South Carolina, and an applicant for a position on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and think of the changed condition of public sentiment since

the Alliance has begun its perfect work. The Alliance in Michigan endorses an Alliance man from South Carolina! Verily the war is over and sectionalism has been dethroned! The Alliance in Michigan not only teaches that sectionalism should be destroyed, but has the courage to act accordingly. Let this action of the brethren in Michigan be emulated wherever and whenever possible throughout the entire nation. The question as to whether Brother Duncan was a Democrat, a Republican, or belonged to any other political party, was not asked. He belonged to the Alliance, was in good standing, and that fact alone was enough for the brethren of Michigan to understand. Here is a practical demonstration of one of the aims and purposes of the Alliance. Can any man with an atom of humanity or a spark of love of country condemn it? Is it not a harbinger of those happier conditions that are only possible where all sections are reunited, all bitterness wiped out, and a mutual effort for the general good of all instituted in their place. May such acts as those be multiplied until the last vestige of sectionalism is driven from the borders of the nation, and fraternal solicitude reigns in its stead.

#### PEOPLE'S PARTY IN LOUISIANA.

The following address was promulgated by the conference which considered the organization of a third party at Alexandria, La., October 3:

To the Vets of the State of Louisiana irrespective of class, color or past political affiliation:

Friends and fellow citizens—That we are on the eve of a momentous, political, economic and industrial revolution in this great republic few will dispute. None can yet foretell whether this revolution shall be accomplished by peaceful means, by appeals to the reason of the present dominant element of our population, by a continued agitation that will convince this element that the great multitude of wealth producers enjoy their full share of the responsibility, resulting from years of their toil, their sufferings and their privations, or whether a deaf ear will soon be turned to their warning representations, until their long-suffering patience, finally exhausted, they, the people, rise in their mighty wrath, and with swift retributive strokes, beat down the gates of that bastile of monopoly, stock jobbery and corruption that has so long protected their oppressors, and hurl the monstrous edifice to the ground, burying in its ruins those whom it has sheltered so long.

A revolution by violence, no matter how sacred its aims, must be accomplished by horrors and injustice, at which a civilized community shudders.

A revolution by ballot will cost not a hair from the head of the guiltiest tyrant, nor a single tear from an innocent victim.

We call on you to aid the revolution by ballot. If you heed not this appeal, you will ere long send forth a different summons, or resign yourself and your children to the utter bondage that is being prepared for us all.

What hope of relief can you entertain from the existing political parties? You white men, who have hitherto loyally followed Republican leaders cannot point to any legislation by them that has permanently benefited the real wealth producers.

You cannot close your eyes to the fact that Republican rule has resulted in building up colossal corporate monopolies, and fabulous individual fortunes, such as the world never saw and never dreamed of before.

You colored n—

who in your natural exuberant gaiety to the party that claimed the exclusive merit of freeing your race from the bonds of slavery, fur-

nished the votes that have kept the Republicans in power so many years, and whose continued allegiance they claim on account of what they have done for you, you must feel that you have fully repaid all you owe them by your long and voluntary abject political servitude. You must now realize that there is no hope for any further material benefit to you from the Republican party, and that if you remain in it you will continue to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the future as you have been in the past.

Both of you, white and colored, know that the Republican party has degenerated into a machine controlled by the money kings and used by them to gather into a few hands the enormous accretions to the wealth of the country resulting from the daily toil of millions. Concentration of political power, concentration of corporate power, concentration of money power is to-day the creed of Republicanism. How can we, then, the pawns upon the chess board, hope to win by it?

And you, Democrats, who have so

long allowed yourselves to be guided by self-constituted leaders that you seem to have now lost the capacity for that self-assertion displayed so nobly in the past, can you disguise from yourselves that this much vaunted democracy has degenerated into a name to conjure by? Are not the Wall street millionaires as much controlling spirits in the Democratic as in the Republican councils? Have you not the testimony of Jay Gould himself that he is a Republican where the Republicans control legislation and a Democrat where the Democrats are in power? Has not Grover Cleveland put himself on record as throwing in his lot with Wall street against the toiling millions when he went out of his way to declare himself opposed to the demonetization of silver? Have you not the experience of uninterrupted Democratic rule in this State? What has it done for you? Are your taxes being reduced? Are your advantages being increased? Are your children growing up better equipped for the battle of life than you were? Are your institutions equal to the demands made upon them? Have your public finances been honestly administered?

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In every instance where a substitute has been offered it has been rejected, and no one has succeeded in making the least impression on the order in favor of any other plan. Having stood the test so long and having a backing which no other reform measure in this country ever had, it seems unfortunate that all reformers cannot unite with the Alliance and push this measure to its final adoption. Plain duty to a distressed and discouraged people seems to dictate such a course.

H. B. Luce contributes all able article on the sub-treasury plan to the Hillsboro Independent (Oregon), in which he shows that he understands the subject and "knows what the fight is about."

#### THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions under which they Exist.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Early in the fifth century two tribes of Germans, at feud with each other, took possession of the territory now known as the Swiss Confederation. These tribes, or nations, were Burgundians, then converted to Christianity, and Alamanni, a pagan tribe. To the Alamanni fell a country which under the Caesars had been developed into a rich agricultural province, with cities and roads fashioned by Romans as only Romans developed countries in time of her glorious empire. These pagans were the real founders of Switzerland, as they refused to concede anything of their individual characteristics to their surroundings, and were ready at all times to exchange blows with whoever proffered quarrel. The Burgundians became their friends, though adopting the language of the section they occupied.

The society developed by the Germans in Switzerland was on the feudal model, by establishing certain leaders as barons, with power over limited districts, the divisions being based on population rather than area. More than 100 years after the Franks overrun the country, and from that till 1308 the several subdivisions were engaged in almost constant efforts to defeat absorption or to settle disputes by internal war. Meantime paganism had been replaced by Christianity, and under the influences that made the church the dispenser of knowledge, and churchmen the only class pretending to education, the effects of feudalism had been to divide the lands between barons, monasteries and churches. Those parts that were happily in fief to abbeys and cloisters were at peace, because the powers of the church were so universally respected that no conqueror was sturdy enough to dispute its sovereignty.

January 1, 1308, the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald entered into confederation. Before this it is stated that these same cantons had a secret pact, or treaty of defense. In less than fifty years the confederation had grown to eight cantons, and additions were made to the confederating membership from time to time until by the middle of the sixteenth century the number was thirteen, at which number it stood still until late in the eighteenth century. Contracting the revolutionary fever from France, the Swiss made a complete reorganization in 1798, calling the new government the Helvetic Republic. This lasted four years, and was replaced in 1803 by a new confederation of nineteen cantons. In 1815 the confederation was modified, and the number of cantons increased to twenty-two, the allied powers that had conquered Napoleon

guaranteeing automatic independence.

To the time of the establishment of the Helvetic republic each canton had been jealous of its rights and local customs, and the tendency had been to treat the compact as binding only in its strictest letter. While all compacts had been promulgated as perpetual, the real bond had been a necessity for defense from the strong powers on every side, and the little cantons had conceded no more than was necessary for that purpose. In fact, when no outside enemy threatened it was not unusual for the cantons to engage in internal wars of a sanguinary nature, and it is said that in these struggles arose the first agreement between combatants to lighten the horrors of warfare by sparing the lives of noncombatants and protecting the women of the enemy.

Although the cantons participating in the original Swiss Confederation had been pagan, when converted to Catholicism they remained firm in the faith, and when Zwingli, contemporaneous with Luther, had by his personal influence and eloquence detached the lower cantons from the Catholic church, the forest cantons refused to join in the reformation, and the richer and more populous lower cantons, with Zurich at the head, endeavored to prohibit their free passage to the sources of certain necessities in the valleys, and to limit their power in the Diet. Then a campaign was inaugurated by the Catholic cantons, and Zurich and neighboring cantons suffered severely. General religious tolerance is doubtless largely due to this unhappy dissension.

Following 1815, the republic may be said to have made no progress for several years. The process of change was toward the condition of the old confederation, in which the cantons each had an equal vote in the Diet, and the central government little power save in strictly limited lines. In 1830 the demand was general for more popular representation, and from this time on the old system was gradually replaced by what became essentially a representative democracy. The Diet that year conceded to public sentiment by declaring that the States were free to undertake any changes in their constitutions. From this may be dated the later theory of the Swiss, that instead of being perpetual, the people have the right to change the conditions of their political compact whenever they desire, and facilities are by law given to test the sense of the voters upon such desire.

About this time religious differences aroused much antagonism between several sections of the republic, and between factions in the same sections. Some Catholic cantons desired to give control of education to the Jesuits, and growing out of this civil war was threatened. So unsettled was affairs

that in 1848 the constitution was revised, and the present constitution was adopted. This has been amended several times, usually in the way of an extension of function to the central State. Long a free people, the Swiss had in their constitution the example of the United States with sixty years of trial. For what follows as to the division of powers and their exercise, a recent work by Prof. J. M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University, entitled "State and Federal Government of Switzerland," is closely followed and paraphrased.

Differences in the physical character of the various parts of the country are very marked, causing differences of occupation to the inhabitants, variations in personal characteristics, and leading, especially in early times, to different ideas of government and society. Differences in language also, dating from the settlement of Helvetia after the fall of Rome, and perpetuated by the natural divisions of the country, have emphasized these various political instincts and given to the institutions of Switzerland an unusual diversity, which, though now disappearing under the influence of rapid communication, adds interest as well as difficulty to the study of its history.

The problem of language is not, as in the United States, a question of more or less rapid amalgamation. The three tongues have existed side by side for centuries, and their individuality is recognized in the federal constitution by providing that laws shall be printed in all of them, and that in the distribution of certain offices regard shall be paid to the language of the people for whose benefit the official serves. At present the proportion of the population speaking German is about 71 per cent, against 21 per cent French and 5 per cent Italian. In spite of all theories, these three nationalities have lived side by side, not only in harmony, but in active co-operation. The confines of the union do not even follow the natural configuration of the country; one language is separated from the rest by a lofty mountain-chain and another by the waters of the Rhine; yet no region can be said to be more patriotic than the others, and none desires to be separated from the confederation.

As indicated by its name, the form of government which binds these diverse elements together is not that of a unitary state, in which the cantons act as administrative divisions, like the departments of France, but it is a federal state, in which certain powers are delegated to a central government, while the rest are exercised by the individual parts. In this it resembles the United States.

The cantonal constitutions, and the federal as well, declare with one accord that "the cantons are sovereign in so far as their sovereignty is not

limited by the federal constitution, and as such exercise all rights which are not delegated to the federal power." They might, perhaps, be more strictly defined as autonomous states, united for purposes common to all in a central government; the sovereignty residing in the people as a whole, but finding two modes of expression, one for local, the other for general affairs.

They were formerly sovereign states, and lived under a league like so many foreign powers, but when they joined in 1848 in forming a federal compact, they came, like the United States in 1789, into a new state which seemed but a natural growth from the old, but which eludes precise definition. Also, as in America, the consciousness of solidarity has been a matter of slow development, even after the form of constitutional unity has been accepted.

The line of demarcation between the functions of state and nation is not so strictly defined in Switzerland as in America. In the United States the powers given to the federal government are wielded by it exclusively, but in Switzerland it will be seen that the cantons, in some cases, join hands with the central government in exercising general functions. This is the case in the organization and maintenance of the army. Cantons are also allowed to make treaties with foreign governments on minor matters, whereas in the United States the federal government is the only treaty-making power. Differences will be noted in other departments of the state, but a tendency toward centralization is distinctly visible in the history of administration since 1848. In fact, whole fields of legislation which were not thought of at the formation of the constitution have been almost by necessity given over to the central power, as, for instance, the control of telephonic communication.

NATIONAL LECTURER WILLETTS will, in pursuance of a proclamation of President Polk, organize the State Alliance of Washington at Colfax, October 28.

#### NOTES BY "REFORMER." A LATE CONVERT.

The press reports Senator Sherman as lately saying:

I think that our people are in favor of an increase in the volume of our paper currency, but not in the free coinage of the silver dollar. This increase can be very readily accomplished by the deposit of gold or silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States and the issuance of Treasury notes direct from that department upon the market value of the bullion. In fact, I think paper to be the coming currency of the land, and I believe it to be the best for practical purposes, when based upon a gold standard.

The Senator may be driven by stress of the troubled waters in Ohio to make these significant utterances, but it demonstrates the fact that he is the latest convert to the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance. Read his words carefully.

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

You can not be a good Alliance man so long as you refuse to patronize papers advocating that cause, and read only the arguments of enemies of our organization. In spite of everything your mind will get warped and prejudiced, for the literature that a man reads leaves an indelible impress upon him. Now, suppose that a minister of God discarded the Bible

and read only the works of Voltaire or Tom Paine, would you consider him a proper person in the pulpit? By no means, for he would only hear the arguments against the holy cause he is elected to further. It is this way with an Allianceman. If he hears only the arguments derogatory to his order he can not be a loyal and consistent member. It is both unnatural and unreasonable. Of course we do not protest against our members reading opposition papers, for they are intelligent, and there is no danger of their being changed—provided, however, that they also study our side. But even the most enlightened and brainiest men will be warped if they hear only one side of any cause. Our enemies well know this, and are now flooding the State with free papers, ridiculing the Alliance demands and abusing our leaders. Only too many farmers feel that just so long as they receive a newspaper they will be kept posted on public events, and don't care to pay for a paper so long as one is sent them free. But, our country friends, these free papers now being sent out is the dearest investment you ever made. They are all paid for by the plutocrats, and their design is to sow the seed of dissension and distrust in the Alliance ranks, and thus perpetuate their power and the enslavement of the farmers. They are as that much poison sent into your household, and unless you take a counteractant in the form of Alliance literature, you will soon be past redemption. The partisan papers are trying to vaccinate you against the Alliance, so that if you do join the organization it will have no effect. Show us a man who reads Alliance papers, and we will show you a member who is firm and unyielding in his faith—such a man as will yet work out the redemption and freedom of American farmers.

#### FROM THE PEOPLE.

W. H. Harvey, Starkville, Miss., writes that he has been in controversy as to the amount of money in circulation, and what that money was. Mr. Harvey denied "that all the national banks had issued notes to full 90 per cent of their bonds upon deposit, and contended that several large banks had never taken out circulation at all." Banks are not required to take out circulation under the national law. To support this position he takes from the Alliance platform.

He says these Treasury notes must be issued "direct." This word addresses were listened to with deep attention. He dwelt particularly on the duty of men voting for principle not party, showing that if they voted for men who were antagonistic to our principles they were untrue to themselves, their country, and their family. His explanation of the sub-treasury plan was very clear and logical. It strengthened his advocates and removed from the minds of many of his opponents their objections. Mr. Terrell's speeches have done much good here, strengthening the Order and weakening the opposition. He urged the claims of THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST, Mercury, and the district paper on the people, showing that they must read and study, as this was a campaign of education. To vote intelligently they must know what they are voting for and why.

J. E. Taylor, secretary Live Oak County Alliance, Texas, writes:

Hon. Ben Terrell spoke twice in this

county on the financial issues of the day.

He is a clear and logical speaker.

His addresses were listened to with deep attention.

He dwelt particularly on the

duty of men voting for principle not party,

showing that if they voted for men

who were antagonistic to our principles

they were untrue to themselves,

their country,

and their family.

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John A. DeArich, Hye, Blanco county, Tex., writes:

It affords me pleasure to be able to

send you several names as three months

subscribers.

How you can do this I

know not, but it certainly will be of un-

to

benefit to

the Order.

Our neigh-

bors, none mem-

bers of the Alliance,

take

the subsidized paper

and see false ac-

counts

of the "antis,"

and the terrible abuse of

the sub-treasury

and the attack on our

leaders,

and reading no reform papers

believe these false reports, or are at least

suspicious.

They are honest men,

and if they can inform themselves and read

reliable papers such as THE ECONOMIST

we are willing to risk them.

With this

in view I laid the claims of THE

ECONOMIST

before our Alliance,

an

every mem-

ber present

not a subscriber

subscribed.

In ad-

ition we voted money

out of the treasury to send THE ECONOMIST

to every non-member in this voting

precinct, and then, Mr. Editor, we felt

so good that we thought of some of our

kinfolks way off, and we put their names

down.

We have about sixteen male

members who are not taking THE ECONOMIST,

and were not present at our last

meeting,

but believing that it is every

Alliance man's duty to take both the

State and national organ we sincerely

hope that they will subscribe at \$1 per

annum;

and we further hope that these

trial subscribers will become regular sub-

scribers.

W. D. Butler, of Sunbury, N. C., sends

in a club of fifty-five names, and writes:

I wish to say a word to the brother-

hood.

An agent in every sub-alliance

should take upon himself a duty to

get up a club,

as it will cost but a few days

trouble to get up fifty or sixty names to

place the national paper in every brother's

house in the United States.

It espouses

the principles of the noblest and most im-

portant reform that this nation has ever

had to act on since Gen. Washington put

up his sword.

The St. Louis and Ocala

platform,

with all its demands, is what

we should contend for, if it takes us

twenty-five years to get to.

C. G. Testeller, Windom, Tex., has this

view of the obligation:

Just now we frequently see the asser-

tion

made in the public prints that the

president of the sub-Alliance assures the

candidate about to be initiated into

the

Alliance

that there is nothing in the Alli-

**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 reasonable for circulation. 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 \$5000 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:

"We, the NATIONAL ECONOMIST, our adopted official national organ, do hereby and fearlessly advocate our cause and defend our principles; therefore,

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

Resolved, That this Supreme Council re-inforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and the action of Brother C. W. Macune and his associates in said paper, and will do so we can urge them onward in the good work of the Alliance.

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

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.  
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,  
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

## N. R. P. A.

THE ECONOMIST finds its large number of letters of inquiry daily increasing. Many of them are in regard to economic, political and scientific matters, and are carefully answered either by letter or in the columns of the paper. Some are questions of special information as to the Alliance cause and work; all these are carefully answered and will continue to be. In addition to this Bro. J. F. Tillman, manager Lecture Bureau, sends out large quantities of Alliance literature. All these inquiries are conducted with evident satisfaction to the public, but there is another class of questions that have not been handled with satisfaction to all parties; that is inquiries of personal and pecuniary interest. It is often the case that people desire information or research at the national capital for which they are willing to pay a fair price provided they can get a reliable and responsible kind of information. To meet this want we have decided to establish a Bureau of Information to be in charge of a reliable and competent lawyer who is thoroughly familiar with the usages in all the departments, and have this Bureau charge a uniform price of one dollar for each inquiry it undertakes to answer. When the information desired is not worth that much to the person sending, he should send to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and he will be answered free; but if it is worth to him personally one dollar or more, he should address Economist Bureau of Information and enclose one dollar for the information or research desired.

BRADSTREET reports the failures for the past nine months at 8,866; for the corresponding nine months of last year 7,538, an increase of 1,328; total liabilities for nine months this year, \$138,811,510; last year for same period, \$92,541,950, an increase of \$46,209,560. These figures seem to indicate a condition of prosperity with a vengeance. It should be remembered that these figures apply only to business failures, and only a part of them. Mortgage failures, debts of trust failures, chattel mort-

gage and bond failures are not considered in this statement. There has doubtless been 20,000 or more absolute failures during the time named, with liabilities more than double the amount given. Yet under such conditions the two old parties contend that times are good and prosperity waits upon the efforts of the people. This statement is enough to fill every honest man with alarm. Who is safe, under financial conditions that have driven nearly 9,000 business men to bankruptcy and destroyed values to the amount of \$138,000,000? Whose turn will come next, and what kind of business enterprise will stand the shock? Is it any wonder that a 4 per cent United States bond, due in fifteen years, whose ultimate payment and guarantee of interest is predicated on the taxing power of the government, is at a premium of 18 per cent, while a mortgage upon a good farm for one-half its value, at 10 per cent, where payment of interest and principle depends upon the prosperity of the people, can not be negotiated for one-half that length of time? In this manner the taxing power of the nation is placed at a large premium over the prosperity of its industrious people. It is time that every honest man began to consider this matter earnestly.

ALL reports from South Carolina disclose a continued healthy growth of the Order. The brethren of that State are firmly united and are making a gallant fight for the principles of the Alliance. South Carolina was the first State to hold its election this year, and every member of the Order remembers with pride how nobly it stood by the demands of the Alliance, and in spite of desperate opposition unanimously adopted the Ocala platform. This act set the example which all the other States have so far followed. Its State officers are conservative and fearless and able to defend the doctrines of the Order against all comers. The State organ is able and intelligently managed, and is supplemented in its good work by many excellent county papers. South Carolina can be trusted to take good care of itself.

THE Alliance in Kansas still challenges the admiration of all true members of the Order. The great work it has done will never be forgotten as long as political history is read. The work which it began last year is being vigorously carried on at the present time. During the past year the Order has increased in number and is still growing. The grand work in Kansas has had an influence on every other State by encouraging the brethren to more aggressive action. Many able defenders of the doctrines of the Alliance have been developed; some of whom have attained national reputation. The Alliance press of the State has been the bulwark of the Order.

There are nearly two hundred reform papers in the State, the greater part of which are bright, vigorous and intelligently conducted; among them are some of the best papers in the Order. Kansas has endeared herself to the Order, and its future will continue to be of great interest to the entire brotherhood.

IS BRIBERY respectable among politicians? Is it becoming honorable to bribe a judge for political purposes? Can the "ermine" be bulldozed to step down from its high position and serve the party machine in the interest of concentrated wealth? Does political crime fail to bring the blush of shame to the American cheek? If the answer to these questions be no, then how dare the newspapers of the country circulate the following:

"The new circuit judgeships," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "should be given to those applicants who render most service to the Republican party in this year's campaign."

THE highest point of error and absurdity is reached by those who claim that Congress has no right to pass any acts or laws except such as are expressly commanded by the Constitution. The States adopted and ratified the National Constitution, not the national government, and in the tenth amendment they reserved all powers to the States that were not expressly delegated in the Constitution ratified. The Constitution authorized the formation of the government and limited its powers, and the best and most universally accepted construction of the power of the Congress is that they may pass any act or law that is not in conflict with the Constitution. The presumption of law always is that all acts and laws passed are constitutional until they have been adjudged otherwise. This is a government composed of individuals. The individual is the unit of citizenship in one sense. The citizen is said to be the sovereign. It is the very opposite of a socialistic form of government, in which the government is the unit and the citizen only a part of the great machine, and is nearly as different from anarchy, in which the doctrine of individual liberty is carried to the extreme of being regarded as superior to the interests of society in general as expressed by any form of government. This government is supposed to be a happy medium between socialism and anarchy, and vastly better than either. The individual is regarded as supreme, but he delegates some of his individual rights to the government which represents all the individuals of the nation collectively, to be exercised for the public good. The Constitution is the charter, constructively signed and agreed to by every citizen, limiting the power of the government to subordinate individual rights to the general welfare, as such its provisions are expressly stated,

and must be strictly construed and enforced. Nothing is better established in law than the doctrine that, when the Constitution providing for the formation of the government and limiting its powers was ratified, it delegated to that government all authority necessary to carry out and execute the powers delegated. The greatest care should be taken to always enforce a strict construction of the Constitution, and no encroachments allowed upon a fair construction of its terms, but the general welfare clause must not be regarded as incidental to one of the provisions of the Constitution, it is the main object of the entire instrument and is so expressed in the preamble. Those who are seeking to construe the tenth amendment so as to hamper Congress in the discharge of its plain duty are extremists, and are really discussing the constitutionality of the Constitution.

THERE are two classes of men who have formed no proper conception of this great farmers' movement, and will never be able to until they get an Ingalls lesson. That is the old style editorial office farmer and politician farmer. Both have in their day and time had a monopoly of a certain kind of influence. Plutocracy did not think of treating with the farmers direct, it managed them through the editorial office farmer and politician farmer; what these men said was considered authority by everybody, farmers and all. But somehow this new movement has sprung up independent of them and they cannot catch on to it. They still arrogate to themselves the same influence and the same prestige, but they only excite a smile from the great new movement. The aristocratic political farmer, like Hatch and George, Funston and Conger, do not control the farmer.

QUESTION. Will you please give me a full explanation on the proposition in the sub-treasury bill providing for the notes that are to be returned to the agent of the sub-treasury; how they are to be destroyed; what becomes of them, etc?

I understand that this is detail, but I want your version at it on this particular point. Answer. The treasury notes issued against the farm products are a new issue and constitute an actual addition to the volume of money in circulation, which is at that season necessary to prevent a contraction of the relative volume of money which depresses prices. As the crop is gradually consumed, the extra demand for money to handle the crop diminishes and the necessity for the existence of the auxiliary volume to maintain the relative volume declines in the same ratio. The retirement of this auxiliary is provided for in the plan with great certainty and accuracy by the return of the treasury notes to the treasury as fast as the crop is demanded for consumption. The treasury notes so put out and redeemed

are a full legal tender, and when redeemed are destroyed. They are really promissory notes of the government, and it is a simple matter of justice to the people that the government should always issue new ones, and it also prevents any possibility of fraud in the issue or redemption by government employees. In case the crop products should be redeemed with gold or silver, or coin certificates, they of course would not be destroyed but would be exchanged for the proper amount of treasury notes, which would be destroyed. This feature of the plan makes it absolutely safe and conservative, and guarantees no disturbance of the relative volume of money at all seasons of the year.

A CORRESPONDENT makes the following trite suggestions to THE ECONOMIST. They are good:

I will take the liberty of a few suggestions as regards your paper, THE ECONOMIST. Give in each number part of a column, to be answers to inquiries.

Also put the date of each issue on top margin inside on each page; this much I think will be an improvement void of cost.

Also encourage your Southern correspondents, whether regular or otherwise, to make known to Northerners in their correspondence that they are or were Democrats as far as that term can be applied; the average Democrat is more afraid of falling into Republican company than anything else, when educated out of that idea, we hold him.

THE Alliance Watchman, commenting upon the killing of Sam Wood in Kansas and E. S. Moore in Texas, says:

The blood of the murdered men will cry to the people for vengeance. Not by the cannon's awful roar nor the weird shrieking of grape and canister and minie ball, but by the silent but powerful influence of the ballot, hurling from power those who seek to vindicate a wrong and cruel system by subjugation and assassination.

### OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information having been filed in this office through legally constituted authority that a sufficient number of county organizations have been effected in the State of New Jersey to form a State organization under the constitution and laws of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union;

In my opinion it is impossible to avert it. The United States has become overloaded with paper currency. The issue of the silver certificates to the amount of \$12,000,000 sterling annually was a gross legislative mistake and is bound to bring a crisis speedily.

"In response to an inquiry as to how soon the crash he predicted could be looked for, Mr. Giffen said:

"February will probably realize the worst of the position. I don't see how grave trouble can be averted by remedial legislation. There is hardly time to avert it, even if the parties in Congress could agree upon the means."

It is one of those business paragraphs that business men circulate for business purposes. They consider that every line of it is worth money to them. There is shading enough of truth in it to make it plausible to many, and its object is to manufacture anti-silver sentiment. It is not probable that of the \$72,000,000 exported last summer anything like one fourth will come back this fall or winter. It is not necessary that it should, as the returns or earnings of foreign investments in this country, now perhaps fairly estimated at fifteen millions of dollars per month, together with the returns for the merchandise exported, is more than sufficient to pay for all the wheat and cotton Europe may need, as will be shown by the export of more gold next spring.

That a squeeze will come in December, January and February is probably true, but it will be due to very different causes from

the partisan press has been referring quite extensively to the fact that the Farmers Home Journal, of Louisville, Ky., had voluntarily resigned as the official organ of the Alliance in that State. The following, taken

from The Unionist, Henderson, Ky., gives the true version of the case:

The news of this action on the part of the Farmers Home Journal will be universally hailed with delight by the membership throughout the State. The Unionists predicted at the time it was made the official organ that it would not give satisfaction, and that the membership would repudiate the act that foisted upon them a paper so far out of harmony with the principles of the Order. Our predictions have been verified about eight weeks earlier than we expected. We had fixed the State meeting, November 10, at the date at which the people would speak out through their delegates, and say they would not endorse a paper not in accord with the best interest of the Order. The Farmers Home Journal finding that its carry-on-both-shoulder policy would not "catch," that it would be impossible to manipulate the organization for partition purposes, and that it must soon take a positive stand and enunciate a well-defined policy, is glad to embrace the opportunity yet afforded it to escape the humiliating experience which awaited it in November. It is very conscientious, indeed, to resign a position which it strove so hard to get, because only about one man out of every four is in favor of "separate political action." This is, indeed, a small minority, and while its views should be respected, yet they should not be of so much importance as to force the official organ to resign its position. It is plain for any one to see that this is not the reason it resigned. The "State election is over," as the Journal says, and that great paper and lost, have no further use for the influence and brought them by securing the State organization of the Order.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Confederation of Industrial Organizations is hereby called to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 16th day of November, 1891, for the purpose of deciding upon the basis of representation to the great labor conference to be held on the 22d day of February, 1892, and also to consider requests for a change of the place of said meeting to some other city than Washington, D. C.

By the terms of the law of the organization the chairman of the executive committee of every organization of producers willing to co-operate in securing the Ocala demands is a member of this Executive Committee, and is entitled to act as such at this meeting.

Each member of this committee is requested to report to the Alliance Committee of Arrangements by 10 o'clock a.m., on November 16.

BEN. TERRELL,  
President C. of I. O.

### ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by Marlboro County Alliance at a regular meeting held at Bennettsville, S. C., on October 2, 1891, and requested to be published in Marlboro Democrat Cotton Plant, Daily News and Courier, Charleston Daily World, NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Progressive Farmer, and asked them to request all papers friendly to the cause to please copy.

Whereas the leaders of the opposition to the Alliance demands are doing all in their power to break down the confidence in our leaders: therefore be it

Resolved: 1. That this County Alliance do endorse the stand that Bros. Macune and Polk have taken, and that we are in hearty sympathy in this great work that they are engaged in.

2. That we endorse the stand that our worthy state president, J. Wm. Stokes, has taken; also W. J. Talbert our past lecturer.

3. That we call on our Alliance brethren in the Second Congressional District to purge themselves of the villainy heaped on them by Geo. D. Tillman by defeating him in the next election.

J. J. LANE, Pres.  
J. H. THOMAS, Secy.

### APPLIED SCIENCE.

in Agricultural and Rural Economy.  
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZIEY.  
Woodstock, Md.

#### RYE BREAD FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

It is announced that the German army has been put upon rye bread exclusively, which is bad for those soldiers. Rye is not a wholesome bread grain, and that grown in Europe appears much given to ergot, which has at former times produced fatal epidemics among European populations. The cause of this order is the shortage of the wheat crop in Europe. If prompt and heavy demand is made on the American surplus at the good basis prices which confront Germany, it may be feared that famine prices and scarce cash may produce trouble of a sort to test the resources of the government. And if now war should commence over there trouble would be precipitated. At the sound of the first gun American wheat would go skyward. In the meantime the French government is said to have bought up at the West large quantities of our wheat. Doubtless that does not mean anything. Doubtless the French government is only fore-stalling speculators, and doubtless the French government in so doing does wisely. But we want to tell the Germans that American corn makes greatly better bread than rye. In a former article we showed how the Southern agricultural laborer of former times ate corn bread exclusively and did his work better than any other laborer the world has ever seen. Southern farming teams, whether of oxen, horses, or mules, perform this labor, fed upon corn as an almost exclusive grain ration. During the American civil war little else was fed to our cavalry, artillery, and staff horses, or to our teams for transportation; whether of quartermaster or commissary stores, or ordnance. Moreover the Southern armies in the field often, for months together, were rationed with corn bread exclusively. In the winter of 1863 the soldiers in the defences before Richmond had for a greater part of the winter one pound of bacon to each three men every tenth day, and besides water, nothing else except corn meal, coarsely ground, unsifted, and poorly cooked. Yet, strange to tell, at no time during the war were the troops in better health or more capable of battle and endurance. The writer himself, surgeon to a regiment on duty in the trenches, knows whereof he speaks. We say then corn bread is better every way than rye bread. It is a shame that theoretic writers have, merely copying each other, been led to write down this the greatest and most useful of cereals. If in the near future any contingency arises which may make it desirable or necessary for the German people to come to America to get corn, they will have to take some American millers and American cooks, all from the South.

#### HYGIENIC.

A friend from Antrim, Kansas, inquires whether we think lands which have to be irrigated will be healthy places of abode; and whether the second floor of a dwelling is better than the ground floor for sleeping rooms? Replying we suggest that these questions can not be fully separated from other and more general climatic and meteorological condi-

tions of the locality. If the condition of irrigated soil is such that it will become water-logged with insufficient natural drainage, there can be no doubt that irrigation would tend to increase sickness and death rates. In the case of low lying lands covered with natural bayous and sloughs under tropical or sub-tropical suns, we find the most unhealthy regions known. In case of crevasses after the waters subside, and the sun becomes hot, sickness increases after continuous and copious rains in early summer; a dry hot fall is nearly certain to be characterized by an increase of sickness and a high death rate. In so far as a system of irrigation may tend to the production of artificial conditions similar to these natural conditions, such a system will prove a menace to the public health. In such a locality an irrigating canal would differ immaterially from a natural bayou. In elevated piedmont localities, where natural under-drainage is perfect and both water and air are pure, there would be a different result. We think that every special case of irrigation presents distinct sanitary problems, and demands special management and special precautions in view of those problems. A system of irrigation badly managed certainly might prove highly detrimental to the public health of the locality. At the same place a system of irrigation judiciously and skillfully managed might prove beneficial to the public health. The question of irrigation involves always sanitary questions, upon the treatment of which will depend the hygienic results of the enterprise. If by cemented foundations and cellars in cold climates, or by elevating the first floor on pillars in warm countries, access of ground air to the building be completely cut off, chambers on the first floor will be as wholesome in most cases as those on the second. If ground air has access to the building obviously the ground floor will be unsuitable for living and sleeping apartments. Obviously, poisons, contagious, and miasms, which empoison the air we breathe, do not originate in the heavens above us, but in the earth beneath and in the water under the earth. Therefore a high place is preferred to a low place, a dry place to a wet place, and an upper room to the lowest room, in a general way. If a dwelling stands over an undrained and water-logged piece of ground and is not thoroughly cut off from the ground by cemented cellars and foundations, the first floor would be more dangerous than the second, and the second more dangerous than the third for sleeping and living apartments. But ought any sane man select such a spot and erect such a building in the present state of knowledge? We think not.

#### EQUAL TAXATION.

We have before us the report of the West Virginia tax commission which very ably covers much of the ground we have attempted to occupy in behalf of equal and just taxation of all property. In notes to the text of this valuable document are many important references, and it is altogether a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. We offer no apology for returning to this subject again and again, for none is of more interest; none more vitally and supremely important. Do the people understand and fully take in this truth, namely, that the whole

country over the rule is that the richer a man is the less tax he pays, in proportion to his property; and the poorer a man is the more tax he pays in proportion to his property; and that this applies to all taxation, federal, State, municipal, and local? This statement is strictly true beyond question. This state of things is brought about by laws which discriminate for the rich and against the poor, and by assessments which are grossly false and erroneous. Do the people fully understand that every law which exempts from taxation, every assessment which undervalues the property of the rich, imposes a fine equal to the tax which the rich escape upon the defenseless poor who can not escape? If they do know and understand these things and continue to submit to them, do they think they are worthy to be called free men? In West Virginia, the report before us says, four-fifths of the invisible property is not listed; whereas, of the visible property one-half is taxed forty per cent higher than the other half. In older and wealthier States matters are no better, but generally much worse. In West Virginia nearly the whole tax rests upon visible property, mainly upon agricultural property, and with what result?

With the result, according to the report from which we are quoting, that in view of the exceptionally great resources and the exceptionally advantageous situation of the State, its development has been exceptionally slow and disappointing to the just expectations of the people, with the result that outside capital has sent employees into the State who have drained her resources and deported her wealth, leaving behind no compensating advantage; with the result that ten years ago at least forty thousand persons born in the State were living in other States, and to-day the number of her sons who have been driven away by hard times, to reside elsewhere, is not less than sixty thousand. There is no immigration possible which can offset this loss of the best and most enterprising young men, native to the manor born. That this disastrous drain is due, in very great part, to the utterly bad system of taxation is true beyond question. With admirable boldness and vigor this report brings out the damaging truth that the resources of the State are being drained away by alien capital without any compensating advantage, whereas the burdens of an odious and unjust tax system are driving into exile immense numbers of young men of the very best blood of the land. In very many of the older States matters are in no respect and in no degree better, but in some of them at least, in all respects far worse than in West Virginia. Yet we continue to be told that to reform these iniquitous abuses of the taxing power is wholly impracticable. If this statement is urged by those who desire to be relieved of taxation, and that the taxes due by them be imposed upon the property of their neighbors, we can understand it; but if urged by honest and patriotic citizens willing to bear their just share of the public burdens, it is not to be understood. The thing is not true. It is easy to say that all experience teaches that invisible property can not be reached by the assessor, but the statement is not true. An income tax was assessed and collected by the United States for some years

after the war. We heard it stated this very day by a distinguished political orator that in one year this tax took one million and seven hundred thousand dollars out of the little State of Maryland. In a note to the report before us it is stated that the supervision of a special commission in Philadelphia, appointed in 1868, the assessment of personal property advanced in one year from \$3,737,785 to \$7,954,169, notwithstanding the fact that only certain classes of personality were assessable under the law, and the residue exempt. This very important increase of assessment of course laid the foundation for corresponding decrease in the tax rate. In another note we read from a letter of a distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, "Our tax commissioner has, by his influence in changing the laws and pursuing evaders, collected several millions from property which heretofore escaped assessment." And again, a letter from a gentleman in Maine, "Those opposed to taxing invisible property assert that such property can not be reached without obnoxious inquisition. We reply: (1) There is no complaint against Cleveland say one term as President was enough? Did he appoint residents of the Pacific coast to federal positions? for example, the Portland post-office? Is there only 5 per cent difference between the Mills and McKinley bills—42 and 47 per cent? Five per cent reform? Do you endorse the New York World (Democratic) in saying, "The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be much better than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to the station in life to which it has pleased God to call him?" Did not some brother Democrats vote for demonetizing silver and for the back salary grab act? How many Democrats voted for re-charter of national banks in 1882 for twenty years? Did you know the New York World said, January, 1890, that no finance would be allowed in the Democratic platform? Furthermore said the Republicans would not either? Are you twins? Do you think as Dana, of the New York Sun (Democratic), "That the Farmers Alliance will soon run its course and die?" Are any of the demands of the Ocala platform "unconstitutional?" Did you hear that Wall street raised \$4,000,000 to beat the Alliance? Don't you think that Ingalls was crazy when he said (We) "the people care nothing for Republicanism or democracy; as such they say down with both of your houses." Somebody struck "Billy Patterson." "The hit dog howls," Sam Jones said. Please explain the above, and when your brother Republicans come along we will let them answer similar questions. Say, if you can't join us, don't undermine us—better combine with us. So long to you.

The Big Democratic Guns are Coming.  
Oakdale (Washington) Weekly Sun.

Prepare ye the way, turn out everybody to the love-feast. Farmers, workingmen, and all go and hear the gospel of salvation. Say to them we are glad you have come at last; our minds are darkened! We want to be saved! Our thirst for knowledge is exceedingly great and painful. We are sorry to say some of us have gone astray, shouting, "We will keep in the middle of the road;" singing such treasonable odes as "Good-by my party, good-by." Gentlemen, if you have not your speeches already prepared, and if it would not be annoying we would like to ask a few questions. But it is light we want, and we understand you are on a charitable mission. We

do not desire you to leave us until these matters are explained by which and through which some have fallen out of line. We want a change. Did you come here at your own expense, or have you passes? If you have not passes over on transcontinental lines you are out some change. What change do you want in our state of government besides of officials? Are you of Jackson and Jefferson school Democracy? Do you believe with Jefferson, "Banks are more dangerous than standing armies?" or with Jackson, "They can not be relied on to keep the volume of circulation uniform?" Do you endorse Cleveland and the Mills bill (tariff)? Is it so?

Did Cleveland let the banks have about \$60,000,000 without interest, and under his administration \$5,000,000 in gold was borrowed of banks, paying interest, to pay off government bonds? Did Senator Vest (Democrat) say that "Cleveland was a sectional man, and under the influence of New York bankers?" Did your brother (Democrat) H. R. vote against free coinage of silver under Cleveland's administration?

Did Cleveland say one term as President was enough? Did he appoint residents of the Pacific coast to federal positions? for example, the Portland post-

office? Is there only 5 per cent difference between the Mills and McKinley bills—42 and 47 per cent? Five per cent reform? Do you endorse the New York World (Democratic) in saying, "The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be much better than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to the station in life to which it has pleased God to call him?" Did not some brother Democrats vote for demonetizing silver and for the back salary grab act? How many Democrats voted for re-charter of national banks in 1882 for twenty years? Did you know the New York World said, January, 1890, that no finance would be allowed in the Democratic platform? Furthermore said the Republicans would not either? Are you twins? Do you think as Dana, of the New York Sun (Democratic), "That the Farmers Alliance will soon run its course and die?" Are any of the demands of the Ocala platform "unconstitutional?" Did you hear that Wall street raised \$4,000,000 to beat the Alliance? Don't you think that Ingalls was crazy when he said (We) "the people care nothing for Republicanism or democracy; as such they say down with both of your houses." Somebody struck "Billy Patterson." "The hit dog howls," Sam Jones said. Please explain the above, and when your brother Republicans come along we will let them answer similar questions. Say, if you can't join us, don't undermine us—better combine with us. So long to you.

The Farmers' Battle-Cry.  
John Davis, M. C., in Junction City, Kan. Tribune.

Among the most unreasonable things that the enemies of the people are guilty of is their opposition to the sub-treasury scheme. Whether that plan is the very best way of freeing the producers of wealth in this country from speculators and robbers and of getting more money afloat in the channels of business is not the main question at issue. But if the plan is not the best, then why not? And who will show us a better? Colonel Liv-

ingston, of Georgia, is perhaps the ablest champion of the plan. He makes a broad and fair proposition at all times to his opponents. "Give us the sub-treasury plan or something better." That is fair. Surely farmers who have produced supplies for a whole year, and some hundreds of millions in the form of cotton, grain, meats, etc., for export, should not be expected and compelled to dump the whole amount into the hands of consumers at the moment of production.

A whole year's supply cannot be eaten or otherwise consumed in a single month. The consumers have no means of buying and holding a whole year's supply in advance of their necessities. Plainly, then, somebody must hold the supplies till demanded by consumption. Who shall it be, the producers or the speculators? If the producers hold the supplies and place them on the market as demanded by consumption they will get better prices, and consumers will pay less for better goods than if bought of speculators. As matters are now in the West and South, farmers and planters are in debt and have neither the financial ability nor the proper means and facilities for storing products. Here, then, is a want—a necessity which must be supplied. In steps the officious speculator and offers his services. He is anxious to buy and hold the products till consumption also creates a necessity. The people's necessities on either hand create his golden opportunity. He buys on an overloaded market, months in advance of the expected demand. He sells in dribs and drabs on a hungry market clamoring for supplies. He buys 50 per cent too cheap. He sells 50 per cent too high. He becomes rich, while producers and consumers remain poor. Now the sub-treasury plan is designed "to break down this middle wall of partition between producers and consumers." There is now a margin of 100 per cent between them. This they can divide by trading directly together through their own agents. The farmers believe their plan of storage is feasible and practicable. And their enemies believe so too. Hence their rage and opposition. If it was a hair-brained, impractical scheme the speculators would be only too glad to see the people pursue the false scent. They would have nothing but praises for what they believed an impractical scheme. Oh! but it is "unconstitutional!" Well, the good old Constitution is something like Napoleon said of Providence: It is usually on the side of the strongest battalions, or the most votes. It was once said that the Constitution would not permit interference with slavery in the States. Yet when the time came to do that or worse the Constitution was willing. They tell us that the government cannot provide storage for products, yet the government provides storage for the products of the gold and silver mines. They tell us that the government cannot loan money to individuals. Yet we find that the bankers and whisky men are accommodated with cheap loans, and even gratis loans, and the Constitution does not seem to object. So long as the government can furnish warehouses for gold and silver men, and can loan money on bonds and whisky to the tune of many millions per annum, either with or without interest, let the howl against the sub-treasury plan of storing and holding products till wanted by consumers be hurled

back into the teeth of the great and greedy speculators. If the sub-treasury plan is not the best plan to beat our enemies and save ourselves, then show us a better. That is the question now before the House. "The sub-treasury or something better!" A watchword like that, as the slogan of honest men, is not a bad battle-cry.

Shylock on Top Again.  
Atlanta Constitution.

Last Tuesday a speculative flurry caused an imperative demand for money in New York, and 25 per cent was offered on call loans. This occurred at a time when the revival of business, our booming crops and the return of our gold from Europe made all the conditions favor the rapid increase of our general prosperity. Only one cause can be assigned for tight money and enormous rates of speech. The term land has often served as an illustration of this particularity which thoroughly accords with scientific method. In this instance, however, the science requires an elimination where usage has lumped together the original spot of earth with modifications achieved by human industry. On the other hand, as to labor, as a technical term, the scientific method requires a correction of popular usage in the opposite direction, for popularly labor is distinguished from discernment, direction, skill, inventive intelligence, courage and enterprise, which nevertheless are variously combined with mere manual labor, and qualify it and render it more effective than it would be with a minimum of these qualities necessary to sustain life in primitive conditions. Indeed mere toilsome exertion without intelligence would effect nothing of value; would fail to safeguard its accidental results, and would not sustain an artificial existence or avert famine from the homes of men established for the greater part in climates naturally inhospitable to the untutored human being. In the September number of the Social Economist there is a thoughtful and somewhat original article, "Public Obstruction to Industrial Progress," in which the writer, Henry Powers, denies that "labor produces everything," and contends that the profits of capital are not drawn from the earnings of laborers, but from forces of nature that work for nothing under application of superior instruments and methods. It will be perceived that the question turns upon what labor is. No sane man would deny that the forces of nature are constantly working to create and also to destroy the fruits of the earth, including animal organizations, and to level down the structures created by the ingenuity and toil of mankind. The logic of the liberal school of political economy is at one with the logic of the liberal school of politics—to the effect that an equal claim of participation in the bounties of nature may be predicated for all men. Nature works and man takes occasion to utilize natural processes, whether growth, fermentation, gravitation or what else. Has any class a superior claim over another to appropriate such working unless it asserts the right of force, the claim of war? Appropriation itself is labor, is it not? The savage begins to labor when he gathers wild fruit and stores it, protecting it from the rain and insects. Invention which produces superior instruments is labor, perhaps chiefly intellectual. The general plan of governments has been to protect

of a few men in one corner of the country for the convenience of speculators who will pay a high interest for call loans, because in their gambling business money comes easy, goes easy, and must be had at any cost. We must have more money, because that means cheaper money—because it means money that will seek channels and investments that will build up the country. In some shape, we must have a sweeping reform. Anything to emancipate the country from the tyranny of Wall street!

The Relation of Labor to Product.  
Dallas (Texas) News.

In questions of political economy it should be borne in mind that the terms used receive a more strict signification than is usually bestowed upon them in everyday modes of speech. The term land has often served as an illustration of this particularity which thoroughly accords with scientific method. In this instance, however, the science requires an elimination where usage has lumped together the original spot of earth with modifications achieved by human industry, in other words, for all products in the economic sense. Indeed this is bringing the conclusion to almost tautological statement, inasmuch as product in the economic sense is unknown until labor enters the natural world to constitute product as such, i. e., the product of man as an industrial being.

#### Public Credit.

Illinois Alliance, Springfield.

Everybody, perhaps, will admit that it would be a good thing if war were abolished from the world. Few, very few, perhaps, will admit that the wiping out of all public credit would be a commendable step to take even for so desirable a purpose as the abolition of wholesale murder, commonly called war. This, for the reason that men are in the habit of looking upon, or thinking about, the indefinable thing called "the public" as though it were a human like themselves. It is readily conceded that, as matters now stand, private credit is desirable, and it is only by considering the public, as in some sense, a human being that "public credit" can be made to appear as a beneficial adjunct to government. A person called upon to define the "public" would very likely say that it meant the "people." But it is easy to show that that is not what is meant by "the public." To illustrate, take two objects, a public road and public credit. A public road is thus designated because it is free for the use of all of the people or for the use of any of them to any extent that they may elect to use it, but public credit can not be used by any individual caring to use it as a public road can. Therefore, the term "public," as used in these two cases at least, means two different things. It is plain enough that in the sense that the public road is the people's road, public credit is not the people's credit. But perhaps a little further reflection will show that the public road is really no more the people's road than the public credit is the people's credit, and it may be that in following up this line of thought we will ultimately learn what in reality constitutes the "public." Why is a public road located in one place and not another? Why should Farmer A have a public road in front of his door and Farmer B have none? Because the public located it there! How long will the people have a road in front of

Farmer A's door? Until the public sees it. What is the public? Let us see. In the matter of roads it is supposed to consist of the majority of the male citizens of the township or district through which the roads pass. In the matter of public credit it is supposed to consist of a majority of the male citizens of the county, state or nation which proposes to use the public credit. But does the majority in either case constitute "the people?" Our last census gives us a total population of 63,000,000 in round numbers. Of these 12,000,000 perhaps are voters, 6,000,000 of which constitute a majority. Then if the majority of voters constitute the public it will be seen that it consists, in this country, of less than one tenth of the people. But does the majority of the voters really constitute the public in the sense that they rule the people? After the citizens have gone to the polls and exercised their kingly prerogative of choosing their rulers, have they decided what the public shall consist until the time comes for them to again create a new public? When congress next meets the democrats will have an overwhelming majority in the house. The first thing they will do on assembling will be to hold a "caucus" to decide what the people, in their simplicity, thought they had decided, who shall really constitute their rulers. Every man at all versed in public affairs knows that the caucus will be controlled by two or three, or at the most half a dozen, men. The same thing will transpire in the senate, and this practically means that our boasted national "public" consists in reality of perhaps less than a baker's dozen of men all told. And when we reflect that this small number of men, instead of being our best citizens are more likely to gain their position because they combine in their persons to a greater degree than their fellows do, qualities of shrewd audacity and reckless cunning, the "public" which we are wont to venerate doesn't appear to be as worthy as it might.

What a person who speaks about "public credit" really alludes to is a certain power which "the people" allow a few men to exercise to such an end that the workers of a nation are practically enslaved to a few quick-witted schemers. The history of our own country proves this. What man of ordinary sense who will think a moment upon the subject, believes that it was necessary that our government to borrow one dollar on its prosecution of the civil war? If the government had the right to compel the poorer classes who fought its battles to be forever satisfied with the "cheap dollar" which it gave to them in payment for their services, had it not the same right to compel all others to be forever satisfied with the same kind of money? The government called for volunteer men, why didn't it call for volunteer "property"? When volunteer men ceased to show up in sufficient force it exercised the right of might and compelled them to swell the ranks of the army. If it had the right to take as many poor men who were unable to buy substitutes away from their families as it needed, didn't it have the same right to take as much "property" from those who had it as it needed? If not, why not?

The "property" of the rich more precious than the lives of the poor? When the war closed the soldiers had been paid and were satisfied. The

men who produced the material of every sort used in the prosecution of the war had been paid and were satisfied. The government didn't owe a dollar to any producer in the world. Who else is worth a moment's consideration? To whom was its enormous "debt" due then? To a few gold mongers who staid at home and manipulated matters until Congress, that is to say a few of its leaders, was convinced that "public credit" demanded that bonds be issued for the purpose of "absorbing" the greenbacks. It follows, of course, that if the bonds were ever honestly payable that they should be paid in the same "cheap" money which they "absorbed." But these stay-at-home patriots knew a game worth two of that, and it wasn't a great while until they had succeeded in convincing (?) the few rulers of Congress that our "public credit" needed "strengthening" and the bonds were made payable in coin. Later on the "public credit" was further "strengthened" by making the bonds payable in gold. The consequence of all this is that the wealth producers of the nation have for years and still are paying millions of tribute annually on a "debt" which never had a moment's legitimate existence.

The thing called public credit might justly be called a roaring farce if it were not that its effect on the common people is so liked to tragedy.

Vain "Calamity Howling."  
Liberty Bell, Sioux City, Iowa.

The opponents of the farmers' sub-treasury plan, all of whom it is very noticeable favor more or less the bankers' plan, known as national banks, resume a very dolorous tone when commenting on the farmers' plan. They predict that if the farmers' plan is adopted, all the gold in the country would go to Europe instantaneously, in which case they seem to think the poor, misguided farmer of America would at once proceed to starve to death, and possibly, they seem to think, some other people with him. With woe-begone countenances they assert that prices would be unsettled, our currency would become worthless, and the country would go to the demimun bow-wows, wherever that is, generally. These, for the most part hired calamity howlers of the national banks, have so far failed to prove that anybody in America eats gold, or that its presence here is absolutely necessary to the production of those things which people do eat, that our climate would be less salubrious or our soil less prolific than, than now. They have not even proven that the gold would leave us; they have merely asserted that it would do so. They asserted it, it is true, with tearful eyes, and lugubrious voices and lackadaisical faces, but still it is only assertion after all, and showing strong signs of hysteria at that. Neither have they shown that prices would be unfavorably "unsettled." That the prices of all articles bought and sold in this country, so far as the producer is concerned, would advance, no one denies, because they could not be cornered by a den of thieves called courtesy speculators, the producer of corn, for instance, would receive a better price for his corn, and the laborers or producers of other articles, who use the corn, would receive the same proportionate advance for their labor or product, but who would suffer because of this, except the speculator?

And why should the producer care so tenderly for the speculator? What good is he to the producer anyway, except it be to relieve him of a large portion of "the root of all evil," money, which he would otherwise receive for his products? These paid calamity howlers may safely dry their eyes; the speculator has probably already accumulated enough to render him safe, and if he hasn't, well if he hasn't he ought to quit speculating anyway.

There is one other item, however, which may account for a good deal of the nervous anxiety manifested by this calamitous crowd. The annual agricultural products of the country are valued at about \$5,700,000,000, of which about \$2,000,000,000 are annually sold by the producer. The money to pay for these products must now be hired of the banks, and is mostly used to pay interest and taxes; the banks loan to the speculator for an average of about 15 per cent, so the bankers get out of the produce, some \$300,000,000 yearly. It is safe to say the speculator gets as much more. If the banks make as much on what the farmer has to buy, as on what he sells (and he probably makes a little more, for they not unfrequently charge the farmer and merchant more for the use of money than they do the speculator), but if they make only as much) the total is \$600,000,000, and this in addition to their permanent real estate loans. With \$600,000,000 a good many howlers can be hired who will shriek calamity and destruction from the house tops to stop the farmers from carrying out their plan. Then, when the \$600,000,000 made by the speculators, for they will hardly permit themselves to be outdone by the bankers, so long as the producer is in their power, is added, there is a total of \$1,200,000,000 with which to hire shriekers. It is evident that a goodly portion of this vast sum is now being employed in that way, but all of them together will hardly secure dupes enough to compel the farmer to give up so vast a sum of his hard-earned dollars for many more years. In the meantime let the hired howlers howl; the farmers' sub-treasury will displace the bankers' sub-treasury, wherever that is, generally.

And They Whistle.  
Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N.C.

A brother editor says that when he was a boy his grandmother taught him to whistle when passing a graveyard in order to "keep the hants" from getting him. The political parties are now engaged in the whistling game. They have no new issue, no new remedies to offer. The Alliance spectre is constantly looming up as they go about; the people are asking relief; they even demand it in unmistakable language, but still the politicians continue to whistle.

Manifest Inherent Dishonesty.  
The Advocate, Topeka, Kas.

It is undoubtedly a waste of effort, of energy and of thought to endeavor to induce the Capital to make an honest or fair presentation of any subject. In its issue of September 24, it again presents the subject of "Continental Currency," and criticizes The Advocate for a position respecting that currency which The Advocate never assumed and the Capital knows it. Now we will endeavor to be clear enough upon this subject at this

time so that any future misrepresentation of our position will be seen to be willful and malicious. We have endeavored to be thus clear heretofore, and we do not think we are mistaken.

We have never held that paper money indiscriminately issued without regard to the terms or conditions of its issue, was either safe or desirable, and the Capital knows it.

We have never said anything in defense of the "continental currency," and the Capital knows it. The "continental currency" may have been the best that could have been provided under the circumstances, and we have no criticism to offer respecting it; but it does not enter into this discussion in any manner whatever.

We may say however, as an axiomatic truth, that no currency of any country, or of whatever material it may have been composed, ever has enjoyed or ever will enjoy a credit, as money, above the credit of the government by whose authority it was issued; and if the "continental currency" was discredited, and depreciated as compared with gold, which was then not coined by authority of this government, it was because of the unsettled condition of American affairs, and the uncertainty whether the government that issued it would continue to exist.

Can the Capital see no difference between a currency resting upon the credit of the government as it existed pending the revolutionary struggle and a currency resting upon the credit of our present established government? Please answer. The attempt to compare the currency of the revolutionary period, when it was a question of the greatest uncertainty whether the government that issued it would be able to maintain its existence or not, with currency issued by a government thoroughly established, and possessing an unlimited credit, is a deliberate attempt at deception, and the Capital knows this also. But we have stated that it was not the "continental currency" to which we have referred in this discussion. It was the "colonial currency," and most especially that of the colony of Pennsylvania, before the revolutionary period. It was this currency, based upon the wealth and credit of the colony, and issued under proper restrictions and limitations, loaned to the people on real estate security, and an ample volume maintained to meet the necessities of trade and commerce, that Franklin declared never depreciated, and was the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of the people. It was this currency which Hume declared was the basis of a degree of prosperity of which the history of the world furnished no parallel. The Capital states that we say that Franklin commanded the "continental currency." We have never stated anything of the kind. Franklin not only recommended, but was himself very largely instrumental in securing the issue of the "colonial currency" to which we have so many times referred. He also gave a very accurate description of the class of men who opposed that currency in his day. Will the Capital please observe who they were? He describes them as follows:

First—Since men will always be powerfully influenced in their opinions and actions by what appears to be their particular interest, therefore all who want courage to venture in trade, now practice lending money on security for exorbitant interest, which in a scarcity of money will be done, notwithstanding the

## THE REFORM PRESS.

### The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

Southern Mercury (Dallas, Tex.) says:

The retail merchants, lawyers, doctors and other necessary professions, are beginning all over Texas to align themselves on the side of the Alliance. The pinch for money, notwithstanding the Herculean efforts of the farmers, mechanics and all other wage earners to obtain money with which to meet their obligations, is having its natural effect upon those who associate and deal directly with the wealth producers. These people are beginning to realize that it is an utter impossibility for the producers of all wealth to pay what they owe, to say nothing about a cash business, hence they are falling into line knowing that in saving the farmers from tenantry they are saving themselves from bankruptcy.

The Alliance Advocate, (Evansville, Ind.) says:

Alliancemen be on your guard, for the politician is on his rounds in the interest of the plutocrats. They will come to you in wolf's clothing and other disguises asking you to renounce your demands in part; perhaps it will be the sub-treasury plan they will strike you upon, or they may ask you to cross out the land loan, or the warehouse plan. But heed them not, for if they ask you to give up any one demand now, ere long they will ask you to give up another demand.

Every true Alliance man should denounce them, and say to them, as it is said by the Divine: "Get hence Satan. All their talk is but empty promises, as the laboring classes have already found it to be sorrow. All legislation for the past twenty-five years has been in favor of the money power, and has done nothing for the relief of the wealth producing portion of this country. The farmer makes the wealth, the plutocrats get it. Feed not the oily tongued politicians, tell them that you are for the Ocala demands first, last and all the time."

The Tribune (El Dorado Springs, Mo.) says:

Oats are selling in El Dorado for 20 cents per bushel, a sum that will not pay the cost of production; feeders from Bates county have been in the vicinity contracting new corn at 25 cents and report plenty at that price, which leaves the raiser about 5 cents profit, all this in face of the fact that the world is short many millions of bushels, and the demand is bound to exceed the supply in proportion. All the cereals will more than double in price before an other crop can be grown and the speculators will reap the benefit. Perhaps however, under existing conditions there is no help for it; lack of money is the cause, and the farmer is to blame, at least he is getting just what he has been voting for "for these many years."

The Democrat (McKinney, Tex.) says:

During Cleveland's administration there were nearly \$5,000,000 of gold borrowed to pay interest on United States bonds, and Harrison threatens to veto any bill looking toward specie payments on these bonds. Yet the contract calls for coin payment, which means silver or gold.

The Alliance Farmer (Los Angeles, Cal.) says:

State President Cannon has fought and won a most important battle at Paso Robles, for the Alliance. The Alliance has built a fine warehouse at that point but there was an effort made to keep the railroad from putting in a switch without which the warehouse could not be used. The railroad was shielding itself behind some owners of adjacent land but President Cannon went before the Railroad Commission and presented such overwhelming proofs that the Alliance warehouse was justly and rightfully entitled to the same accommodations from the railroad that others in the same business received that the Commission ordered the switch put in at once. A great mass meeting was held in the evening to celebrate the victory and President Cannon made one of his solid talks that was greeted with the warmest applause at the close of every sentence. When it comes to making a dead fight for the rights of

The Pioneer Exponent (Comanche, Tex.) says:

Mills' speech at Mansfield, Ohio, was an appeal for the democrats to pay attention to any question but the tariff in 1892. He wanted them to drop the money question, as we have, he said, an abundant supply of it in the country at present. There may be plenty of it in the country, but its scarcity now in the

State Alliance Meetings.

Following are dates and locations of State Alliance meetings so far as at present known at this office:

California, Los Angeles, October 20.  
Colorado, October 20.

Florida, Dade City, October 20.

Illinois, Springfield, October 27.

Indiana, October 21.

Kansas, Salina, October 21.

Kentucky, Elizabethtown, Nov. 10.

New York, November 4.

Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Nov. 10.

South Dakota, Huron, November 10.

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

The bankers, money loaners, and moneyed men of the world should all be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the good name at home

—there is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine

to prevent accidents.

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OUR NEW SWEEP MILL. TWO HORSES.

THE HOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio.

100 Doses One Dollar.

La Plume, Pa.

possession of the masses is what retards business and causes so many failures among merchants with a small capital. A reduction of the tariff might be a blessing in some respects, but the agitation of it next year cannot bring relief for sometime and for three or four years at least. But the silver bill can be passed by the next house and senate, though the latter will be Republica, and then there would be an impetus given to all branches of trade, work would be plentiful, and relief would come to hundreds of thousands of people who otherwise must suffer if there is not more money put in circulation.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

When a farmer takes a bale of cotton to a warehouse, stores it, and draws 80 per cent of its value, that is all right, because he will have storage, insurance and interest to pay, which would amount to over 10 per cent for twelve months, and there is about 14 per cent profit. But when he asks that the government shall advance him the same amount to save him from the trusts, syndicates and combines, with the government perfectly secure and indemnified, that is fearfully impractical and visionary. It is not visionary nor impractical. It is annually demonstrated to be practical and feasible.

"But it would be flooding the country with money not based on gold or silver." True, but it is based on something better and more desirable, an article of general utility and universal necessity, which is more valuable. In addition to that, it would expand the currency when most needed, and prohibit a combination of speculators, by and through which the prices are controlled. That is a good reason for the millionaires who effect these combinations and profit by them; but the remainder of the people it would prove a benefit.

The Democrat (McKinney, Tex.) says:

During Cleveland's administration there were nearly \$5,000,000 of gold borrowed to pay interest on United States bonds, and Harrison threatens to veto any bill looking toward specie payments on these bonds. Yet the contract calls for coin payment, which means silver or gold.

The Alliance Farmer (Los Angeles, Cal.) says:

State President Cannon has fought and won a most important battle at Paso Robles, for the Alliance. The Alliance has built a fine warehouse at that point but there was an effort made to keep the railroad from putting in a switch without which the warehouse could not be used. The railroad was shielding itself behind some owners of adjacent land but President Cannon went before the Railroad Commission and presented such overwhelming proofs that the Alliance warehouse was justly and rightfully entitled to the same accommodations from the railroad that others in the same business received that the Commission ordered the switch put in at once. A great mass meeting was held in the evening to celebrate the victory and President Cannon made one of his solid talks that was greeted with the warmest applause at the close of every sentence. When it comes to making a dead fight for the rights of

The Pioneer Exponent (Comanche, Tex.) says:

Mills' speech at Mansfield, Ohio, was an appeal for the democrats to pay attention to any question but the tariff in 1892. He wanted them to drop the money question, as we have, he said, an abundant supply of it in the country at present. There may be plenty of it in the country, but its scarcity now in the

State Alliance Meetings.

Following are dates and locations of State Alliance meetings so far as at present known at this office:

California, Los Angeles, October 20.  
Colorado, October 20.

Florida, Dade City, October 20.

Illinois, Springfield, October 27.

Indiana, October 21.

Kansas, Salina, October 21.

Kentucky, Elizabethtown, Nov. 10.

New York, November 4.

Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Nov. 10.

South Dakota, Huron, November 10.

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

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ment. The people themselves are the government and have a perfect right to object in any manner they please to their agents who fail to carry out the wishes of the people who have sent them to Washington. When we talk of this government which successfully resisted England, and finally put down the great rebellion, do we mean the office holders at Washington? We mean the people. Would these blatherskites then tell us one portion of the people have no right to object to the acts of the other portion? If so, shut your mouth, you blatherskite, and prove your faith by your works, else you become subject to your own anathema and according to your own verdict should be hung as a traitor.

The Western Advocate (Mankato, Kans.) says:

Our present business methods tend to bring out and stimulate the worst traits in man's nature. The most avaricious and unscrupulous, just so they keep within the pale of the law, are the ones who succeed best. Dishonesty and deception are placed at a premium, and the milk of human kindness is dried into a bitter incrustation upon the souls of men. Who can hope to bring about an era of good will and brotherly love so long as we continue such methods.

The Iowa Tribune (Des Moines, Iowa) says:

Roger Q. Mills has heard from the late New York Democracy Convention which met in Saratoga, but was manipulated by Wall street, and has gone back on free coinage of silver and now declares that it will afford no relief—tariff is the only issue.

The Liberty Bell (Sioux City, Iowa) says:

Please give us a little more tariff talk, gentlemen of the old parties. We have had ten thousand speeches on the subject this year. Give us a few more. Quality not too important. Quantity is what we want. Give us fifty thousand. It will take about that number to convince people that there is enough difference between the two old parties' tariff measures to affect the prosperity of the country either way. Those speeches are worth something when printed—as waste paper.

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

Those persons who read newspapers—and quite a number are supposed to do so—frequently see mention made of Alliance tickets. Alliance parties, Alliance candidates, etc. All such statements are groundless. The Alliance is not a political party, makes no nominations, has never a ticket or candidates. The Alliance is an order that investigates political questions and imparts instruction on political economic affairs. Members of all political parties make up the Order and the only influence it exerts is through the information it secures and imparts to its members on political or governmental subjects. To impart reliable information on these subjects is very dangerous to the present political parties, and this is wherein the offense of the Alliance lies. Those whose deeds are evil fear the light. Hence the hubbub raised against the Alliance.

The Dakota Ruralist (Huron) reasons on conditions as they are:

We might ask who fixes the price now? Certainly not the law of supply and demand for wheat. The demand is increasing. Exports never so heavy as now. The price is going up in Europe and going down in the Dakotas. The law of supply and demand govern the price it is true, but it is the supply and demand of money with which to move it. The demand for wheat is enormous. The supply is inadequate; prices should be very high. But the supply of money is short. The volume of money governs the price, and we see the anomaly of a great demand for wheat with a declining price. With the sub-treasury plan in force, the volume of money would keep pace with the volume of wheat, and this year every farmer in South Dakota would receive \$1 per bushel for his wheat at his home station.

The Alliance Gazette (Hutchinson, Kans.) says:

The following from the Newton Kansas and copied by the Interior Herald show how the bad feelings between the two old parties heals up in the presence of their common enemy, the people. It says: "We congratulate townsman, Hon.

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Alliance song, "Clasp Hand in Hand," composed by Jonathan Jones, dedicated to Mrs. Ben Terrel. Every Alliance should secure a copy, 10 cents, or give as a premium to one new annual subscriber to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Address NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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Mention Name of this Paper.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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Less a special Alliance discount of 5 per cent.

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Also a Grand Organ, Double Organ, Grand Organ Swell, all known modern improvements, making a complete Parlor Organ, specially warranted 10 years.

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OUR NEW PIANO CATALOGUE

is now ready and is free upon application. Don't be slow, we will still have you seen in it. We can save you \$100.00, and sell you a first-class piano, at factory price, upon the easiest instalment plan in the world. Prices from \$150.00.

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We have one million dollars' worth of instruments ready and in course of construction for our full and holiday trade. Orders shipped same day received. No waiting. A Catalogue will cost you nothing, and will save you money. Write at once.

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Old Established and Reliable.

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Mr. Harry C. Brown, 500 Whitehall Street, Atlan-

ta, says he regards the Electropoise as the most wonderful discovery of modern times, having used it in his family for colds and fevers with great success, two or three applications being sufficient. Having purchased an Electropoise, he has now thrown aside all drugs. His son, who has been afflicted with catarrh for six years, is rapidly recovering.

For further information regarding treatment for all diseases, apply at office of State Alliance Exchange, Atlanta, Ga., or address

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO.,

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not lose any other uses it is applied to; silver cannot serve the use of money and any of the other uses as a metal. \* \*

When a nation establishes a money, if the money they set up has a value equal to what it is made money for, and all the other qualities necessary in money, they ought to have no regard what value it will have in other countries. On the contrary, as every country endeavors by laws to preserve their money, if that people can contrive a money that will not be valued abroad, they will do what other countries have by laws endeavored in vain. No nation keeps to silver because it is used in other countries; it is because they can find nothing so safe and convenient. Trade between nations is carried on by exchange of goods, and if one merchant sends out goods of a less value than he brings home, he has money furnished him abroad by another who brings home for a less value than he sent out. If there is no money due abroad, then the merchant who designs to import for a greater value than he exports is restricted and can only import equal to his export, which is all the money laws to regulate trade have been endeavoring.

These quotations give some idea of the principles upon which John Law depended in formulating his celebrated land bank scheme. They sound very much like the doctrines now generally accepted upon the subject, and it would be well for those who depend upon the failure of the Law scheme to defeat the ends of justice in this day and time to examine more closely into the details. When this is done it will appear that the causes of failure were due more to the detail of the execution than to any fault of the principles involved.

**MICHIGAN MORTGAGE AW.**  
The new mortgage tax law which has just gone into effect in Michigan provides for the taxation of mortgages at their face value, no matter where they are owned, the owner of the property which is mortgaged to have his assessment reduced by the amount of the mortgage. It is provided that the taxes on a mortgage may be paid by the owner of the property, and the amount so paid may be applied by him on the interest due to the holder of the mortgage. As this is an experiment its result will be closely watched. That it is fair and equitable none but money-owners will challenge. During the debates prior to the passage of this act the old argument that it would "drive out capital" was advanced, only to be met with the statement that if it would the time when farmers could borrow direct from government would be made so much nearer. It was shown that mortgages to the amount of nearly one-fifth of the assessed valuation of the nation to be about twenty billions of dollars, and that a national bank or system of national banks be authorized to issue bills equal to one-half the value of all unencumbered real estate they may own, and that such bills shall be a legal tender for all purposes. Then suppose the banks issue and put in circulation one billion of dollars. This amount, as soon as the business of the country has become adjusted to it, has doubled the volume of the circulating medium, and has as a consequence doubled the price of everything. The two billion dollars' worth of land on which the banks issued the one billion dollars in currency is found to be worth four billions of dollars, and the banks are

therefore entitled to issue another billion dollars worth of currency on the same land. This second billion dollars increases the volume of the circulating medium 50 per cent, and therefore in the general rise of prices makes the four billion dollars' worth of land belonging to the banks worth six billions of dollars, and since they have only issued two billions of dollars they find themselves entitled to issue one more billion dollars, which in turn increases the volume of money 33 1/3 per cent, and increases the value of the six billion dollars worth of land to eight billion dollars, and authorizes another billion dollars issue, and so on with an endless issue upon the same security. This is a fair illustration of the Law scheme, and of course could have resulted in nothing but disaster. It is no particular corroboration with the Alliance demand for the loan of money from the government direct to the people upon land, with an expressed limitation upon the amount of money and land, and a limitation upon the gross volume of money to be put in circulation.

**NATIONAL DEBT AND ITS MANAGEMENT.**  
What else save distrust and discredit can the people of this country hold toward a department of government that would send out such a mass of errors and call them a financial statement of the nation's affairs?

The above statement, with name and date, can be produced whenever occasion may require. It is an unqualified admission that this department has been guilty of gross negligence, and that the people have been deceived as to the true condition of the finances of the country. The time has come when the people should demand closer attention to the business of the department and less political intrigue. This statement discloses the plain fact that the financial report of 1885 was not correct into \$204,744,445.28, as acknowledged by an officer of the Treasury Department.

#### PLUTOCRATIC FARM JOURNALS.

#### Under the head of "Alliance Notes," the alleged farmers' journal, the Farm and Home, prints the following:

**EXPLANATION OF ERRORS IN FINANCE REPORT OF 1885 OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—TABLE O, PAGE CV.**

The grand total, Finance Report 1885, pages CIV and CV, are—

Customs.....	\$5,448,779,758.70
Internal revenue.....	3,332,661,128.76
Direct tax.....	27,739,292.51
Public lands.....	235,591,878.82
Miscellaneous.....	547,082,485.49
Dividends.....	9,720,136.29

Net ordinary receipts..... \$9,602,231,650.57

Interest..... 204,744,445.28

Premiums..... 204,744,445.28

Loans and Treasury notes..... 11,840,605.78

Gross receipts (correct footing)..... \$21,645,974,844.69

Gross receipts as footed finance report, page CV..... 21,442,230,399.41

Error in finance report..... \$204,744,445.28

**UNAVAILABLES.**

Total amount 1867..... \$3,675,918.19

Add amount credited treasurer 1875..... \$12,691.40

Add amount credited treasurer 1885..... 47,097.65

59,789.05

\$4,735,707.24

Deduct amount debited treasurer 1869..... \$2,070.73

Deduct amount debited treasurer 1871..... 3,396.18

Deduct amount debited treasurer 1872..... 18,288.35

Deduct amount debited treasurer 1873..... 3,047.80

Deduct amount debited treasurer 1884..... 1,500.00

28,243.05

Unavailables (correct footing)..... 2,707,454.18

Unavailables as footed finance report, page CV..... 2,514,768.89

Error in finance report of unavailables..... 59,695.30

Gross receipts (correct footing)..... \$21,645,974,844.69

Deduct unavailables (correct footing) as above..... 2,707,454.18

Gross net receipts (less unavailables)..... \$21,644,267,386.51

Deduct gross expenditures, finance report, page CIX..... 21,122,473,354.25

Correct balance in Treasury July 1, 1885, finance report, page CIX..... \$521,794,026.26

Erroneous footing of receipts, finance report, page CV..... \$21,442,230,399.41

True footing expenditures, page CIX..... 21,122,473,354.25

Erroneous balance..... \$319,257,045.16

True amount of unavailables..... 2,707,454.18

Erroneous balance less unavailables..... \$317,499,580.98

True balance..... \$21,274,926.26

Aggregate of errors in finance report 1885..... \$204,744,445.28

Omitted in finance report.

**ILLINOIS MORTGAGES.**  
Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and a possible candidate for the presidency, gave out the following absurdity to a reporter recently:

Senator Cullom relates an incident which he thinks illustrates the situation to a nicely. He recently met in Chicago a friend from the southern part of the State, and the inquiry as to the state of affairs in that section brought from the friend the answer: "The farmers in our section complain because the banks will not pay interest on deposits." "That one sentence," said the Senator, "convinced me there was little room to find fault anywhere if the farmers feel at ease. Anyway the crops in the West have been better this year than ever before. Farmers are paying off mortgages, money is easy, and any quantity of grangers have nice bank accounts to their credit. With these conditions under a Republican administration," continued Senator Cullom, "I don't see that there is much

#### THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department is considered one of the most important branches of the federal government. It has grown in importance since the founding of the nation until the present time. During and since the war, through the handling of vast sums of money, and the responsibility which attached to the magnitude of the

room for argument, and the average farmer of the West has the intelligence to see who is bringing him all the prosperity.

Closely following this grossly erroneous statement came the census report of the mortgage indebtedness of that State. This report, unfair as it is and far below the real indebtedness of the people, discloses the fact that the people whom Senator Cullom says are hunting about for places to deposit money, are under mortgage for over \$100 for each man, woman and child in the State; that each family is in debt over \$500 on the average in mortgages alone. It is evident that Senator Cullom was not acquainted with the condition of the people of his State, or undertook to willfully mislead and deceive. In either case he is not fit to occupy the position of Senator, much less President of the United States.

#### THE F. M. B. A.

John P. Stelle, general secretary of the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, has issued a circular to county assemblies, which follows in full:

The importance of the October meeting of the county assemblies can not be overestimated. There has been a general pull in the work of organization during the midsummer months, and sometimes after a lull a revival is a matter requiring some special effort. The unprecedented activity in public meetings, however, leads to the conclusion that the fall and winter will be periods of active and effective work. To inaugurate and direct this work depends largely upon the October county assemblies, and it is earnestly hoped that the matter will not be neglected for any consideration.

The election of officers is another matter which calls for care. Consideration bodies of this character too often bestow their official positions as a compliment to good men simply because of their goodness. This speaks well for the good hearts of the members, but it does not always secure the most efficient officers, and since the success of the organization itself depends so largely upon the efficient activity of its officers, these should all be chosen with special regard to their fitness for each position. Special care should be observed in the selection of secretaries. If you have one who is always on hand, always makes his reports promptly, and is always ready with the new work, or any other communication from headquarters, keep him. If you have an indifferent one, do not hesitate to get one who will be more faithful.

The tract then devotes three pages of eight, to a verbatim extract from a speech of Gov. Tillman's delivered at Red Springs, N. C., in August last. It must be admitted by all who are familiar with Gov. Tillman that, perhaps, the last thing he would agree to do on earth would be to help the Republican party, and still the fact remains that they are using his speech as their choicest campaign material. If you have one who is always on hand, always makes his reports promptly, and is always ready with the new work, or any other communication from headquarters, keep him. If you have an indifferent one, do not hesitate to get one who will be more faithful.

The October reports are the most important ones of the entire year. Be careful in reporting the officers and their post-offices, as well as the membership of each lodge. All members who paid their dues for July are to be reported. Lodges sometimes report only those who have paid their dues for October. This is an error and does not give a true statement of our membership. All members who are not more than one quarter in arrears, and reporting only those who have paid in October, leaves out all who have not yet had a chance to pay, but who will do so before the quarter is ended.

Bear in mind that the county assemblies must make provision for the expenses of their representatives to the State Assemblies, and the State Assemblies must make provision for their representatives to the General Assembly. This will no doubt curtail the number of representatives sent by these respective bodies, but it is hoped that no county will fail to be represented. In fixing the dues from the lodges to the county assemblies, and from the county assemblies to the State assemblies, provision must be made for 1 cent per member to the General Assembly. This is all that is required to be paid by the members to the General Assembly. The lodges pay nothing to the State and the General Assembly.

The approvals during the year under the different grants to the several States for educational purposes and under the saline grant, having the effect of a partial embankment area of 756,172 acres.

During the year surveys have been accepted to the amount of 8,096,004 acres.

The following shows the vacant public lands in acres in each of the public-land States and Territories:

Alabama, 947,310; Arizona, 54,061,005;

Arkansas, 4,998,398; California, 52,299,

499; Colorado, 42,167,030; Florida, 3,

488,581; Idaho, 36,781,831; Iowa, 6,000;

Kansas, 799,078; Louisiana, 1,243,118;

Michigan, 781,816; Minnesota, 6,849,975;

Mississippi, 1,201,280; Missouri, 1,023,

808; Montana, 74,372,769; Nebraska, 11,

460,436; Nevada, 53,689,524; New Mexico, 54,893,679; North Dakota, 16,135,440;

Okahoma, 3,502,406; Oregon, 39,220,

151; South Dakota, 14,085,394; Utah, 35,

428,987; Washington, 20,401,601; Wisconsin, 1,002,133; Wyoming, 50,846,434; total, 579,664,683 acres.

The commissioner estimates the area of good soil which may be reclaimed through a system of storage reservoirs at more than 120,000,000 acres.

On the question of irrigation he suggests the ways of meeting the difficulties which surround this problem.

One is to encourage private capital to engage in the enterprise of reclaiming the desert lands.

This would, however, he thinks, lead to placing the control of the land in large part in the hands of corporations.

A better way, he thinks, would be to transfer the lands to the States within whose boundaries they lie under such conditions as would lead to their reclamation by the State and their subsequent transfer to settlers in limited quantities.

#### ILLINOIS MORTGAGE STATISTICS.

THE ECONOMIST is favored with copies of tables and results of the inquiry of the census, through the division of farms, houses and mortgages, in the State of Illinois, from which the following is taken:

The percentage of existing debt incurred for securing deferred payments, and making improvements, is as follows:

Bureau county, 78.30 per cent.

Iroquois county, 92.20 per cent.

Morgan county, 78.68 per cent.

If business is added to purchase and improvements, the percentages stand thus:

Bureau county, 82.52 per cent.

Iroquois county, 94.39 per cent.

Morgan county, 89.43 per cent.

The principal rate of interest paid on the real estate mortgages recorded during the ten years 1886-'90 was 8 per cent; and 47 per cent of the number of mortgages recorded during that time bore this rate; 23 per cent of the mortgages bore 7 per cent; and 25 per cent bore 6 per cent. These three rates include 97 per cent of the total number of the mortgages recorded during the ten years named.

Twenty-three per cent of the number of mortgages made during the ten years were for \$500 and under \$1,000 each, and this is the largest class; 14 per cent for \$1,000 and under \$1,500 each, and 36 per cent for sums under \$50 each.

The average life of a mortgage on acre-tracts is 5,093 years. The average life of a mortgage on lots is 3,373 years. The average for both kinds of mortgages of 4,015.

The percentage of partial payments of the original amounts of existing loans is 94.6 per cent for mortgages on acres; 14.6 per cent for mortgages on lots; and 13.4 per cent for mortgages on both classes.

The total number of acres covered by existing indebtedness is 10,751,240, or 31.04 per cent of the total number of assessed acres.

The number of village and city lots covered by existing debt is 287,378, or 26.25 per cent of the total number of assessed lots.

The average life of a mortgage on acre-lots is 297

of indigence reveals a great variety of causes, but they may be summarized as follows:

First, there are the vicious and criminal poor, those who are not lacking in energy, activity and shrewdness. They are, in fact, too smart, and score the slow and sure methods of getting a living. Their complaint is mostly that society is "down on them," as it ought to be, for there is no help except for such as will reform their way of life. Money and sympathy are wasted upon them.

The next class includes the indolent and shiftless. They lack thrift and economy. They don't know what frugality means. You find a family of this kind in sore need and relieve their immediate necessities. You get the father a job, the boy a place in an office, the girl a chance as nurse-girl. After a week goes round you call to see how they are coming on, and find that they have all gone to have their pictures taken with their last week's earnings. In a month they are stuck in a bog again, hopelessly immovable, with one wheel stuck against rent and the other against fuel. Even H rules could give them only temporary relief and pull them along from one bog hole to another. They are the permanent poor that are always with us.

Now, we must admit that there are not only vicious but improvident poor. But if a portion of the human family are kept down for generations by causes outside of their control, will not the "debasement of poverty," the discouragement and absence of hope destroy their energy and courage? And without energy and hope for the future will they not lose honor, frugality and good habits? And will not these characteristics be transmitted from generation to generation?

Then, if there have been or are now any outside causes that have or are forcing any portion of the people into unequal and struggling conditions, should not those causes be found out and a remedy applied to remove them? Let us see. In olden times one tribe or nation would raise an army and conquer and subjugate another nation. The conquering general or chief would then parcel out the conquered territory to his leading officers under him, and make them landlords over the people who had formerly owned the land. Thus the people would become serfs, tenants and vassals to the conquering foe. Would that not discourage and debase any people? Again, if the greedy and avaricious schemers of any nation should bribe the law-making body and thereby procure laws whereby they could get all the profits of labor from the toiler over and above just what was necessary for his existence, would not the toilers soon become discouraged and debased like the other case, and would not these conditions be transmitted from one generation to another? Then is it not important, for the good of all, that conquering brigands and heartless shysters be stopped in their mad career? Thirty years ago we had two millionaires in this country, and no tramps, with few mortgage foreclosures; now we have 31,000 millionaires, 2,000,000 tramps and families going into the highway from mortgage foreclosures as numerous as flakes of snow. Will these conditions discourage and debase the toiling masses, thereby making thieves, murderers and prostitutes out of a once prosperous, law-abiding and happy people? If so, in the name of God and humanity, let the doomed masses arise, and if these shysters have got their power to crush from vicious legislation, let the people go to the ballot box and elect men from their own ranks to change these hellish laws, for they can trust no one else.

Thank God the farmers and labor-

ers are finding out their true condition and its causes, and they are fast coming to realize that their only salvation, short of the bullet, is the ballot. Oh! for a leader to unite and lead the people out of this Egyptian bondage. Listen to these prophetic words:

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing to a close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live.

It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed, and I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.

A. LINCOLN.

We see the causes; we realize our condition; will we find the remedy? Out of 12,000,000 voters 10,000,000 are suffering from the "power of money to oppress." The producers of America should and can govern America. Will they do it? May God help.

**Agriculture Is Not a Class Occupation.**

BY O. D. JONES, EDINA, MO.

Those who assail the sub-treasury and government loans on real estate demands of the Ocala platform assert as measures if enforced by law they would be class legislation. They are compelled to admit that government credit and money have been loaned at low rates to the railroad, bank and distilling corporations and interests. Admitting this and that it is class legislation, they say, so is your proposed measures, and "do two wrongs make one right?" They seem to think this is unanswerable, and to concede the assumption and fallacy in it is. If you will allow me to assume a false premise I can prove anything, even that two and two make five.

The argument assumes that agriculture as an occupation and an interest in the country is a mere class occupation and interest, like the railroad, bank, distilling or any other we might name. To the superficial thinker their arguments seem reasonable, and I find many of our people stumbling at this point. But think a moment, is agriculture a mere class occupation and interest, like those named, or any other? Not by any means. Johnson's Encyclopædia defines it as, "The art of increasing and assuring by human effort and care the production and growth of such material substances as contribute to the sustenance or enjoyment of our race, whether directly or through the nourishment of such animals as minister to the comfort and well-being of mankind." Its origin and progress are nearly identical with civilization. It is the alma mater of the race and of civilization. It is the nourishing mother of every other occupation, business, and interest in the country. Think of the effect on society if it should partially or totally fail for a few years. What would become of the transportation, banking, distilling and every other class occupation and interest? The wheels of the manufactures, of transportation, and commerce would stop.

Where would be the vaunted value of stocks and securities, even of United States bonds? What would become of the practice of the professions, the pursuit of the arts and sciences in society? It would no longer be a question of volume of business and its profits; it would simply be a question of animal existence, and if the conditions were prolonged civilization itself would disappear; but the total discontinuance of any other one or more of the mere class occupations named could be borne with only some inconvenience.

Thus we see the fallacy of rating and classing the great interest of agriculture as merely one of them, and of no more importance. It is an occupation in whose success we are all interested, and on which we depend as human beings for existence, whether we are at the time actually engaged in it or not. The same is not true of any other occupation. Man is an animal (a very selfish one, too,) if he is no more. He draws his subsistence from the earth in common with the other animals. If he does not do it personally he depends on some one to do it for him. On that one he depends, and to that one he ought to render an equivalent for that service.

Agriculture is the mystic hand of human toil, the mother of industry, laid on the bosom of mother earth, and draws from her that on which we all subsist. If she fails we all fail, and wail like famishing children. She is the mother of all other industries and occupations—they are her dependent children. But in these latter days of bonds, incomes, watered stocks, syndicates, oily-mouthed diplomats and polished financial agents, some of her dependent children withdraw her to the face, and upbraid her as very common and almost unclean. They swagger about, put on strange airs, and she is insulted in her own house. Government credit and money have been lavished at low rates on railroads, bank corporations, and the distilling brewing interests. But when the alma mater, the nourishing mother of the whole brood, from whom they draw their daily bread and very life, cries out in pain, sorrow and weakness, caused by her very life blood going out to fill their fat, surfeited, bloated, brutal carcasses, and asks in small part the same assistance they have appropriated for twenty-four years; when her motherly voice is raised in humble, womanly, motherly pleading for succor from her overburdened, her sorrows; that she be permitted to use her own credit and security at rates that will not ruin her, she is met in the swaggering tones of insult by the paid attorneys of these ingrates and the two old parties, and they say, "You are only a 'class.'" Suppose we are only a "class," and do admit it is wrong, "do two wrongs make one right?"

Go to, mother "hayseed!" Legislation in the interest of agriculture is not "class legislation" in any true sense, for as we have seen we all depend on it for our very civilized condition and existence. It would be just as reasonable to say that legislation and the enforcement of the law concerning the ceremony of marriage and the family is class legislation. We are not all engaged in the marriage relation—some of us never; but all are equally interested in the making and enforcement of law to sanctify, between these two opposing sentiments, oscillate the workers of the human hive. The mechanic and employe cannot feel friendly to the

farmer who is ever bearing down the price of their products and the wages of their labor, and bulking up his own products. Yet they are aware that they need the farmers' assistance to modify legislation in their favor and contend with corporations who control their destiny. The farmer, on the other side, cannot be pleased with the mechanic and employe who, while receiving already twice and three times the wages of farm hands, and working only about four-fifths of the time, yet strikes for still higher wages and less hours work. At the same time the farmer is also aware that he cannot accomplish anything in legislation or industry without the cooperation of wage-workers. Here then we have a multitude of discordant elements, antagonistic interests and repelling forces fusing and marching against a compact, harmonious foe, in possession of all the natural passes and fortifications of civilization. We can conceive how hard it will be for the masses to break the rank of the classes. We can also conceive how easy the classes can throw a fire brand of discord in the midst of the masses, such as the above from the National Federalist, and set them in conflict among themselves. We know by experience how hard it is to convince the workers that the interests of all industries are identical.

**Industrial Harmony.**

BY G. B. DE BERNARDI.

The Phelps County (Neb.) Herald, in one of its editorials, "Labor against Labor," stated that "under the present system of distribution, the interest of wage-workers and that of farmers are antagonistic." Being reproved for the assertion, the Herald corroborates its statement by the following quotation from the National Federalist, of Indianapolis, Ind., a monthly periodical devoted to the interest of organized labor on railroads: "We are distinctly, clearly and unequivocally opposed to any union, federation, agreement or compact with the Farmers' Alliance, because in its attitude against railroad companies it is visionary, arbitrary, fanatical and cranky. Its policy would wreck the greatest interest of our country and place it beyond the power of employees to live and support their families. All the barelegged (Simpson) and be-whiskered (Peffer) statesmen in the universe can't convince us otherwise, because we know that we are right."

The Herald is correct. We could adduce hundreds of articles both from agricultural and labor papers to authenticate our position. But we are not in the habit of quoting other persons' opinions or views on things of a positive character, and the question at hand is of this character. The words labor, wages, prices, money, etc., in their effect on man are all positive terms. Hence we do not believe, but know, that under the present system of distribution, almost all industries are antagonistic to one another in interest. Be our trade, profession, occupation or calling what it may, we are virtually placed in battle array against the balance of industries. We all desire and contend for high wages for our services, high bread and very life, cries out in pain, sorrow and weakness, caused by her very life blood going out to fill their fat, surfeited, bloated, brutal carcasses, and asks in small part the same assistance they have appropriated for twenty-four years; when her motherly voice is raised in humble, womanly, motherly pleading for succor from her overburdened, her sorrows; that she be permitted to use her own credit and security at rates that will not ruin her, she is met in the swaggering tones of insult by the paid attorneys of these ingrates and the two old parties, and they say, "You are only a 'class.'" Suppose we are only a "class," and do admit it is wrong, "do two wrongs make one right?"

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**SWITZERLAND—II.**

The foremost point of contact be-

### THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions under which they Exist.

**SWITZERLAND—II.**

The foremost point of contact be-

tween confederation and canton will

be found in the guaranty by which the

former upholds for each state its ter-

ritory, its sovereignty, the rights and

privileges of its people and citizens,

and the rights which its people have

delegated to its authorities. The fed-

eral government of the United States

simply guarantees to each state a re-

publican form of government, with no

mention of its name, size or boundaries,

but in the Swiss constitution the can-

tons are all enumerated by name as the

twenty-two sovereignties which com-

pose the confederation. The result

is that no enlargement can be made,

either by addition from without or by

subdivision within, without an amend-

ment to the constitution, or, in other

words, by general consent. In case

a foreign state threatens to deprive a

canton of part of its land, resistance

becomes a federal matter. The ques-

tion as to whether new members should

be taken into the federation did not

at the time of the formation of the

constitution depend on the develop-

ment of large unclaimed territories

in the vicinity of the states, but had

already long been practically settled

by the events of history and the divi-

sions of nationality.

But occasions for forcible interfe-

rence are in a measure forestalled by

the agreement of the states not to rush

into conflict hastily. "The cantons

are bound, if strife arises between

them, to withhold themselves from

the taking up of arms or any measures

of self-help, and to submit to the fed-

eral decision."

The legislative function of the

government is exercised by the Fed-

eral Assembly of two chambers, one,

the National Council, (Nationalrath),

representing the people direct by

election, and the other, the Council

of States, corresponding to the Senate

of the United States. Members of

the popular branch are chosen from

districts of 20,000 inhabitants, or

majority factions, all citizens except

clergymen being eligible. No dis-

trict can contain territory within

more than one canton. The term of

office is three years, and the compen-

sation twenty francs per day for time

in attendance on sessions and mile-

age. In the Council of States, the

cantons are represented by two dele-

gates each, the manner of election,

compensation, and length of term be-

ing regulated by the States them-

selves, in which quite a diversity of

methods prevails. Each house

chooses its own presiding officer.

The Federal Council (cabinet),

judges of the supreme court, and

secretary of State, are all elected by

the Federal Assembly, which also rat-

ifies treaties, tries impeachments, be-

sides directing material administra-

tive functions.

In the election of federal officials, the houses meet together, and a majority of all members decides. Minutes of the proceedings of both houses are kept in brief style, speeches be-

ing omitted entirely.

The Federal Council, a cabinet of

seven members

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

canton, or nearly related to each other. Members shall not hold any other office, or engage in business or professional pursuits during incumbency. The chairman of this committee is elected by the Federal Assembly, is known as the president of the confederation, and can not succeed himself in office. The vice-president is elected in like manner, and is likewise disqualified. The Federal Council represents, with one member at the head of each, seven administrative departments, as follows: Of foreign affairs, of the interior, of justice and police, of military affairs, of imposts and finance, of industry and agriculture, of post and railroads. Heads of departments submit questions of administration to the Federal Council, which decide upon them, and authorizes action. The Federal Council being elective by the Federal Assembly, this body differs from the cabinets comprising parts of nearly all executive departments of government.

One member may succeed himself through several administrations, or may only serve one term, and continuance in office depends solely upon standing with each newly elected Federal Assembly.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Swiss confederation is the power of veto, or moderation exercised by the people over the legislative branch. The machinery through which this unique function is applied is called the referendum. It is provided that bills which have been passed by both houses are promulgated by the Federal Council. A sufficient number of copies of all laws not "urgent" are sent to each canton to allow inspection for ninety days. If opposition should take shape, the constitution provides that 30,000 citizens may petition for its submission to popular vote. Thus about one-twentieth of the voters of the republic can demand the right to pass upon the acts of their servants, the legislators. Or the legislatures of eight cantons may demand the same thing, though such action has never been taken by cantons. The request for referendum takes the form of petition to the Federal Council and must be signed by the voters themselves, as there is a penalty for affixing the name of another person. The authorities are not permitted to take any fees for attesting signatures, and every facility is provided for an expression. If within ninety days it is found that 30,000 voters in the republic so demand, an election is ordered, not less than four weeks after the Federal Council is apprised of the fact, which election is held all over the confederation on a day designated, upon the result of which depends the fate of the law. If a majority of the votes cast approve the law it is promulgated and becomes operative; if

a majority oppose it is declared annulled. This exercise of the referendum is an act of sovereignty, surrounded by all the forms and precautions necessary to give it solemnity and to assure honest return. It makes practicable an appeal from the people's legislature to the people's sovereign will, and while unlike anything in other governments, is a realization of democratic theory without parallel in history. Under it less than one-fifth of the laws subject to its provision have been questioned, the greater number of which have been rejected.

The referendum became a part of the constitution in 1874, but had been introduced in the cantons as early as 1831, a majority of which have it in their constitutions. It is said, indeed, that as early as the sixteenth century in the valleys of Graubunden and Wallis a popular vote was known, called the referendum.

Another distinctive Swiss institution is initiative or imperative petition, by which the order of legislation is reversed, and the people dictate directly to the legislature laws to be passed. Under its operation those interested in the passage of a measure prepare a full draft of a bill or petition containing the points to be covered, with the reasons for its enactment, and then bring the matter before the public for the purpose of obtaining signatures. There is less care in the bringing of such measures forward than in cases of application for the referendum, mass meetings resolving in favor of the measure being considered sufficient evidence of the desire for its passage to authorize the legislature to frame a bill and submit it for popular vote. If a majority vote for it, as in case of the referendum, the bill becomes law. Thus it will be seen that every citizen may exercise his personal influence in making laws without leaving his own precinct, as well as in vetoing whatever may be objectionable in laws passed by his representatives. Under such conditions the ballot becomes a trust of the highest import.

But not only in the passage of laws, or their veto, may the citizen act beyond his representative, but the constitution itself may be amended by means of referendum or initiative. Any petition for a change in the organic law requires 50,000 signatures, or about one-twelfth of the voters of the republic. When such petition has been made the Federal Council orders a popular election, and if a majority vote for revision a new general election is held for members of the Federal Assembly, and the new body proceeds with revision.

In case either house should at any time consider revision of the constitution desirable it passes laws incorporating the proposed changes. If the other house do not concur, then the Federal Council must order a new

election, and the new Federal Assembly proceeds to amend the law as provided.

It will be seen by the above that the constitution of Switzerland is a compact adaptable to progressive conditions, and not an unchangeable bond, holding the government to conditions the people have outgrown. The most perfect instrument yet devised by human progress, it presents a study for those who would be free in all lands.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, according to the census of December 1, 1888:

Canton.	Square Miles.	Population.
Graubunden (Grisons).	2,774	94,810
Bern.....	2,660	536,679
Wallis (Valais).....	2,026	101,985
Waadt (Vaud).....	1,245	247,655
Tessin (Ticino).....	1,095	126,751
St. Gallen.....	780	228,160
Zurich.....	665	337,183
Luzern.....	580	135,360
Freiburg (Fribourg).....	644	119,155
Argan (Argovie).....	542	193,580
Uri.....	475	17,249
Schwyz.....	351	59,307
Neuenburg (Neuchatel).....	312	10,158
Glarus.....	267	33,825
Thurgau (Thurgovie).....	382	104,578
Unterwalden.....	294	27,581
Solothurn (Soleure).....	303	85,621
Basel.....	177	135,660
Appenzell.....	162	66,997
Schaffhausen.....	116	37,783
Genf (Geneve).....	109	105,59
Zug.....	9	33,029
Total .....	35,892	2,917,740

The population dwell chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. In 1888 the populations (communal) of the following towns were: Geneva, 71,807, including suburbs; Basel, 69,909; Bern, 46,009; Lausanne, 33,340; Zurich, 20,008 with suburbs (27,664 without suburbs); Chaux-de-Fonds, 25,603; St. Gallen, 27,399; Luzern, 20,314; Neuchatel, 16,261.

Education is compulsory, and is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the northeastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. Of the contingent for military service in 1888, only eleven in each thousand were found to be illiterate.

## FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hon. Henry E. McCulloch, of Corpus Christi, Tex., writes:

I do not think it advisable for THE ECONOMIST to "boom" any State or section, but there is no reason why it should

not do even-handed justice to all States and sections. It is, as it should be, national. Great injustice has been done Texas, and especially Southwestern Texas, in characterizing it as "the land of droughts, a barren waste," etc., as the following statistics will show, viz.: The average rainfall at St. Louis, Mo., for four years was 39.26 inches; at Chicago, Ill., during the same time, 31.54 inches; at Galveston, Tex., during the same time, 34.64; at Corpus Christi, Tex., during the same time, 34.92 inches; at San Antonio, Tex., during the same time, 36.90.

No well-informed man will say that Missouri and Illinois are not good agricultural States, how then can it be reasonably said that Texas—Southwest Texas—with excellent soil and a climate where a man can work comfortably on the farm nine-tenths of the year, with an average rainfall equal to Missouri and Illinois, should not be a good agricultural country, and as there are many thousands of acres of public school lands in Texas now on the market at from \$2 to \$3 per acre on forty years credit with 5 per cent interest payable annually for actual settlers only. Over 100 sections of 640 acres each of this land is in Duval county, where the first bale of cotton was raised that went into market this year in the United States. These agricultural lands are sold by the State to actual settlers in tracts of from 160 to 640 acres, one-fortieth in cash, and the balance in forty years or less, at the option of the purchaser, he being required to reside on the land purchased three consecutive years before he can make full payment and obtain title to the land from the State.

Dr. M. A. Simmons, Jr., Iuka, Miss., writes:

The inclosed club makes ninety-four subscribers I have sent you with \$9.40. Thanks for your recent proposition. Some of our people are held back from learning what they ought to know of their interest and situation by prejudice, political and sectional. Three months reading THE ECONOMIST will surely cure most who have subscribed, and some who will borrow and read. Others whose minds are so thoroughly permeated with the blinding affection that they would not subscribe are left for a shocking surprise when they see that we have restored this government to the people and free citizenship to them by overruling their best efforts to prevent it. Will they thank us, or imagine that we have cut off their chances for a fat office, or fees from the power that now holds us, and all we have in their own control? Pity the poor soft-shell Democrats. We are hard-shell for full restoration of equal rights, for which we pray. Amen. We want to sing again in truth:

"My country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing."

J. W. Steen, Mount Nebo, Ind. Ter., writes:

As I read THE ECONOMIST and notice with increased interest the reports of the different State meetings, how they endorse the Ocala platform from "end to end," I can not refrain from saying a word for the Indian Territory. While we of this Territory are not politically situated so that we can help to swell the millions of votes that are going to be cast for home and humanity in 1892, yet we are in full sympathy with our platform and demands. The Alliance as an organization is yet in its infancy in this Territory, and a great many of its membership are not as yet manifesting an interest in its cause perhaps like some of the brethren of the states, but the principles are here, and they have come to stay. The work of education has begun. The members are slowly but surely informing themselves on economic questions, and in due course of time, we will turn up "full fledged" Alliance men. Brethren of the Cherokee Nation, let me urge you to read reform literature; read those papers whose columns are devoted to your interests. In no other way need you expect to come to a proper understanding of the great questions now confronting the laboring people of America. Our success in these matters depends solely upon the education of the masses. If the membership of the Alliance in this or any other locality, neglect to inform themselves on the principles and purposes of the reform movement, then the organization in that locality is a foredoomed failure, and the people, or

organization, whether sub-State or national, once started on the road to reform and for any cause, who falters or turns back are in a worse condition than if they had never made the start.

G. W. Drinkard, Kirksville, Mo., writes:

An organizer for the First congressional district and a kind of missionary-at-large lecturer, I find a sad lack of our literature in many places, and in consequence much ignorance and prejudice against some of our demands—why they actually believe the sub-treasury to be a duplicate of Pharaoh's storehouses and had money the last of the seven plagues to be poured out. How do they get such ideas into their heads? Here is the source of their inspiration: "Dear Sir—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you will withhold favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national banks, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your member of Congress at once, and engage him to support our interest, that we may control legislation." This circular was sent out to all the bankers throughout the United States. Rev. D. R. McAnally, of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, has a copy of the original, and published it in his pamphlet entitled "The Unemployed." And here is what Senator Stewart, of Nevada, says: "The New York newspapers are the abject slaves and creatures of the money power which is exercised through the bankers who control gold. There are a dozen banks in New York which shape the politics of the New York newspapers, and which have heretofore dominated the finances of the country. These banks have European partners, whose interest, it is that all debts contracted with these banks should be paid in the dearest possible money. When the big bankers yell for gold the little banks yell for gold. Word is passed to their customers, the merchants, to yell for gold, and they respond. If the newspapers fail to join in the chorus the merchant shuts off his advertising, and the newspaper is done for. There never was more abject slavery, although it is indirect and imperceptible." This is the tide we have to stem, and it will take every one of President Polk's thirty-six thousand lecturers, with all the aid they can get, to do it. They should be sent out as cooptees as well. I find the attendance and interest on the increase in our sub-unions. I am glad our State meeting treated disorganizers as some one once said of a natural-born kicker in Congress, that when he died Satan would have to give him a box of matches and ten bushels of sulphur and let him go off and start a hell of his own, when they have warmed themselves therewith we hope they will come back and go to work in earnest for the advancement of our principles. "The situation imperatively demands unity of action." If we divide on our demands we will lose everything, and that is just what our enemies are striving for. Eyes front!

J. F. Maxey, county superintendent of Franklin county, Kan., writes:

I feel the need of our people for just such a paper as you publish. The armed encampment at Ottawa was a grand success. Such an outpouring of the people is seldom witnessed, and it was done with very little work and advertising. It was far more than the most sanguine could have expected. We seem to underestimate our strength always.

A correspondent in Louisiana writes:

The non-union conference committee insist that they notified the union conference committee that East Feliciana was not included in the terms of the compact, and that, as a matter of fact, East Feliciana was so exempted. The union conference committee claimed that the matter was never discussed in the conference. It matters not which committee is telling the truth; the fact remains that the State Union was deceived by the non-union committee, on their own confession, into voting in favor of a compact that claimed to bind the whole anti-lottery faction of the Democratic party throughout the State. So that I don't think even the most rabid anti-lottery will insist that the agreement was binding on the Order. The State central committee (Democratic), now in session, seems to be in the hands of the lottery people, but they have not yet got through the report of the committee on credentials. The anti-lottery people, however, have submitted a proposal to the lottery leaders to refer the question of the lottery amendment to Democratic primaries, entirely separate from the primaries to elect delegates for the State nominating convention, with the understanding that the lottery question is not to be brought up in the State Convention, and that both sides are to abide by the result of the separate primaries. This clearly shows that the anti-lottery do not propose to observe the terms of the Lafayette compact, unless it suits them, and if there is to be no attempt made to insert an anti-lottery plank in the Democratic platform, I do not see what inducement can be held out to our people to stay in the Democratic party.

"My country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing."

"My country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing."

J. W. Steen, Mount Nebo, Ind. Ter., writes:

As I read THE ECONOMIST and notice with increased interest the reports of the different State meetings, how they endorse the Ocala platform from "end to end," I can not refrain from saying a word for the Indian Territory. While we of this Territory are not politically situated so that we can help to swell the millions of votes that are going to be cast for home and humanity in 1892, yet we are in full sympathy with our platform and demands. The Alliance as an organization is yet in its infancy in this Territory, and a great many of its membership are not as yet manifesting an interest in its cause perhaps like some of the brethren of the states, but the principles are here, and they have come to stay. The work of education has begun. The members are slowly but surely informing themselves on economic questions, and in due course of time, we will turn up "full fledged" Alliance men. Brethren of the Cherokee Nation, let me urge you to read reform literature; read those papers whose columns are devoted to your interests. In no other way need you expect to come to a proper understanding of the great questions now confronting the laboring people of America. Our success in these matters depends solely upon the education of the masses. If the membership of the Alliance in this or any other locality, neglect to inform themselves on the principles and purposes of the reform movement, then the organization in that locality is a foredoomed failure, and the people, or

organization, whether sub-State or national, once started on the road to reform and for any cause, who falters or turns back are in a worse condition than if they had never made the start.

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The reading of the second declaration of independence at St. Louis was met by the Democratic and Republican Allies with a most "uproarious silence." This policy of ignoring the righteous demands of the people was thought quite sufficient to bring them into disrepute and ultimately secure their wholesale rejection.

Whereas the political press have made numerous assaults and misrepresentations against our honored national president, L. L. Polk;

Resolved, That we, the County Alliance of Lenoir county, in convention assembled, do still hold our president in high esteem, and that our faith in him as a Christian gentleman and noble officer is unshaken.

Resolved, That the slanders made public against him, in every instance, have to our satisfaction been disproved, and that we will stand by him with unflinching zeal.

Delark Alliance, Dallas county, Arkansas, sends a resolution denouncing a local paper for false and malicious misrepresentation of Hon. Jerry Simpson, whose splendid speeches in the State made the

galled jades wince. THE ECONOMIST is glad to see the brethren take up the cudgel for the right, and assures them that so far as Hon. Jerry is concerned, he doesn't feel hurt by long-range libel; he's used to it.

Dr. R. S. Davis, inclosing a list of subscribers, says:

Our people are honestly in favor of reform, but few read reform papers and a number can lecture intelligently on the great foundation principles of the Order; therefore we need not expect unity nor its sequence, success, unless we industriously and persistently educate by introducing into every laborers and farmers' home our reform literature freighted with the good seed of knowledge, truth, fraternity, patience, and encouragement. This is the correct way and the only way.

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Helps for the Blind.

BY W. T. WINN, FULTON, KY.

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What do our Republican friends, who are told by Mr. Henderson and his fellow Republican orators that the Democratic party is the sum of all villainies, think of this? To the wavering Democrat who is dissatisfied with his party and disposed to seek relief in the independent movement, he says "stand by the Democratic party." To the Republican voter who is dissatisfied with his party, he says if you can't longer stand with us, don't stop half way, but go "right straight into the Democratic party." Quickly planting their batteries in the most favorable positions and loading every gun to the muzzle with "unconstitutional" solid shot, "impractical" grape, and "silly and absurd" cannister, the allied political chiefs of artillery poured round after round and volley after volley into the rapidly forming columns of the Alliance, hoping both by well directed shots and sky-splitting

After we have once left the party of our allegiance, and have marched on in advance, and have allowed the clear sunlight of reason to shine in upon our better selfs, and the utter selfishness of party leader, and the blind bigotry with which we have followed our party right or wrong, how easy it is to look back and see what miserable fools we have been.

**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 reasonable for circulation. 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" has adopted official national organ, has boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

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

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.  
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,  
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

## N. R. P. A.

The 10-cent proposition will positively close on the 1st day of November, and clubs sent in after that date will be returned to the sender.

It is no use; the farmers and producers can no longer be fooled with the tariff issue. Mr. McKinley, Governor Campbell, Mr. Mills, and all the other tariff luminaries can not force the people to array themselves again on the old lines of free trade and protection. For more than a hundred years this battle between these two economic propositions has been going on. The same arguments are used to-day that were old forty years ago. Within the past twenty years the lines have been so nicely drawn that the difference between protection and tariff reform is hardly perceptible. Both parties are afraid of New England because of the power it wields in political matters. Both are alike under the domination of Wall street, and dare not touch the monopolistic industries in which it holds large investments. To such an extent is this true that when the Mills bill, which was considered the acme of Democratic wisdom concerning the tariff, passed the House it provided for a reduction of less than 7 per cent from the tariff it was intended to supplant. Here, then, is a difference of \$16,000,000 in tariff taxation between the two old parties. This is too trifling an amount at the present time to divide parties and make it paramount to all other issues. The people have discovered at last that this small difference is used as a pretext, while other and greater robberies are being committed. They are determined to relegate this question to the rear for a time and settle

others that are vastly more important. The people believe in tariff reform, and in their own good time will have it, but just now the greater questions of finance, land and transportation demand their attention. The two old parties may hold their tin plate and anti-tin-plate meetings, may subsidize the press more heavily, and spend their ill-gotten money as freely as water, but it will not alter the people in their determination to ignore the tariff as a vital issue until other matters have been carefully considered and finally settled. The Alliance in its demands asks for tariff reform, and in the end will have it; but the reforms it demands are not of the same kind that Mr. Mills and his friends would have. When the Alliance begins its reforms in that line it will strike down any and all monopolies and wipe out all unjust burdens of taxation, whether found in New England, New York, or any other section of the country. It will not inquire into the political effect of this or that measure, but will be guided by the one idea, is it right? Will it lessen the burdens of the people and result in the benefit of all? This is the character of the tariff reform demanded by the Alliance, and the one it will urge until adopted, when other measures have been settled.

THE ECONOMIST returns thanks to its many friends and patrons who have done such glorious work under the 10-cent proposition. Over 100,000 new names have been put on the subscription books as a result of this trial offer. This has produced a great temporary rush of business and an immense volume of extra work to get these names on the lists. It has been impossible to keep up, because being only temporary a temporary force only could be employed, and it has been impossible to get enough help under such conditions. Therefore the mailing force is behind with its work, and those sending in new names will not get the first number as soon as usual, but it will come in time and will make up for all delays.

THE National Reformer calls for votes from the National Reform Press Association as to the place of holding the February convention. This is right and will give the executive committee, which meets in Indianapolis on the 16th of November, information as to the will of the people in regard to the place of meeting. Washington was selected by a majority of the committee who agreed by mail because it was impossible to get a meeting of the committee prior to the 2d of August, and the law required six months notice. This has now been given, and if there is strong enough sentiment shown the committee in favor of a change of the place of meeting, there is no law to prevent them changing. It is entirely with

the committee, and the chairman of the executive committee of every organization of producers willing to co-operate is entitled to a seat as a member of that committee.

THE Greenville (S. C.) Daily News, at the suggestion of the President of an Alliance, reprints the "Short Sub-Treasury Argument," which appeared in THE ECONOMIST a few weeks since, and then makes editorial comment, claiming that the argument therein is new, that it is a change of base, and is entirely different from orthodox sub-treasury according to the Ocala platform. The News may fool itself in this way, but it can not fool its readers in South Carolina. They have been reading THE ECONOMIST and know that is the same doctrine it has taught from the beginning. The News has probably taken its idea of orthodox sub-treasury doctrine from the political press of the country, and now when it sees that the sub-treasury is really all right it thinks the doctrine has changed.

THE 10-cent trial subscription offer of THE ECONOMIST for three months for 10 cents has almost doubled an already large subscription list. It is open till November 1, and clubs of ten or more mailed on or before that date will be admitted under the rule. THE ECONOMIST will put in a perfecting press before the meeting of the Grand Council and be prepared for any reasonable run upon its circulation as '92 comes on.

THE Alliance in North and South Dakota are doing well. They learned the doctrines of the Alliance early, and have to a greater or less extent put them into practical use. The Order has done great good in these States, as thousands outside the membership bear willing testimony. These two States have been fortunate in their selection of officers, and have reaped the benefit of an able press. There is a unity of feeling and action throughout the Order. Taken as a whole the Order in these States is a source of gratification to all who believe in the final triumph of the principles of the Alliance. Many staunch supporters of the Order have been developed in these States, and the work of education is being vigorously carried on. The Dakotas are able and willing to stand in the front ranks, and bear the heat and burden of the conflict.

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THE Order in Mississippi is prospering and increasing in numbers, notwithstanding the relentless war that has been made against it by the opposition. In no other State save possibly Kansas, has the Alliance been compelled to contend against

such bitter, mendacious, and unfair treatment. The State organ and some of the minor State officers proved recreant to their duties, and began an attack upon the principles of the Alliance and all who supported them. Happily for the Order the president, State lecturer, and greater portion of the State officers remained true, and the brethren have nobly sustained them. At the last State meeting the true sentiment of the Alliance found expression, and now the Order presents an unbroken front, with excellent officers and an intelligent, fearless, and aggressive State press, all working in harmony for the good of the Order. The brethren throughout the entire country should feel proud over the great work done in Mississippi.

THE Alliance in Alabama is progressing finely. The character of the opposition has been such as to make unity and persistency necessary to success. The brethren have realized this fact, and right nobly have they come up to the mark. The Order in this State has always enjoyed the benefits which come from excellent State officers, supported by an able and fearless press. President Adams is all that could be asked, and the State organ, the Alliance Herald, is one of the best Alliance papers published. In fact the brethren of Alabama are having an era of prosperity, and they have earned it. With every one working in harmony, and an intelligent press, nothing short of this condition could well be expected. Continued success to Alabama.

Now is the time for subscribers and friends of THE ECONOMIST to help the paper, because by November 1 the subscription lists will be about 150,000. This will require nearly a carload of paper every week, besides all other expenses. The postage alone will be \$150 per week. This is largely the result of the trial subscriptions which now have to be carried at a loss for three months before they commence renewing. With the usual proportion of renewals in November and some good work for new subscribers by the friends of THE ECONOMIST all will be well.

THE Alliance Watchman in commenting on the St. Louis anti-sub-treasury meeting, says:

The convention only did two things that we cannot endorse. It opposed the sub-treasury and endorsed two very rotten papers, one of which is the Journal of Agriculture. In opposing the idea of a third party within the Alliance or composed of the Alliance, it did only what every true Alliance man does. The Alliance cannot become a third party, or a first or a second, or any party. In this connection we call attention to a letter by our county officers on the first page which we fully indorse. It has been our idea all along. There is but little difference between the conservatives in that St. Louis meeting and the Alliance idea. There is no thought of an Alliance party under any name. Honest men who, thank God, were in that assembly Tuesday and Wednesday, have simply been misled by the misrepresentations of ras-

cally leaders. Once more we say we are proud of the result of that meeting. It kicks in the face a noisy element of people right here at home. They failed of endorsement by their own meeting. We would be sorry for Hall, only he does not deserve it. He has brought it on his own head, against warnings from friends as well as those who wished to see him put his talents to good use, among whom is Phineas Phindout. The convention is ended, "and so Hall and McAllister are dead."

THE people need not be deceived. Not only is it a very doubtful matter whether Congress will pass a free silver bill or not, but a desperate effort will be made to repeal the law now in existence, as is shown by the following:

In the New York chamber of commerce on Thursday Mr. J. Edward Simons offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the chamber of commerce of the State of New York the existing law compelling the purchase of the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month is against the public welfare and should be repealed."

THE State meeting of the Michigan Alliance was held last week under the most favorable circumstances. It passed resolutions squarely indorsing the Ocala demands in full. The following officers were selected:

Vice-President—A. E. Cole.  
Vice-President—D. B. Deming.  
Secretary—Anna E. Potter.  
Treasurer—A. D. Carlton.  
Lecturer—L. E. Lockwood.  
Chaplain—Mrs. E. M. Moore.  
Steward—R. B. Trebs.  
Journeymen—J. McCalvey.  
Ass't. Doorkeeper—J. W. Placeway.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. P. Fleming.  
Member of the executive committee, for five years—J. W. Ewing.  
Delegates to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis—E. H. Belden, L. E. Lockwood, W. C. Porter.

THE present silver bill was passed as a fraud, and has been operated as a fraud ever since. It was passed under a pretense of defeating free coinage, but really to make a forced loan to save the obligations of the government from going to protest.

At the time of its passage, there was about \$54,000,000 of lawful money held as a trust fund by the Treasury, for the redemption of retired and liquidating national bank issues. The fact was apparent to all that the Treasury was bankrupt, and could not meet the appropriation payments. Just how to obtain the use of this fund became a matter of great moment. To introduce a bill to that effect, and have it discussed separately on its merits, would disclose the true condition of the Treasury, and alarm the people, an event which was undesirable to both old parties. In order to avoid publicity and accomplish the object desired, a section in the form of a rider was added to the silver bill, and smuggled through Congress without debate, which covered into the common fund of the Treasury this entire \$54,000,000, thus making a forced loan of this vast amount. There was much more connected with this bill than appeared on the surface. The Treasury was not only enabled to meet its payments, but by this means could leave the \$24,000,000 that the banks at that time held on deposit

without interest undisturbed. Here was a little steal of the use of that vast sum, which amounted to about \$2,000,000 annually. From this it is plain that the government and the banks connived to aid each other, and passed the bill, not so much in the interest of silver, and an increase of money, as to obtain control of this deposit. Now there is over \$37,000,000 of national bank issues floating about the country without a single dollar in the Treasury for their redemption. This fact plainly shows the hypocrisy with which the finances of the nation are at present conducted.

### NOTES BY REFORMER.

The Richmond Dispatch in its

issue of the fourth instant says: "So we cannot admit that the government lends them (the national banks) any money." Really it does look more like a gift than a loan, when you mark the smallness of the consideration—one cent.

But the "true inwardness" of the relation that the government bears to the banks, can best be ascertained by an honest answer to the following questions: Who makes the money? The government. What is it called? National currency. Whose faith is pledged for the payment of the notes? The holder of the note relies upon the pledge of the government. When a bank is wound up, or goes into liquidation, who redeems these notes? It is provided that the bank may pay into the Treasury of the United States sufficient legal tender money to redeem the notes loaned to the people, and take up its bonds deposited as security with the government; then the government redeems the notes and destroys them. How is the government secured? In the first place, to the extent of the bonds deposited, by the right to dispose of them as collateral security, and after this by a first lien on all the assets of the bank, paramount to the claims of all other creditors. Do the banks issue the notes as their own money? No. Why not? Because they would then be liable to the tax of ten per cent on bank circulation. What right then has the bank over this national currency? A right of use; to lend it to the people upon interest. What do they pay for this right of use? One per cent on circulation, and one half of one per cent on deposits and extra capital stock. Under this right of use, what do the banks do? They use the notes as long as they wish, or to the extent of their charter, and then they or the holders of their notes return them to the Treasury for payment. Since, then, they do not make the money; do not issue it as their own, but use it for a certain length of time, and then return it to the Treasury, what relation do they bear to the government? Virtually and in effect they are borrowers, but from the standpoint of the constitution, statutes, and the Supreme Court decisions they are in reality the financial agents of the government, for the distribution of national currency.

What then is the result? That the people have to support "a great swarm of officers," pay them large salaries which they themselves fix, and besides pay interest on the circulating notes, and interest on the bonds that

secure the issue to the stockholders. Moreover, these financial agents, the banks, are given the power to expand or contract the currency at will for their own profit. And why this great burden and oppression upon the people? Simply to distribute a national currency among the people.

Now when the farmers and laborers of the country, smarting under the oppression of this bank system, propose another plan for the distribution of currency to the people, a plan that will require less than half as many officers, or agents, who are elected by the people, and whose salaries are fixed by the people, a plan by which the people will receive their own money, direct, without interest; a plan by which individuals will have no control over the currency to contract or expand it; a plan in which the basis and security for issue is better than gold; a plan that will give more of the profit on production to the producer and less to the money changer, and finally a plan that will preclude the possibility of financial panics, the plutocratic press, by the order of Wall street, its master, denounces the plan as "the figment of a disordered brain" and "a wild financial theory." And worst of all, with horrible inconsistency, they talk about "swarms of officers," "enormous expense," "paternalism," and "centralization." Is it not strange, therefore, that you should find within the ranks of the Alliance some honest men whose opinions and actions are controlled by this same plutocratic press, and who, without really knowing it, by opposing or giving cold support to the sub-treasury plan are working as though they were the hirelings of Wall street? This fact shows the great necessity of supporting the "Reform Press," and of fighting the political press in order to cripple its influence. The Alliance man who does not support Alliance papers and depends upon the political press for his education in political matters, will sooner or later become an enemy to himself and his brethren.

### THE POLITICAL PRESS.

No better indication is furnished of the attitude of the political press of both parties toward the Alliance than their general and hearty acceptance and publication of the late campaign document of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the amount of money in circulation. The Democratic papers almost without exception had been attacking vigorously the Secretary for his mode of statement as to the condition of the Treasury, and one half of one per cent on deposits and extra capital stock. Under this right of use, what do the banks do? They use the notes as long as they wish, or to the extent of their charter, and alarm the people, an event which was undesirable to both old parties. In order to avoid publicity and accomplish the object desired, a section in the form of a rider was added to the silver bill, and smuggled through Congress without debate, which covered into the common fund of the Treasury this entire \$54,000,000, thus making a forced loan of this vast amount. There was much more connected with this bill than appeared on the surface. The Treasury was not only enabled to meet its payments, but by this means could leave the \$24,000,000 that the banks at that time held on deposit

without interest undisturbed.

We are convinced that these things are true beyond a doubt, and we are fully determined that they shall be remedied. We are told that more mortgages are being released than recorded. What does that show? It shows that the demand for gold con-

### APPLIED SCIENCE.

#### In Agricultural and Rural Economy.

EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEV.  
Woodstock, Md.

#### EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES.

Farmers are asked to admit that this is to them a year of phenomenal prosperity, and then they are told that all their complaints are groundless; that they are "calamity howlers," and that there exists no rational basis at all for their "demands," that the legislation which they denounce has not been responsible for bad seasons and poor crops. Has anybody said legislation produced bad seasons and poor crops? This we do say, namely, that the estimated yields here are exaggerated, systematically, by "official" figures, and with the design and purpose of allay popular sentiment against legislation which has produced such a state of affairs that even with bountiful harvests here and almost universal failure of crops in Europe, the price of breadstuffs here does not yet cover the average cost of production. Take the counties of Maryland immediately adjoining Baltimore, a great export market for wheat. The average per acre product of wheat for these countries does not exceed 12 bushels. Already probably three-fifths of the crop has left the hands of the producer, and yet in the last days of the fourth month since harvest wheat does not average 95 cents in the hands of producers. This is a phenomenal year, and what then are we to look for in average years? What might we have expected this year had there been great harvests abroad as well as here? What shall we look for with short crops with us and great crops abroad? In that case we should have at once a short crop and a low price. But legislation, the very legislation farmers denounce, has brought it to pass that a dollar will buy more now than ever before. Why, certainly, that is true, and therefore we denounce it; for now a dollar buys double as much of our wheat as it ought to buy, and we have to sell wheat to pay taxes, and interest, and insurance, and doctors' bills, and renewals and repairs, to say nothing at all of betterments and improvements, which are out of the question. And these fixed charges take double as much of our wheat as they used to do, before you contracted the currency and put five quarters into your gold dollar. We have to sell part of our seed and part of our bread to meet these fixed charges, and we have no means left to buy fertilizers, nor labor-saving machines. We are not able to farm our lands, as we well know they ought to be farmed. The bad condition of our farms, our tumble-down fences, our dilapidated barns, our unpainted dwellings, are not due to ignorance, nor sloth, nor drunkenness, but to the bad legislation which render our energies and our painful economies fruitless. We know what the matter is. Your five-quarter dollar buys too much of the product of our toil. Our taxes are grown monstrous. Usurers and money mongers are plundering our substance through "the subtle alchemy of larcenous law."

We are convinced that these things are true beyond a doubt, and we are fully determined that they shall be remedied. We are told that more mortgages are being released than recorded. What does that show? It shows that the demand for gold con-

tracts, for renewals and for new advances has been regarded as notice to quit. In response to that demand men have sold other property to clear the home of the mortgage, in some cases known to this writer. The writer has himself done this very thing at a great loss and sacrifice of the property sold. In many other cases the property has been sold and the purchase money applied to clear the title in whole or in part. In a very great number of cases cancellation of the mortgage merely signifies foreclosure.

It is true, beyond peradventure, that not one mortgage in fifty has been cancelled by the sale of the crop. To hold up that view to the people is recognized by them as an attempt to deceive them for base partisan purposes. There seems scarcely a doubt that speculators will succeed in forcing the great crops almost entirely out of the hands of producers before there is any important rise of prices, and we shall have at the opening of the presidential year an argument of prodigious potency in favor of the sub-treasury plan of the Alliance; an argument in the shape of the visible fact that all the profits of the phenomenal yield of this exceptional year have been gathered into the coffers of speculators, leaving the farmers poorer and more hopeless than ever.

#### THE OYSTER QUESTION.

Public sentiment in Maryland runs very strongly in opposition to giving to foreign syndicates monopoly and control of a great property belonging to the people of Maryland, namely, the natural oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Evidences are multiplying that the syndicates are making up cases to haul the people of the State before the United States courts on pretext of violating the rights of interstate commerce. That dredging in the waters of the State for oysters, the property of the State, is a right belonging to non-residents of the State under a guarantee of the freedom of interstate commerce is a puerile contention. Is dredging for oysters interstate commerce, pray? If done contrary to law it amounts to larceny of public property. It would be preposterous in a petty federal judge to attempt to set aside a State law regulating these fisheries on the ground that it abridges interstate commerce. The oysters, the fish, and the game in the waters of the State belong unquestionably to the people of the State. When reduced to private possession and ownership under regulations prescribed by the State they may become articles of commerce, and so far as they actually do, as private property, enter into commerce between States, are subject to the regulations prescribed by Congress for such commerce, and over this property as articles of interstate commerce after delivery to the channels of interstate commerce no State can exercise any jurisdiction apart from police regulations. Along this line of contact between federal and State jurisdiction there has been and is a disposition to stretch federal jurisdiction, and unless public opinion shall be aroused a line of decisions constituting dangerous aggressions may be expected. Among the States most interested in these oyster questions is Virginia, because she owns very large and valuable oyster fisheries, from which she ought to derive

important revenues, as long ago pointed out by ex-Governor Henry A. Wise and other great statesmen of the old commonwealth, revenues at this time so necessary to meet her obligations, to maintain her institutions and to advance her civilization, which last is now everywhere recognized as a paramount obligation of a State. The question is, shall a petty federal judge assume control of this great property and ruin this revenue upon pretext of maintaining the freedom of interstate commerce, or upon any pretext or pretense whatever? By wise and proper regulation of these fisheries, great revenues from them may be obtained by several great States, but especially by Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. No doubt the legislatures of all these States will have to deal with this subject at their ensuing sessions. So far the North Carolina laws on the subject are in advance of those of other States concerned. If, as has been suggested in well informed quarters, sixty thousand dollars per annum represents the difference between the views of Virginia and her creditors, from this source a very large part of that sum ought to be derived.

#### TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Now is the best season for transplanting fruit and shade trees. We have received from the Department of Agriculture a pamphlet on landscape gardening, which contains much valuable information on the subject of tree planting. Much of it exactly accords with the experience and observation of the writer. Many of our finest forest trees may now be successfully removed to the pleasure grounds about the house; and these grand old natives are far finer and greatly more enduring than the exotics. Take any of our oaks for example. Select a fine straight specimen which has grown in an open situation, about ten feet high; dig it up carefully, securing as many roots as possible, which are not to be broken or bruised, but cut off clean and smooth by a sharp instrument. If to be carried far cover the roots with wet straw and moss or other material, so that they shall not become dry at all. The hole for planting must be previously prepared and plenty of rich mould placed at the spot for covering the roots. Set the tree upright and straight and fill in the earth, which is to be firmly trod down over the roots. Then mound up the earth around the stem and over the roots several inches higher than the level, so as to assist in preventing swaying over this throw loose manure and straw. Now if dry pour on half a barrel of water. Set four stout stakes firmly in the ground about three feet apart each way, on which nail straps to enclose the tree; twist a bunch of hay around the stem as high as the tops of the stakes and tie over this strong twine or wire to the top of each stake to hold the tree firm against swaying by the wind. Very few indeed will be lost if such a method is well executed. All evergreens do best moved in spring when growth is just ready to begin. They all require especial precautions not to let the roots get dry. Trees from ten to twelve feet high grow about as readily as smaller ones, if carefully transplanted, and not only make fine trees so much the sooner, but are from the start more secure against the depredations of

mals, or being accidentally run over and broken down. Now is the best time to plant such seeds as walnuts, acorns, chestnuts, hickory nuts, etc.

#### ANTI-KAMMIA.

Replying to inquiries of several readers as to the composition of anti-kamnia, which we see commended as a substitute for morphia in many cases; it is a strictly chemical product built up by complex processes from the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. The precise proportion to which these elements are combined is as yet a matter of some doubt, as several published ultimate analyses differ to some extent. This is however a matter of no great practical consequence. Experience, now very ample, establishes its efficacy and safety; especially as a substitute for more dangerous drugs for the relief of pain and insomnia.

#### THOUGHTLESS RUNNING INTO DANGER.

Forest and Stream gives an account by a gentleman traveling in Florida, of his having very narrowly escaped a hideous peril. He most unwisely assailed a large diamond rattlesnake with a buggy whip. The creature struck back at him and barely missed his hand. The snake having been

killed by a more judicious person, with a ten foot rail, was found to exceed six feet in length; and forth from its mouth crawled, when killed, thirteen young ones. It is altogether likely that only a few inches of space intervened between that thoughtless gentleman and a horrible death. To assail such a deadly and powerful reptile with a buggy whip was an act of madness. As mentioned in this place on a late occasion, the rattlesnake in coil can strike an assailant at a distance nearly equal to its entire length, possibly in some cases even leaping clear of the ground, and striking beyond its full length. The manner in which these snakes dodge a blow, and at the same instant strike back with lightning like celerity, is frightful to behold, and puts the uninformed or incautious assailant in terrific peril of his life. It is a safe rule never to strike at a rattle in coil with a weapon less than ten feet long, nor lacking the size and strength to crush the body or head at the first blow. When firearms are at hand, never fail to shoot the snake. As any man values his life, let him not attack a six foot rattler with a buggy whip.

#### Some Reflections.

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

We are told that the National Treasury is empty, and we know that our pockets are. We are told of government bonds which will soon fall due, of immense premiums to be paid, and endless pension rolls, and to meet and liquidate them all we see arrayed a land of broken farmers with, besides the public demand upon them, a mountain of private mortgage indebtedness so high as, metaphorically speaking, to shut out from their tired and bewildered gaze the bright light of heaven's sun and to darken with care souls naturally gay and buoyant, to transform stately men and beautiful women into bent and careworn wrecks ere they reach the meridian of life, and to turn to ashes the brightest hopes of youth. Why all this accumulation of debt and despair? What are the evidences of the debt held by foreign capitalists on our en-

terprise here save mere pieces of paper with the promise to pay printed upon them? One says they were bought with gold. What of that? Does that give them the power they possess, or is the value owing to the fact that they pay an annual interest from the business they are interested in? Would not they pay the same interest if they had been purchased with greenbacks? The gold with which they were purchased has long since severed all connection with them, it has passed through many another transaction, and may now be, for all we know, hoarded in some eastern vault or sunk in the depths of old ocean. It is the labor of men, American men, which makes those securities valuable, and not their connection with foreign gold. Now suppose instead of borrowing this money from foreign capitalists, the projectors of these enterprises had borrowed it from our own government, what would have been the difference? The government would have advanced the money, the government would have received the interest, and our laborers, instead of being exhausted and drained to enrich foreign capitalists, would be paying an interest only to themselves. Five hundred and sixty-eight millions is more than was ever needed to carry on the government, and hence the rate of interest could have been made smaller. But that is not all; the immense sums we are paying to private capitalists here, making them millionaires, and by the power which such wealth gives them, a constant menace to the safety of the republic, may be added, bearing good in two ways, making money cheaper to the people, and removing dangerous enemies of the republic. With all the vast amount of interest we are paying to the alien and home capitalists, we have not money enough to keep our people employed and develop the resources of our wealth. Hence the government could increase the loan, which would still lower the rate of interest, and all other taxes, at least for national purposes, could be done away with. The interest should be just sufficient to meet government expenses. The tariff question would be forever settled, and the advantage of cheap money and low taxes would enable American labor to compete with any labor on earth. There would be no class legislation in this; one enterprise could borrow as cheap as another, and competition would be too free to permit of monopoly or cornering of products. Some may contend that so large an issue of government credit would be unsafe. To me it seems that the larger the issue the people could make use of the lower would be the interest, the cheaper, and therefore the safer the money. I can see no reason why this money should not be as good as gold, or in time why the circulating medium of the country should not consist, if it were desirable to make it do so, mostly of specie. We already export much more than we import, and thus encouraged and stimulated our exports would largely increase. That difference must necessarily be paid in specie, and having no interest on foreign debts to take from us that specie it would naturally remain among us and be subject to our use, and with it we could replace the greenback issues if it should be desirable to do so. But that was not the policy pursued by our government, and now we find ourselves pressed

down to the very verge of despair by a lack of money to carry on our business, while we pay this immense foreign tribute. What shall we do about it? That is the question for American thinkers to decide. Shall we continue to pay it, in toil and in care, and in drowsed manhood and in debased womanhood, in impoverished and dishonored homes, in enforced ignorance upon our children, in enforced idleness upon our young men, and in consequence a forced celibacy upon our young women, in slavery for our people and in decay for our country, to end in a general revolution or the overthrow of all free institutions and government? Some will exclaim, "Would you repudiate the debt we honestly owe to capitalists?" "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Why should we pay tribute to foreigners in a greater interest upon their money than their own people will pay them? Why should we buy of them at exorbitant rates what we can furnish to ourselves at far cheaper rates? Perchance they should not have had their money here to be repudiated had they not sent men and money to corrupt our lawmakers and influence our lawmaking. Are we not daily repudiating debts among ourselves because we can not pay them? Did not the aggregate of such repudiated debts last year exceed the immense sum of \$260,000,000, and does not the amount of debts this year repudiated, as given by Bradstreet's report of failures, exceed the amount in any preceding year? But no; I would repudiate nothing; but I would tax every foreign evidence of debt against our people, until foreigners sought some other people to levy their tribute upon, and what we owe should be owed at home, and our interest should be paid at home. If France could pay the Prussian war indemnity debt in four years, surely the United States, with all her resources and people, can in some, not very many more, years pay off the foreign debt against her people. At all events I would have her try. Adopt the motto of our ancestors, "Not one cent for tribute."

#### Bribery Under Another Name.

Alliance Gazette, Hutchinson, Kansas.

J. R. Campbell, of Newton, in his Burton speech, said that he and others were in receipt of letters from several loan companies, to the effect that no more money would be loaned in the State of Kansas, and what is here will be withdrawn as soon as possible, if the People's party candidates for judgeship are elected this fall, and advised everybody to vote the Republican ticket to save the credit of the State, and also to save the foreclosure on their own farms as well as to make it possible for them to borrow money. That kind of talk dressed up in the language used by the gentleman sounded quite well, and was cheered to the echo by the stupid set who were listening to him. But strip this language of all verbiage, and what does it mean? What does it imply? It means that the money power is contriving to frighten the people back into the Republican party. It virtually says to a voter, who is in debt, "Now if you will vote the Republican ticket, you shall have a chance to pay off your mortgage, or if you are poor and need money we will loan it to you, but if you vote the People's ticket we will use the power we have to crush you." What is this but intimidation? These

same men will hold up their hands in holy horror at the real or fancied wrongs done the voters in the South; but what is the difference so far as principle is concerned, between voting a man at the muzzle of a shotgun, and voting him through fear of having his farm taken away from him? The Republicans make loud pretensions to wanting every man to have a free and untrammeled right to cast one vote, and to have that vote honestly counted; and still in the face of such declarations they come with threats of foreclosure, and pictures of starving families, to terrorize the poor men of the country to vote the Republican ticket. The man who votes a ticket to prevent his mortgage from being foreclosed, or to enable himself to borrow money, is in spirit as guilty of being bribed, as though he had sold his vote outright for \$2.50 hand paid. It is indeed a nice condition of things when a man can stand up before an audience of free born Americans and say to them that they must vote the Republican ticket, or hazard their chances of an existence. To offer a man money for his vote is bad enough, but to take advantage of his poverty and thus force him through fear to vote the Republican ticket, is certainly the worst form of corruption imaginable. Talk about calamity howlers, will you? Who ever heard of such calamity howling as that from any other source than the Republican party? If it be true as claimed by the Republican party, that people must vote the Republican ticket in order to save their farms from the clutches of the money power, then indeed is the case worse than ever stated by the worst calamity on earth. Think of this, voters. Weigh it in your minds well. Ponder over it and see if you can afford to keep in power a party that has brought about that state of affairs. When will it end? Will the sons of the sires of '76 quietly submit to such a state of affairs? We say no, a thousand times, no!

#### Down with the Militia Scheme.

Midland Michigan, Kansas City, Mo.

Apropos of the monopolistic scheme to nationalize or place under government control the national guard or State militia, it is interesting to note with what ingenuity the monopolistic reform press antagonizes the same. What can be the object of maintaining in "the land of the free and home of the brave" a standing army of the magnitude proposed by this scheme? Does not every American heart beat proud in the thought that this country can marshal in twenty-four hours an army of 5,000,000 of her sons, the hardest and bravest race on earth? There is not one sensible reason why such an army should be maintained, unless it be the fact that the hosts of right and justice are marshaling under the banner of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and monopoly sees its doom. The handwriting is on the wall and Belshazzar's feast will soon come to an ignoble end. The eyes of the wealth producer have become open to the fact that for years the sole aim of all legislation has been directed toward fastening tighter and tighter the shackles of oppression on the limbs of the toiling ones of earth in order that the few and heartless might revel in luxury. Men and newspapers are

now in existence advocating the doctrine that the Great Creator never intended that a part of his children should have a surfeit of the good things of earth, while another part should die of starvation, and that the laws of the country should be so amended as to give to all who will do an honest day's work an equal share in the world, and thereby banish forever the possibility of making millionaires and paupers at one and the same time. There is something wrong in a country beneath whose flag 2,000,000 tramps find shelter on the rock pile and in the jail. Something is wrong when thousands of our young women are annually forced to the lowest depths of degradation in order to maintain a bare existence. Think of these things; of the thousands of starving children in the large cities and the distressful plight of the wage worker all over our land, and then notice who concocted and now fosters this militia nationalization scheme, and what it means to you—backed up as it is by the monopolistic press and the money power of the land.

#### Look Out.

Mill's Weekly World, Altamont Kan.

Now is the time to be on the lookout for jobs, misrepresentations and downright lies from the old ring politicians—the tools of monopoly. They feel their grasp giving away, their hold on the people slipping, and are abusing them loud and strong. After awhile they will abuse themselves and curse their freight, because they were so prejudiced that they shut their eyes and stopped up their ears. They are after you, they are telling you all kinds of stories about your candidates in order to make you dissatisfied with your ticket. This is not because they have an interest in you or your family, but because they do not want to let loose of the teat which they are holding. They don't believe half the stuff they tell you, and know themselves it is misrepresentation of your cause. Unscrupulous fellows are circulating copies of your platform with the plank favoring soldiers left out. They tell the farmer that this is a farmers' movement and he should not vote for a man living in town. To the man living in town they say this sub-treasury plan is all in the interest of the farmer, and that you will find the farmer has no sympathy for a laborer in town. Strange how interested they are in your welfare, don't you think? To those with whom they think it will go they make a great hue and cry about it being a one term party when the fact stands out boldly that they are the fellows who have keeping up the howl about a one term. They don't tell you they have a one term party, but desire to impress on your mind that you belong to the one term party. Whose business is that, yours or theirs? Their interest for one term is to vote your principles out and theirs in; that's all. But if you beat your own man and elect theirs they will send it out over the country, "change of sentiment, Belshazzar's feast will soon come to an ignoble end. The eyes of the wealth producer have become open to the fact that for years the sole aim of all legislation has been directed toward fastening tighter and tighter the shackles of oppression on the limbs of the toiling ones of earth in order that the few and heartless might revel in luxury. Men and newspapers are

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erally ready to stick his nose into private conversations and give his opinion, and no doubt earns his pay. When you hear him talk that way you may safely bet he would vote for a yellow dog if it was on his ticket. If you ever hear him get up in a convention and make a speech he will declare he never scratched a ticket in his life. Such talk is for effect, and a reward from the bosses. Now if there is anything in your platform worth standing up and fighting for; if your candidates are honest and qualified, it should make no difference where they reside what party they were born in, you should stand up like men and declare that it is industrial freedom you are for; and every constable, township trustee and road overseer you elect shows monopoly you are to the front, that you will not compromise your liberty. Stand together and you will get what you ask; and be on the look out for jobs.

The Alliance Demands.  
National Reformer, St. Louis, Mo.

As money is one of agents of distribution it is as essential to have cheap money service as it is to have cheap transportation service. The charge for both of these services is taken from the producer. In using the term "cheap money," we do not wish to be understood as limiting our meaning to a low rate of interest. A low rate of interest does not always indicate cheap money, but on the other hand frequently indicates very dear money. The Secretary of the Treasury is able now to negotiate a loan, or rather an extension of a loan, at the low rate of 2 per cent; and the usual rate of money on call at our commercial centers is very low. At the same time money is very dear. It is dear because it requires much labor to procure it. Labor is the true measure of value, or should be. In 1866 we had a cheap money, although the rate of interest ruled higher than now. But the dollar was cheap because it did not require so much labor or so much of the products of labor to procure it. As it now requires double the amount of labor or labor's products to procure a dollar that it did in 1866, we at once see that it is a very dear dollar. The value of money, like everything else, depends upon the law of supply and demand.

If the supply falls short of the demand its value is increased. It is simply a tool of commerce, and if it exists in sufficient quantities for the transaction of business, no enterprise lags for want of this tool with which to carry it on. It has been the persistent course of the holders of money for the past twenty years to increase its value by limiting the supply. This has not only the effect of increasing the value of money itself, but of notes, bonds, stocks, fees, salaries and everything that is fixed and must be paid in money. Hence a debt of \$1,000 is practically increased \$1,000 by doubling the purchasing value of money. Thus it will be seen that the power which controls the volume of currency also controls its value, and the value of all things to be paid in money or to be exchanged for money. If Congress reduces the volume of currency one-half, or permits the volume to remain the same until the population and business of a country doubles, it is equivalent to doubling every debt, and the value of every dollar in the country; and it could with equal justice say that a debt of \$1,000 should

be paid with \$2,000. Such a process has obtained in this country, and the value of every man's farm, his stock and the products of his labor has been reduced to half their former values. The reader will now begin to see the importance of money as a factor in restoring prosperity to the country. The holders of money and evidences of debt have taught the people a valuable lesson, and one which it is to be hoped they will not be slow to avail themselves of. It is this: that to increase the value of their holdings as compared with other things, is to increase their prosperity. There are two ways for the producer to do this. First, to limit the supply of his products, as have the coal barons on various occasions; and, second, to increase the supply of money until the volume is commensurate with the population and business of the country. The first of these propositions is open to so many and so serious objections that it is not worth while to discuss it.

To adopt it would be to inaugurate a war for supremacy between the holders of money and the producers while

the other hand the Republican and Democratic speakers have been met with a flat refusal to listen on the part of the people, when the tariff question was put out. This has resulted in the Democratic speakers, possessed as they are with their chameleon disposition of turning over on to that question. Their doing this has also compelled the Republicans to change front also, and as a result the people are getting instruction on the money question every day. It is really amusing to at times hear a Democratic speaker tell about the bad financial legislation of the last quarter of a century and tell his audience that it was all done by the Republicans. But he never tells his audience that his party got there four years ago and that they followed in the footsteps of their Republican predecessors. That their President, Grover Cleveland, was considered by Wall street to be just as safe for their interests as John Sherman, and that when their Secretary of the Treasury, Dan Manning, had charge of the Treasury, he advised the retirement of the legal tenders. That he also advised the stoppage of the coinage of silver, on the ground that it would drive gold out of the country. The Democratic speakers are very absent-minded upon these topics. They do not tell their hearers that their campaign slogan was "Turn the rascals out;" neither do they tell their audience that during their four years in charge of the Treasury Department they never unearthed a single dollar of Republican rascality.

Population of Arkansas

Census Report.

The population of the State in 1890 was 1,128,179, an increase of 325,654, or 40.58 per cent, since 1880, when a population of 802,525 was returned. In every county in the State an increase is shown, except in Van Buren, where the decrease is due to a decrease in territory. In Jefferson, Pulaski, and Sebastian counties the largest numerical increases are found. Nineteen counties show increases of more than 50 per cent.

Land Loans.

The Advocate, Topeka, Kans.

In its issue of September 15 the Capital makes an exceedingly weak attempt to assail the position of the Advocate upon the land-loan question. The pith of that part of the article relating to this subject is in the following paragraph:

If such fiat is not based on land mort-

gages and ultimately on the land so mortgaged, what is it based on? The Advocate says, "on the credit of the government." Then what is the use of the mortgage? If the money is not based on it, if the mortgage is never to be foreclosed, and Senator Peffer admits that there is no intention ever to foreclose, for that would necessarily draw in the fiat and contract the currency, then what security has the government? A mortgage never to be foreclosed is worthless. Why then, make it at all? Why not give the fiat away outright to land owners? That is precisely what the scheme decreases.

Population of Kansas

Census Report.

The population of the State in 1880 was 996,096; in 1890 the population returned was 1,427,096, an increase of 431,000, or 43.27 per cent. Since 1880 quite a number of changes have been made in various counties in the State. Of the 106 counties in the State 6 show decreases.

The Tariff.

Plow and Hammer, Tiffin, Ohio.

It has ceased to be an issue here in the State of Ohio. This has been brought about by the People's party. Their speakers have ignored it and substituted the financial and land questions. And by so doing they have been able to command the attention of their audiences in every section of the country. While on

pure invention of the enemies of the measure. We have repeatedly cited as a precedent the land-loan laws of Pennsylvania during the colonial period, when money was loaned to the people direct and was paid in annual installments. This money was not based upon the land mortgaged. It was based on the wealth and credit of the government. It was put in circulation by means of the mortgage. The Capital asks if the money is not based on it, then what is the use of the mortgage? What is the use of a mortgage now? Is money now loaned on mortgage security based upon the land mortgaged? The proposition involved in the land-loan plan involves no change from the methods now in use, except that the business transaction shall be conducted directly between the government and the land-owner, instead of between the land-owner and the money shark. It simply proposes to remove the speculator from between the government and the people who borrow. The money issued would be of precisely the same character as that now issued by the government, and would rest upon precisely the same basis—the wealth and credit of the nation.

The Alliance Gazette, (Hutchinson, Kan.) suggests poser:

We don't just understand how and upon what grounds the Republican party lays its claim of credit for good rains and splendid crops this year when that party, in the State of Kansas at least, is not in power. If that party has such beneficial effects upon the weather, why did they not use some of it during their thirty years of uninterrupted reigns?

The Ash Grove (Mo.) American says:

The Democrats of the East are squarely

opposed to the Democrats of the West

on the subject of silver. Will the Demo-

crats of the West stand by their colors,

or will they bend the knee to the East, is

the question that we would like to have

The Texas Independent (Bowie) says:

Kansas has more and worse Alliance

men than any other State, but as she is

prospering in spite of them she will re-

gain her lost prestige.—Globe Democrat.

Thus a Republican journal of the

Alliance people, while the Democratic

papers here use almost the same language,

but trim it up to fit their own use. Up

there it's a movement to break up the

grand old Republican party. Down here

it's intended to break up the Democracy.

While the fact is, if they keep on with

their own downward course they will

need no help, for they will break their

own necks without outside assistance.

But our hope is that we will lend them a

little aid and break them both up in

business, which we will do if present in-

dications materialize into united effort

and action with the People's party.

The Industrial Union (Lamar, Mo.)

opposes the merchants:

Trade is dull in Lamar and there is no

disguising it. In some lines it amounts

to almost absolute stagnation. Collec-

tions are slow, and the "oldest inhabi-

tant" can oftentimes be the time when money

was as close at this season of the year as

it is at present. The good times which

are ready to abandon it, but it will

never be abandoned in consequence of

the persistent misrepresentation

and ridicule to which it is subject.

The Toiler (Nashville, Tenn.) remarks:

The American, true to its malicious,

unprincipled, and vindictive methods

against the Alliance, put above the article

in flaming headlines: "Assassination! A

fiendish attempt on Congressman Enloe's

life, and all because he opposes the sub-

treasury heresy." How a paper, with a

purpose of justice, could put such senti-

ments over an article when the corre-

spondent said:

"The Republicans claim that the third

party men did it, and, on the other hand,

the Democrats and third party men

charge it to the Republicans."

The great American takes the question

in hand and decides with the Republicans

and goes even further than the Republi-

cans. It makes its allegation that it was

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SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,

La Plume, Pa.

### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Missouri (Chillicothe) World says:

Had the European farmers been able to raise a crop of wheat this season in the same ratio to that of the American farmer, when money was loaned to the people direct and was paid in annual installments. This money was not based upon the land mortgaged. It was based on the wealth and credit of the government. It was put in circulation by means of the mortgage. The Capital asks if the money is not based on it, then what is the use of the mortgage? What is the use of a mortgage now? Is money now loaned on mortgage security based upon the land mortgaged? The proposition involved in the land-loan plan involves no change from the methods now in use, except that the business transaction shall be conducted directly between the government and the land-owner, instead of between the land-owner and the money shark.

The Pittsburg (Kan.) Kansan gives an idea of the canvass in that State:

The way to stir up a Republican convention to a gilded frenzy of delirium is for some fine-haired jaw-wiggler to show how to get solid with the Eastern money sharks; but the way to create enthusiasm in a People's party convention is to point out some way to elevate labor, and improve the condition of the farmer and wage-earner. Think it out, and you will understand the difference between the two parties.

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and damage and may have been the immediate cause of the terrible panic of that year. Then why denounce free coinage when experience proves that it did no harm in the past? Currency reformers care little about it either way. If people want money in the form of a buble let them have it. Token money is good enough for all who understand the nature of money.

The Alliance Advocate (Rison, Ark.) says:

If the Farmers' Alliance had collapsed half as often as its newspaper opponents have given out news to that effect, it would long ago have been forgotten; but, instead of being forgotten, it is being remembered in a very lively way, and the remembrance promises to become even livelier as the presidential contest approaches.

The Torch of Liberty (Mound City, Mo.) says:

If the government will give the people \$50 per capita of actual circulating fiat money—money that the law says shall be receivable for all debts, public and private, including import duties and the interest and principal of the government debt—of gold, silver and treasury paper money, and pass and enforce a law that will forever prevent gamblers and speculators “cornering,” holding, and thereby fixing the price of farm products, there will be no use of, or demand for, the sub-treasury warehouse plan. But neither of the old parties are willing to do that. Wall street, the English money power that owns and controls our elevator system, railroads, and millions of capital in other syndicates and monopolies in this country, will not permit them to do it. This vicious foreign power has purchased every Congress we have had for thirty years, and even honest old Abe Lincoln was not able to prevail against it amidst the scenes of a civil war.

The Rice Eagle (Lyons, Kan.) says:

We believe in doing a good turn when we can, and we are going to put those fellows who believe in intrinsic value of money onto a right smart business. Gather up 500 cents (intrinsic value a half dollar) and swap them for five silver stump-tailed dollars (intrinsic value \$3.75), swap these again for one full-fledged yellow, gold bug, shining five-dollar gold piece, and you will make \$4.50 by the operation, if your theory is correct. If not, why not? If you are real spry you might get around twice and make \$9 per day. Why don't some of you try it?

The Living Truth (Georgiana, Ala.) says:

One of the chief benefits that will be afforded by the sub-treasury flexible currency, will consist in its ability to defeat a contraction of the regular circulating medium, by those who would profit by it, in a fictitious addition to the purchasing power of the almighty dollar. Without this the money kings could and would, at the right time, call in all the money they could control, lock it up, and in this way throw down prices and fix their own rates on money. With the sub-treasury in force, they would be powerless to do this, and would not attempt it. Hence the general circulating medium would remain out in the ordinary avenues of trade, and the periodical stringency would not be felt whenever Wall street saw proper to tighten the purse strings of the nation. It would forever break the grip of Wall street on the financial situation, and, knowing this, they employ every possible agency, fair, foul and malicious, to accomplish its defeat.

No. 1, Vol. 1 of “The Ocala Demand,” a neat six column weekly published at Colfax, La., has been received. It is edited by L. A. Taylor, who writes an able salutatory in which he quotes the Ocala demands and says:

For further information regarding treatment for all diseases, apply at office of State Alliance Exchange, Atlanta, Ga., or address

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cate the cause of the People's Party, and urge upon all lovers of reform to rally to our flag. We will oppose the Louisiana Lottery and all other monopolies in the country. We believe the Lafayette combine a nefarious effort to destroy the policy and power of the Farmer's Alliance in the State of Louisiana, and will urge the people to keep themselves aloof from all such canning devices of the enemy of our order. We ask the counsel and advice of all persons friendly to our cause, and will endeavor, to the best of our ability, to make the Ocala Demand serve the purpose of its mission.

The Alliance Dispatch (Windfall, Ind.) says:

If the Farmers' Alliance had collapsed half as often as its newspaper opponents have given out news to that effect, it would long ago have been forgotten; but, instead of being forgotten, it is being remembered in a very lively way, and the remembrance promises to become even livelier as the presidential contest approaches.

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502 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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COATS, BONNETS, ETC., ETC.

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Mr. Harry C. Brown, 500 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, says he regards the Electropoise as the most wonderful discovery of modern times, having used it in his family for colds and fevers with great success, two or three applications being sufficient. Having purchased an Electropoise, he has now thrown aside all drugs. His son, who has been afflicted with catarrh for six years, is now rapidly recovering.

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therefore its obligation to redeem is just as good as now. The other class of loans demanded are subject to call by the borrower at pleasure, and imply an issue of treasury notes redeemable, as now, in times of scarcity, based on the credit of the government, whose assets have been augmented in a corresponding degree by the actual transfer to its possession of the most potential of all forms of wealth—the products of agriculture, which must be redeemed each season for consumption. Therefore, the credit of the government is not exhausted in any degree by such issue, therefore the money issued could not in any degree become depreciated. It is simply making a portion of the wealth of the country available for the purpose of circulation as money, and undergoes no greater or, in fact, any different changes than gold dust which has been weighed from hand to hand in mining districts, when it is deposited with the government and certificates issued against it which circulate as money. Verily national bank issues and greenbacks could be more appropriately styled fiat money than can the proposed Farmers Alliance money.

#### ALMOST TOGETHER.

One of the most cheering evidences of the progress of reform and the power which it wields may be found in the fusion between the two old parties that is being consummated in different parts of the country. Nothing save a realizing sense of their danger and the necessity for a desperate fight for self-preservation would ever force these old enemies of thirty years and more to combine against what they are pleased to call a common foe. By so doing they make two important admissions: First, of their wavering strength, and, second, the absence of an important issue between them. These are confusions that indicate a complete change of men and methods, or a final disruption or disintegration. It discloses a want of confidence in themselves, and is an acknowledgment of the power of the reform movement. In the last election Democrats and Republicans joined in not a few instances to defeat Alliance candidates. At the present time the Democrats of the counties of Adams, Bolivar and Sharkey, in Mississippi, have united with their old-time opponents against the Alliance and support three Republican candidates for representative. In Kansas a number of judges have been nominated by a fusion of Democrats and Republicans to defeat the People's candidates. In the tenth Congressional district of New York the Republicans have endorsed the Democratic nominee. In Ohio, Governor Campbell says if you can't vote for me vote for McKinley. The New York Sun says, "if a Democrat can not be elected Senator in Ohio, by all means

return John Sherman." All this goes to show that the two old parties are going to join issues in an effort to defeat the reform movement, as their only hope for existence, and if successful divide as before on the same old lines and continue their work of oppression and deception. This condition of affairs must obtain before any true reform can be successful. It is the natural outcome of the perfect work of education. By joining together in this manner the two old parties disclose the hollow mockery of their professions, and it is positive proof of their hypocrisy and deceit. Such action will tend to disgust and drive into the reform movement many honest and independent members of both parties who place country above party and the welfare of the people beyond political success. The usual tendency which waits upon such methods is to force the people through a sort of natural selection into two parties, the one containing the plutocratic-partisan politicians and blind followers of both parties, and the other to represent the producing, liberty-loving, honest, intelligent element of society. That such an evolution is now going on but few close observers will dispute; that its final consummation would bless and benefit the people no one should deny.

#### AMERICAN PORK.

The prohibition of the importation of American pork into Italy has just been abolished. This is quite a feather in the cap of Secretary Rusk. America will not, of course, have free entry into her ports with her meat, but all objectionable restrictions are now removed. America now sustains the same relation in this regard to Italy as other countries. Italy's example will very probably be emulated by France, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, and Spain. France is now discussing the proposition. One of the principal objects will be to get American meat into their ports as cheaply as possible. The United States now furnishes all the meat that is used by the French army, and she ships large quantities yearly also to Germany for her standing army. The meat is packed in cans that can be conveniently strapped to the knapsack and carried into the field. It is interesting to note that the tariff on meat in Italy is \$2.32 for fresh meat and \$4.83 for salted and smoked—the basis being 220 pounds. France and Germany have the same basis. Fresh meat in France is \$2.32, salted \$1.64, canned \$1.54. In Germany the tariff on fresh and prepared meats is \$4.76.

#### PENSIONS.

The annual report of Commissioner Raum, of the Pension Bureau, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior recently, shows that on June 30, 1891, there were 676,160 pensioners borne upon the rolls of the bureau,

being 138,216 more than were carried on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal year. They are classified as follows: Widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 23; army invalid pensioners, 414,597; army widows, minor children, etc., 108,537; navy invalid pensioners, 5,449; navy widows, minor children, etc., 2,568; survivors of the war of 1812, 7,590; survivors of the Mexican war, 16,379; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6,976.

The following are the number of pensions of the several classes granted under the act of June 27, 1890. To army invalid pensioners, 97,136; army widows, minor children, etc., 12,209; navy invalid pensioners, 3,976; navy widows, minor children, etc., 1,436. During the last fiscal year first payments were paid upon 131,160 original claims, requiring \$31,391,538 for their payment. This is an increase in the number of original payments over the year 1890 of 64,532. The aggregate cost, however, was \$1,087,302 less.

There were 222,521 first payments of every description, requiring \$38,552,74, being \$69,592 less than was required for the 130,514 first payments made during the last fiscal year. The average value of first payments made during the year was \$239.34, and the average value of first payments on claims allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, was \$71.28. The average value of first payments for the preceding year was \$85.71, being a reduction in the average first payments of \$246.38.

The aggregate annual value of the 676,160 pensions on the roll June 31, 1891, was \$89,247,200, and the average annual value of each pension was \$139.99. The average annual value of each pension under the act of June 27, 1890, was 121.51.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 38,574 pensioners on the roll who remained unpaid for the want of time, and who were entitled to receive \$4,883,242, which will be paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and there remained at the close of the fiscal year in the hands of the several pension agents the sum of \$5,713,832.84, which has since been covered into the Treasury. This amount, added to \$3,607,133.22 of the pension appropriation not drawn from the Treasury, aggregates \$9,320,986.06 of the appropriation which was not expended. There will be a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of fees and expenses of examining surgeons of about \$300,000.

#### THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The second Methodist Ecumenical Conference met at Washington city in the Metropolitan church October 7, and continued two weeks. The council was composed of 500 delegates, officially appointed representatives of nearly all the known branches of the English-speaking Methodists in the world, especially of this country and Europe. Three hundred of these delegates were from the United States and Canada, their affiliated bodies and missions. Two hundred

of the delegates were from British and continental Methodist bodies, their affiliated bodies and missions. The 300 delegates of the western section represent an actual church membership of 5,000,000. The remaining 200 represent over 3,300,000. Hence the Ecumenical Conference represented an actual church membership of the English-speaking Methodists of the entire world of over 8,000,000. The Methodist constituency, therefore, represented by this council would be at the least 25,000,000. This is no doubt a low estimate. By some the estimation is nearer 50,000,000.

Of the 12,402 soldiers to whom certificates were issued under the general law from February 14 to June 30, 1891, 1,371 were to persons who served six months and under, while 11,031 served for seven months and over, and the largest number of certificates issued to soldiers of a particular length of service was 905 to those who served thirty-four months and 878 to those who served thirty-six months. It also appears that of the 71,004 persons to whom pensions were granted under the act of June 27, 1890, 1,163 were issued to soldiers who served six months and under, 26,099 to persons who served a year or under, and 44,905 to persons who served thirteen months and over, and that the largest number of certificates issued to any class was 4,693 to men who served thirty-six months. The age of the greatest number of pensioners under both the old and new law was forty-seven years.

During the last year 20,525 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, and of this number 13,229 were dropped by reason of death. In 1890 the loss to the pension rolls by the decease of widows and dependent mothers and fathers was at the rate of 25 per 1,000; in 1890, 33 per 1,000, and in 1891, 35 per 1,000. It is estimated that of the soldiers who served the country during the late war 1,004,658 were killed in battle or died during and since the war. On June 30 last 124,750 of these deceased soldiers were represented on the pension rolls by their widows or other dependents.

There are about 1,208,707 soldiers of the Union now living, and of the survivors 520,158 are now on the pension rolls. There are, therefore, 688,648 survivors who are not pensioned and 879,908 deceased soldiers not represented on the pension rolls. There were 154,817 Congressional calls for the consideration of cases made during the past fiscal year, being an average of more than 500 per day.

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toward placing the "stone kingdom" to the "isles of the sea," of which Isaiah so prophetically speaks. The meeting was a happy and auspicious one in nearly all if not quite all respects. It was characterized by good discipline and harmony. Much time was given to the study of the vital problems of society. The tithes of influence for good, resulting from this conclave, would be difficult to reckon. The entire Methodist world has been deeply stirred to work hard and intelligently for "Thy Kingdom Come." Other denominations are stimulated to emulate their example.

#### CENSUS RAILWAY STATISTICS.

For the purpose of investigation the Census has divided the railways of the country into groups, the second of which includes the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and part of West Virginia. Bulletin No. 115 summarizes the result, applying to 18,088.44 miles in 1889, as compared with 14,276.22 in 1880. The bulletin shows that for the ten years there has been an increase in earnings from freight service per mile of line from \$9,779.76 in 1880 to \$10,270.87 in 1889, or a total increase of \$491.11. The earnings from passenger service per mile of line was in 1880 \$3,107.08, and in 1889 it was \$4,041.22, or an increase of \$934.14. This shows the total increase of earnings per mile of line to be \$1,425.25. The facts pertaining to this point are of extreme interest, and are presented in the following statement of receipts per mile from freight and passengers:

	PER TON MOVED.	PER PASSENGER CARRIED.
	Cents.	Cents.
1880.....	1.044	2.232
1881.....	0.984	2.130
1882.....	0.982	2.097
1883.....	0.998	2.141
1884.....	0.914	2.094
1885.....	0.804	1.875
1886.....	0.819	2.001
1887.....	0.827	2.041
1888.....	0.816	1.985
1889.....	0.808	1.995

Of the amount derived from carrying passengers, 11 per cent is attributed to earnings for mail and express. The conclusion of the investigation into earnings is that the income from railroad investments is distributed in the three forms of interest on the funded debt, of rental for lines leased, and of dividends on capital stock. Summing these items together, net earnings of the railroads in Group II during the last ten years amounts to \$812,387,016.12, which is equal to an average of \$4,802.63 per mile of line for any one year. If this latter sum is capitalized at 5 per cent, it appears that, considered as an investment, the railroads of the Middle States are worth \$96,052.60 a mile. It will be remembered that New England railroads estimated in the same manner in bulletin No. 46 were found to be worth \$53,522 per mile of line.

It is interesting to compare the items in the income sheet for railroads in Group II with corresponding items derived from operations of the entire system in the United States. Thus, the summary for Group II shows the gross earnings to have been \$13,230 per mile of line, as against \$6,290 for the railroads of the entire country; operating expenses are \$8,378 per mile of line, as against \$4,203; net income is \$4,852, as against \$2,087; income from sources other than operation is \$1,027, as against \$816, from which it appears that the railroads of the Middle States give a total income from all sources of \$5,879 per mile of line, as against \$2,903 for all the railroads of the United States.

On the other hand, when the deductions from income are considered, it appears that the railroads in Group II pay \$2,037 per mile of line for interest on funded debt, as against \$1,389 on all railroads in the country; they pay taxes to the amount of \$331 per mile of line, as against \$179; dividends are \$1,222 per mile of line, as against \$535 for the entire country; the surplus for railroads in Group II is \$343 per mile, as against \$126 for the entire country.

#### THE PASSING OF PLUMB.

The most striking recent example of the power of Wall street is seen in the absolute surrender of Senator Plumb to its demands. It would be difficult to conceive a more abject specimen of servility or cringing obsequiousness than this once proud Senator presents at the present time. For the past few years, especially the last, Senator Plumb occupied a position of independent thought and action in the Republican side of the Senate, that

died out on the Democratic side with Senators Ben Hill and Beck. It was a post of honor, and right nobly did Senator Plumb on more than one occasion give his party, as well as the opposition, a wholesome lecture upon honest legislation and the rights of the people. For this manly position he received the hearty approbation of honest men in all sections and parties. To such an extent had this idea found lodgment among the people that when the last Congress adjourned not a few clear-headed politicians were compelled to admit that Senator Plumb was about the best Presidential timber in the Republican party. Besides this, there were many independents who considered him qualified to lead the people to better times. His views on financial matters were far in advance of his party, and almost in line with the most ardent reformer. It was by such sentiments as those contained in the following extracts from speeches delivered March 27, and April 4, 1888, that the people were led to think him sincere:

The country to-day is in distress for lack of money which the treasury has locked up, and this is an effort on the part of Congress to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to do what he has heretofore refused to do, and that is to pay out the public money in discharge of the public debt. \* \* \* The retirement of the national banking circulation during the past twelve months has been 5 per cent of the total amount of currency outstanding. There has been a depreciation of the prices of property. There has been the greatest depreciation of the prices of agricultural products the country has ever known. \* \* \* The contraction of the currency by 5 per cent of its value means the depreciation of all property \$3,000,000,000. Debts have not only increased, but the means to pay them have diminished in proportion as the currency has been contracted. Events based on non-legislation have proved of advantage to lender, but disastrous to borrower. \* \* \* The Treasury Department is in active partnership with the national banks. The Secretary of the Treasury has loaned to these banks over \$61,000,000 of the public funds instead of buying bonds and saving interest. \* \* \* It costs them nothing, and they could loan it to the people at current rates of interest. \* \* \* Meanwhile the secretary has given to the banks the use of funds which has yielded them not less than \$5,000,000, which the people have paid, and has failed to save the Treasury at least half that sum which he could have done by purchasing bonds. But the finance committee as heretofore and always does not mean that any legislation adding to the volume of the currency, or any measure which replaces the currency which has been taken from the people, shall ever be adopted. That committee intends to obstruct and prevent everything of this kind. That committee is moved by impulses, by determination, by theories which are opposed to any increase in the volume of the currency, and equally opposed to anything that stops contraction.

Mr. Morrill—The Senator from Kan-

sas, so far as I am concerned, speaks en-

tiely out of the book. He does not know anything about it so far as I am concerned.

Mr. Plumb—I appeal from the word of the Senator from Vermont to the record of his committee. I appeal to the action of that committee on this floor whenever this question has come up. I say that that committee, with all the determination of its able and determined chairman, with all the determination of the former Secretary of the Treasury, now a member of the committee, with all the determination of that influence which has controlled the financial policy of the country for the last thirty years, and controls it yet, the control of bondholders and money-lenders, has resolved that nothing shall be done which shall operate to make the burden of the people lighter by increasing the volume of the currency, or even by preventing further contraction. I do not expect to make any impression on the indurated hide of the finance committee, but I hope to arouse the Senate. I hope to arouse the country to the non-action which has characterized Congress for the last fifteen years upon this very important subject. We have sat here during that time and seen the volume of the currency contract by reason of shrinkage of the national bank currency, and the motive for such non-action is found in the remark from the Senator from Ohio (John Sherman) a moment ago, to the effect that if more currency was wanted, inducements should be offered to the national banks to supply it. The country has made up its mind that the national banks are not to furnish it with currency. \* \* \* The issue of currency is an act of sovereignty which the people do not mean to have delegated to any further extent than it is now, and as fast as the national bank currency now outstanding is retired, something else is to take its place. The question of the volume of the currency is not to be settled by private corporations upon the basis of their own desire for gain as against the public interest. To this complexion it has come at last; the Secretary of the Treasury working on the same line as the finance committee, preaches the issue of more national bank currency, and, in effect, threatens the country that it is that or nothing. And thus as we approach nearer and nearer to the financial brink and the danger becomes greater, we are admonished that the only remedy is more national bank

## THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

circulation. \* \* \* The Secretary of the Treasury has power to issue \$2,000,000 a month more of silver certificates or to coin \$2,000,000 more of silver dollars, which would result in that amount added of silver certificates, but he will not do that. We may be sure that the administration of the Treasury Department is inspired with the same motive that the finance committee is, and that is that there shall be no currency which is to come direct from the government, and no relief of any kind unless it comes from the national banks by some enlargement of their power and of their profits. That is to be held before us. That is the rod which is constantly held over us. The Senators from Vermont and Ohio belong to the school of financiers who believe that a small and diminishing volume of currency is a blessing and a large volume of money is a curse. They look at the condition of the vaults in the bank in New York City and say that because money can be had by favored ones upon collateral security, which can be sold at a moment's notice; therefore there is enough to supply the country, and they know nothing and apparently care nothing about the condition of the country at large; about the impoverished people, because of the hide-bound policy which has characterized Congress under the leadership of the finance committee and which controls the Treasury Department. It is true, Mr. President, as true of gold as of silver, that the people of the United States want neither for actual use as currency, for manual delivery in any of the processes of trade which require the use of money. \* \* \* This statement shows that the people of the United States do not want coin as a circulating medium, that for the purpose for which they use money they want paper. Meanwhile the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. McPherson) himself enforces the amendment by the suggestion that the national bank circulation will be reduced during the coming year \$85,000,000. \* \* \* He regards that undoubtedly as desirable. He is here not only to assert that it is liable to happen, but he is here to assert that he will oppose to the bitterest anything designed to prevent or qualify it. No more significant utterances have been made than that we are in the face of a declining national bank circulation to the amount of \$85,000,000 during the coming year, and we are still bidden to do nothing to prevent it.

Senator Plumb, in a speech June 6, 1890, in the United States Senate, summed up the supply of currency in a way that no other senator presumed to question. After saying that "the Treasury Department has always contributed to the policy of contraction," and that "the Treasury Department is consciously or unconsciously deceiving the people," he said:

The above extract should be carefully read, with a view of conceiving by what method such a change of position could be brought about. If there has been no contraction in the currency his speech of 1888 was a tissue of falsehoods and his deductions wrong and deceptive. If there is as much currency or more than ever before, Senator Plumb has been the prince of demagogues. In regard to the data for national bank reserves not being at hand, it is safe to assume that he could not have obtained the figures given without consulting the latest report of the comptroller of currency, in which that information is found. The fact is Senator Plumb has eaten his own words and been made to swallow his own arguments by the powers of Wall street; that he stands at the present time as having stultified his manhood, sacrificed his independence and repudiated an honorable record to conserve the interests of those whom he has heretofore denounced and condemned.

## SENATOR JONES.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has struck a snag, from present indications, in the person of Mr. D. E. Baker, of that State. Mr. Baker says:

On the 12th day of September, at Dallas, Dallas county, this State, a discussion was held before the citizens of that oligarchy upon the demands of the Far-

mer Alliance as formulated at Ocala, Fla., between Senator J. K. Jones and myself. In his opening speech, Senator Jones stated that he had always voted against national banks. In my reply, I stated that when the bill for the extension of the national bank charters was before Congress and on the vote for its final passage, it appeared that Mr. Jones did not vote either for or against the passage of the bill, and if my recollection served me right, only one of the Representatives of Arkansas voted against the bill, and that was Senator Walker. This Senator Jones strenuously denied, and insisted that he had always voted against the bill. I replied that I did not wish to call his word in question, or cast any reflections upon him or any member of the Arkansas delegation, but the records did not read that way, and then promised, for the satisfaction of all concerned, that I would publish in the Arkansas Farmer the full vote as it appears in the Congressional Record on the final passage of the bill.

Whole columns might be added to the above in extracts of similar character. Few men, especially a United States Senator, would take such a bold stand or make such unqualified statements as the above without weighing well his words and being thoroughly conversant with the facts and figures upon which such propositions were based. These two extracts do not indicate a want of even absolute knowledge of the subject under discussion, but rather disclose the fact of a deliberate, careful investigation, backed up by a belief in their correctness. Yet in the face of all this Senator Plumb has recently written a letter, in which, among other things he says:

Since the above was in type, my attention has been called to a communiqué signed by the Hon. J. K. Jones published in the Washington Press, headed: "Barker—Senator Jones proves him mistaken or something worse."

In the communication Senator Jones makes a number of extracts to prove that he voted against it on first passage, and for some amendments, and made a speech against it, all of which is admitted and none of which I ever questioned or intimated that he did not do. But the above record on the adoption of the conference report (which was the final passage of the bill) shows that Senator Jones did not vote and is enrolled as absent and not voting, and which was the point I called in question. When this vote upon the adoption of the conference report was called, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said:

"As the adoption of the conference report finally passes the whole bill, I shall vote in the negative." Congressional Record, page 585, vote 585. This bill was before Congress over four months, and passed through many vicissitudes, but it is well known by all parliamentarians that the adoption or rejection of a conference report between two branches of a legislative body is the final struggle for the passage or defeat of a measure (with rare exceptions), and as Senator Jones was not present nor paired, or reported sick, he can not claim to have voted against its final passage as I stated in the discussion. In his letter in the press he admits that on the final passage of the bill, he was absent and sick, which I do not call in question. I was in error as to my recollection of the vote in saying that Senator Walker was the only Arkansas representative recorded against the bill. The above shows that Cravens and Dunn voted in the negative, Jones and Gunter were absent and not voting. In the Senate Garland was paired with Edmunds.

It would appear from this that Senator Jones could hardly go back of these facts, and had better read up the record before he has another joint debate. The Alliance speakers are too much in earnest to deceive.

## RAILROAD RATES TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

OFFICE OF J. H. TURNER,  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1891.

To the Order:

On the 7th day of September last I commenced corresponding with the railroad authorities of the country to the end that I might secure reduced rates to the meeting of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union for delegates and all others who might wish to attend. After some correspondence I learned that the rate would be to say that I considered the money in actual circulation did not much, if at all, exceed \$500,000,000. Upon this narrow foundation has been built the enormous structure of credit of which I have spoken. It is the greatest of the kind that was ever

built, because it was built by the best people that ever built anything. Over twenty thousand million of debts, the enormous and widely extended business of sixty-five million of people, all rest upon and must be served by a volume of currency which must seem to the most veteran financier as absolutely and dangerously small.

Whole columns might be added to the above in extracts of similar character. Few men, especially a United States Senator, would take such a bold stand or make such unqualified statements as the above without weighing well his words and being thoroughly conversant with the facts and figures upon which such propositions were based. These two extracts do not indicate a want of even absolute knowledge of the subject under discussion, but rather disclose the fact of a deliberate, careful investigation, backed up by a belief in their correctness. Yet in the face of all this Senator Plumb has recently written a letter, in which, among other things he says:

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## THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

## A Brief Account of the Conditions under which they Exist.

## SWITZERLAND—III.

The army of the republic is composed theoretically of all male citizens of suitable age, but an exemption tax, shared equally by the federation and the canton of the exempt, makes an excepted class, including many wealthy people. There is no standing army, but a militia enrollment divides the people into three classes. The first of these, the active (elite) includes all able to bear arms between twenty and thirty-two years of age. The landwehr is composed of those between thirty-two and forty-four. The landstrum, a reserve for time of actual hostilities, takes in all from seventeen to sixty not in the other two classes. The enrollment in the elite is, officers and all, 126,444 men; in the landwehr 80,769 men, and in the landstrum 268,715 men. Thus a grand army of 375,955 men of all arms is provided for defense. The soldier is equipped at government expense with his gun and necessary marching accoutrements. No officer of higher rank than colonel is provided in time of peace, but in case of war temporary rank and command is conferred on one of these, which is lost when hostilities cease. The cantons may keep in active service each not more than 300 men.

Fraternally, J. H. TURNER,  
Secretary National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

THE New York Recorder in speaking of Mr. Mills' candidacy, says:

Mr. Mills' speeches in Ohio have attracted much attention here. His declaration in regard to free silver coinage was not unexpected, for his attitude on this question has been known in Washington for some time. In a speech delivered at Austin, Tex., immediately after the adjournment of Congress he expressed himself as forcibly as in his Mansfield utterances, and his friends here now declare that he never has been an ardent free coinage man, although he has always favored it and will continue to do so. It is believed here that he has greatly strengthened his candidacy for the Speakership by his pronounced attitude, and the solid delegations of New York, New England, and Pennsylvania are now placed to his credit. Congressman Hempill, of South Carolina, expects to deliver the delegation from that State intact, and the Cleveland influence throughout the South and West will be turned enthusiastically into the Mills column. Aside from its influence on the Speaker canvass, however, Mr. Mills' friends here are not sanguine in regard to the effect of his presence in the Ohio campaign, and much disappointment is expressed in the tariff argument which he has prepared for delivery there. There is no longer room for doubt that there is a perfectly clear understanding between Mr. Cleveland and the friends of Mr. Mills. There will be no division in the ranks of Mr. Cleveland's supporters when the time comes for balloting for a Speaker of the House.

"TARIFF POINTERS" is the title of a pamphlet by Charlotte Smith, president of the Woman's Industrial League, and editor of the Working Woman, of Washington, D. C. The title page puts a conundrum which the book is intended to answer. "Does protection protect wage men?" Mrs. Smith covers considerable ground, and arraigns the publican party managers in a number of spicy short articles. Price cents.

ists than to their consumption in the manufacture of watches and trinkets.

The United States figures as sending to Switzerland in 1889 29,872,915, and receiving in return 99,698,998 francs in commercial exchanges.

While the principal source of revenue of the confederation is customs, the most interesting form taxation assumes is coupled with the control of monopolies. The avowed purpose of the government monopoly of distilled liquors is the suppression of intemperance, and as the cantons had previously derived revenue from a system of licenses, when the confederation undertook its conduct the net profits were distributed among the cantons to replace the loss to them. The liquors are imported or purchased in Switzerland, one-fourth of the whole being of domestic production. The government does not own the stills, but allots the production from time to time. The wholesale traffic is engrossed by government, the retailing being left to persons who pay local license, as in the United States. The government profit is about the same as the internal revenue tax in this country, and distillations from fruits and certain roots are exempt from its provisions. In 1889 11,500,000 francs was raised through the alcohol monopoly, about half of which was net revenue for distribution among the cantons. Alcohol for industrial purposes is sold at cost.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, and there are estimated to be 300,000 home-owning farmers, representing an agricultural population of about 2,000,000. Despite this fact, the importation of agricultural products is considerable; indeed, nearly one-fifth of the bread consumed by the people is imported. The total population of the republic being 183 to the square mile, and a considerable part of its area waste mountain lands, any considerable increase in population would apparently complicate the problem. The expenditure of tourists partly make up the deficit and sustain a healthy condition, but to the indomitable energy of the people is due their great development. For example, in 1889 they imported cotton to the value of 77,784,793 francs, and exported cotton manufactures to the value of 155,463,668 francs; imported silk valued at 164,377,890, and exported to the value of 214,743,252 francs; imported machinery valued at 15,575,261, and exported to the value of 21,905,325; imported clocks and watches worth 3,441,528, against exports worth 98,743,194. The balance of trade as indicated by the commercial statistics shows a total of imports as 504,228,724, and exports 710,894,848; of this the precious metals showed imports of 87,470,761, and exports of 29,391 francs, a result attributable more to the expenditures of tour-

ists than to their consumption in the manufacture of watches and trinkets.

The confederation will by law establish invalid and accident insurance, having regard for existing invalid funds. It may declare participation obligatory for all, or for special classes of the population." Before the confederation thus provided for the adoption of government insurance, several of the cantons had instituted fire insurance as monopolies, making insurance compulsory. This system began in 1808, and though there are some cantons not monopolizing the business, these exercise a rigid supervision over private companies and fix the rates of premiums reasonably and justly.

The canton of Zurich imposes a tax graduated upon the wealth of the citizen, as do some other of the cantons. Graubunden starts with estates of 1,000 to 20,000 francs, and lays a simple tax. Then from 20,000 to 50,000 francs 10 per cent is added to the tax rate. Then to 80,000 the rate is increased by the addition of 20 per cent to the simple tax, and so on, by additions of 10 per cent for every 30,000 francs until above 290,000 the tax becomes doubled. An income tax system also exists, starting with a minimum income of 800 francs and 1/4 per cent, and rising by steps with the income, until the twelfth class is reached, over 12,000 francs income taxed at 5 1/2 per cent.

While the confederation monopolizes coinage, banks of issue are conducted as business enterprises by several cantons, and a smaller number guarantee the issues of chartered corporations. Eighteen of the twenty-two cantons thus emit money, which is legal tender throughout the republic. Postmasters, carriers, operators, and clerks are all federal appointees.

The railways are regulated by laws of the confederation exclusively, and the government is largely interested in some important lines. Minute provisions of law regulate width of track, strength of axle, and all details thought necessary to secure uniformity and safety. The method of keeping accounts, what shall be considered expense, what shall be credited to profit and loss, what constitutes capital, what is improvements, the manner of stock transfer, and like details are clearly set forth, together with the requirement that annual balance sheets shall be submitted for inspection by the department of posts and roads, under conditions and control similar to those which prevail in relation to national banks in the United States.

The banks of the cantons are run as business concerns, and lend principally on real estate. A correspondent of THE ECONOMIST, Mr. William Beer, a native of Switzerland, describes their operation in this particular. Detailing the operations of the first bank for the purpose, established under the influence of the illustrious reformer, Staempfli, after the constitution of 1848, Mr. Beer says: "The new party passed a bill by which a government bank was to be established. And in this bank the government notes were deposited for circulation. To this institution the owners of land could come, and after proving that their holdings were not mortgaged for more than half their actual value, receive a loan

thereon. And if the land was mortgaged for less than half of its actual value, the government bank would buy the mortgage, and then make a new contract with the proprietor. The mortgage was issued on thirty years time, at 3 1/2 per cent interest, the borrower to pay one-thirtieth of the principal back annually." The rate of interest was afterward raised to 5 per cent. The cantons seem latterly to have continued this system inaugurated by the confederation, and it is now a matter more of local regulation. Banking being free, savings banks are conducted by municipalities as business ventures. Indeed, the Swiss furnish many examples of the people doing for themselves instead of leaving the speculators and usurers to do for them at extravagant rates.

A TEXAS paper attempts to read all farmers who are Democrats out of the party as follows:

Thus it is the supremest of folly for any one to claim to be either a Democrat or a Republican and at the same time favor the Ocala demands in toto. Such cannot be the case in the very nature of things. One had just as well profess Roman Catholicism and repudiate the popish doctrine of transubstantiation or the absolute power of the priest. Therefore, there is but one thing which the advocates of the Ocala platform can consistently do, and that is enlist in the ranks of the People's party and make an open fight beneath the folds of its banner. Any other course is cowardly and unmanly. The *Tex Tallowis* their only rule of action; repudiating all rights of the minority, as guaranteed in the fundamental law of the land, aiming not at the extermination of all evils affecting the public weal, but rather the displacing them with others more paternalistic, visionary and dangerous; looking not to the future good of the country at large, but only to the temporary relief of a political class, their movements partake more of the nature of a revolution than a reform. Such men as Polk, Macune, Tauberneck, et al., are by principle and practice better fitted as leaders of a riot or insurrection, than of a political reform. Brought into prominence as they have been by a fortuitous combination of circumstances coupled with that utter disregard for truth and justice, and the universality of law which so mark their action, they have gained a power and influence which they are using not for the benefit of those to whom such ascendancy is due, but for their own personal aggrandizement and enrichment, as well as to gratify their base aspirations and disreputable ambition. Their denunciatory speeches and inflammatory declamations, marked as they are by the most opprobrious ribaldry and most shameful scurrility, are but appeals to the prejudices and passions of their followers. They have neither respect nor regard for conservatism or reason, but invoke to their aid the lowest and basest incentives to human action. But enough on this line—judging from the course of events since transpiring, we, with assurance made doubly sure, conclude that it is Ocala and not Cincinnati that was the birth place of the People's party; and that the Ocala demands cannot be the platform of the Alliance, an organization constitutionally and essentially nonpolitical in its nature; but however much Alliance men may protest to the contrary, they constitute the exposition of the political principles of the People's party.

The Union (Brookfield, Mo.) says: Demo-Republican farmers show great wisdom in their use of an American's right to vote, thereby making it possible for monopolistic rings to grow rich at their expense. It is amusing to hear them complain that they can hardly raise sufficient money to pay the interest on their mortgage, much less the principal. They should be encouraged by the fact that if they continue this time-honored practice for a few years, they will have nothing left to mortgage.

## IOWA STATE ALLIANCE.

Annual Address of President J. M. Joseph at De Moines, Oct. 14.

Brethren of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union: I congratulate you as representatives of the farming interests of Iowa for the beautiful season now drawing to a close. The splendid feast now spread throughout this State—the result of the labors of an industrious people, a fruitful soil, and a benevolent Providence—should awaken in every breast a lively appreciation of the many blessings with which we are surrounded, and admonish us of the many duties that devolve upon us as good citizens.

The duties of the farmer include very much more than the cultivation of the land and the production of crops. Upon him more than upon any one else, depends the character of public institutions and the welfare of all classes of people. With him mainly rests the responsibility of good or bad government.

That there has been a great awakening among farmers during the past few years in matters pertaining to their rights and duties everybody knows. The Farmers Alliance is the result of the dissatisfaction produced by an unjust system of distributing the benefits and burdens of public institutions.

There is a wide-spread belief among farmers that in our haste as a nation to be rich and great in our rapid march from a very simple to a very complex civilization, we have lost sight of that splendid stone our fathers carved with infinite labor, and placed in the foundation of our plan of government—equal rights to all, special privileges to none. This is the block of political granite upon which not only the Farmers Alliance, but republican government itself must stand.

Let us not forget that we are the children of a race who believed in the divine right of kings. That we have inherited many of the prejudices and superstitions of an ancestry who never rose to comprehension of the splendid fact of the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, and that we as a people have never yet awakened to a full appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of a Republican government. The mighty influx of foreign people who flock to our shores as to a house of refuge, bringing with them the customs and traditions of caste, of classes, of privilege, has exerted a powerful influence in moulding our industrial institutions.

Statesmen of all parties, while subscribing to the fundamental doctrines of our government, are found advocating measures and policies subservient of them. For a score of years they have been planting seeds throughout our industrial and commercial system utterly at variance with the doctrine of equal rights.

To-day we are cursed with privileged classes existing by virtue of legal enactments to as great a degree as many of the nations of Europe. We have broadened the foundation of the splendid temple our fathers began, but we have not raised its walls, except with a single stone, in 100 years. The emancipation of the black man is the only achievement in the interest of humanity worth recording in this century.

Monopoly is the arch enemy of in-

dstry, the political monster of modern times. It has come to be a constant, ever present menace to free government. It rears its head in every field, it clutches at the throat of every honest toiler. It besets the public highways. It interests every market. It is entrenched in court and Congress alike. The horse leach's daughter of holy writ was not more rapacious. As a political force, it dominates both the great parties. Its tendencies are toward arbitrary, despotic government. The home of the monster is in the modern contrivances we call corporations.

The forces of nature, the natural products of the earth, the equal gifts of God to all the children of men, are walled up by the omnipresent corporation. The goods, the rights, the benefits made matters of corporate ownership and distributed to the few, while the many are shut out from a fair participation.

Public instrumentalities, the railroad, the telegraph, the financial systems drift enormous revenues into private coffers, while they exist under a normal condition of public control. This condition is an economic absurdity.

No solution of the great problem of equitable distribution can be found outside the public ownership of public instruments, public ownership of natural forces and materials.

Partisans have raised a ghost and named it paternal government, forgetting that the people are, in theory and ought to be in fact, the government, forgetting that except for the paternal care of government there would not be a corporation on the face of the earth. Yet partisans build no adequate defense against the combination that clutches labor by the throat, that gowers upon industry with the eye polyphemus, sucking up her substance to the wall of bare subsistence.

The \$60,000,000,000 of wealth in our country is the result of the genius and industry of all the ages gone. It is a splendid legacy to leave to posterity. That a small minority, who have contributed nothing toward its accumulation, should inherit the whole of it, to the exclusion of the great majority, is not only a flagrant injustice upon the face of the matter, but it marks the fact that in human affairs there are yet whole realms in the matter of equitable distribution unexplored, matters of vast concern to those who come after us.

The Farmers Alliance, as an organization, is the natural result of the neglect of political parties to consider economic questions from the standpoint of merit, rather than of party advantage. The farmers have become weary with the long-drawn quarrels over minutes and barren contests of mere place-hunters.

The animosities of a contest fought to a finish, many years ago, ought to have been buried long ago, and would have been except for the partisan who found political capital in keeping alive the enmities and jealousies of the sections against each other.

The Alliance seeks to reunite the people into one harmonious nation with equal rights for all. It seeks to limit the power and curb the rapacity of corporations. It seeks to reform the industrial system to the end that the products of industry may be fairly distributed. Its task will not be finished till these results are achieved.

Said Kumbold as he went to the scaffold, "I have never believed that one part of mankind were born with saddles on their backs and another booted and spurred to ride them."

Customs and institutions inherited from a semi-barbarous ancestry, party theories and maxims, even so-called principles of government, may have done good service in an age gone by and be utterly unsuited to the civilization and conditions of to-day. Many old nations have long outlived their usefulness. We are to-day as a nation holding fast to a notion that has been an absurdity from the beginning. It is this—the government although possessing the sole power of creating money can not create any for itself but must be a borrower. This is scarcely greater than the other, that an interest-bearing bond is a better foundation for paper money than actual property.

The Alliance demands a sufficient volume of money to enable industry to exchange her products on a cash basis, to the end that labor may escape the burden of interest that now eats up her sustenance in maintaining the credit system.

The Alliance recognizes that the government monopolizes the creation of money, and insists that this fact carries with it the duty to provide a sufficient volume of money. The Alliance holds that the volume of money is not sufficient as long as average interest is above the average profits of industry.

The per cent of increment to national wealth is the natural interest rate. Interest could not rise above this rate if industry was free to provide her own medium of exchange. It is upon this principle the Alliance bases the demand that the government exercise the power it monopolizes in the creation of money and perform its duty to the industries by expanding the volume of money until the interest rate falls to its proper level. This per cent of increment to national wealth has fallen below 3 per cent on an average for thirty years. The fact that current interest has averaged at more than double the net profits of wealth production throughout this same period can not be accounted for on any other ground than that the financial system from top to bottom, from side to side, is permeated with the poison of monopoly, aided, encouraged and defended by the government itself.

Shall it be money or manhood? That is the question. We must settle the question whether our medium of exchange shall be a great national labor-saving machine, as great as the nation's industries, as strong as the nation's arms, as sound as the nation's heart, or whether it shall continue to be a tool of monopoly, nominally under public control but really controlling the people, and exacting tribute from industry by the robber's rule of "what the traffic will bear."

The principle involved in our sub-treasury demand is in perfect harmony with republican government. It is the bow of promise to the wealth producers everywhere, for it proposes to emancipate industry from the domination and spoliation of the money lender. Depend upon it, it is our citadel and house of refuge, we must not surrender it. The best hope of our children lies in the promise of a more equitable system of distribution. It can not be realized without a revolution in the status of this great distributing instrument. Industry must be empowered to create the medium of exchange at the place and time where it is needed. Each industrial center ought to be a money center to the extent of its own needs. There is no more reason for this whole nation being dependent on New York for the use of this indispensable tool of commerce, than that all the spades and plows should belong on Manhattan Island and be let for hire to the highest bidder.

Fortunately the sub-treasury is so simple, just and reasonable that it commends itself to all who examine it with an honest purpose. There are differences of opinion as to details. But the principle that industry should furnish its products as security

for necessary money and obtain that money direct from the government has not been and cannot be defeated. The plan is in no wise sectional nor tintured with favor to any class, it is as broad as the industries of the people. The question is, shall the money system stand upon the property of the people or upon the debts of the people? Stand upon the same economic law underlying the labor-saving machine, and bear as lightly as possible, or shall it continue to be an instrument of monopoly bearing as heavily as possible?

It is our task to preach the gospel of the Farmers' Alliance, and it is our business here to-day to ascertain our present status, to counsel together to devise ways and means for carrying forward the work. It will require the earnest effort of all the brethren; it will require a sacrifice of both time and money to build up our organization until it will be such a force as will command the attention and compel the respect of its enemies.

Our greatest task is to create a public sentiment in harmony with true principles of political economy. We need not expect assistance from the great party press of the cities.

Our chief school and hope lies with the sub-Alliances. Let us plant these in every neighborhood, push the Alliance press and literature into every home. Let us renew no subscriptions to the party press of either party that misrepresents or opposes our demands. We farmers and mechanics cannot afford to do it any longer.

Let us stand firm by the colors of the Alliance. Let us cultivate a spirit of fraternity with all kindred organizations. Let us put the Alliance above our fealty to any political party, and in the great contest for the emancipation of industry from the domination of monopoly, let us rejoice in the promise of battle and the hope for victory.

In this contest we may not hope to succeed until the people thoroughly understand the matter in issue and realize the necessity for a readjustment.

The average citizen is a partisan.

His condition is one of profound apathy on these economic questions. Too often he is a mere tool in the hands of party papers and party bosses. He must be instructed, he must be visited in his home. He must be awakened to a sense of his duty. Let us make such an earnest call to duty that the plowman will stop in the field, the mechanic lay down his hammer to listen and learn of these matters that cannot be neglected except at the peril of free government itself.

Who are the enemies of the Alliance? Their name is legion, their power immense, the party newspaper almost without exception; the great dailies of the money centers. The press has come to be for the most part a business enterprise, run for money or political plunder. Its influence is for sale. It manufactures public sentiment on contract. Thoroughly venal and mercenary, it would strangle the Alliance for the money to be had of the plutocrat and the corporation.

Money-lending institutions without exception are our enemies. The business exploiter and gambler, the party lender and chronic office-holder, would all rejoice at our fall; and finally the great mass of the people of all occupations who refuse or neglect to think for themselves, but drift along in the current of party politics.

The education and conversion of this great class is the only hope of the Alliance. All the others must be met in the open field and fought to a finish. It is idle to waste time parleying with the forces that emanate from the great parties. They must be defeated at the ballot box. They will listen to nothing else.

Our task is a great one, but it is a simple one. It consists in laying

before the people the justice of our demands, the need of united harmonious action.

The common people are honest and conscientious, but they are blinded by the smoke of sham party battles and kept in ignorance of the economic conditions under which they live.

It is our task to preach the gospel of the Farmers' Alliance, and it is our business here to-day to ascertain our present status, to counsel together to devise ways and means for carrying forward the work. It will require the earnest effort of all the brethren; it will require a sacrifice of both time and money to build up our organization until it will be such a force as will command the attention and compel the respect of its enemies.

Shall the people in harmony with true democracy own and control the medium of exchange, or shall a handful of plutocrats at the money center own and control it, and through it dominate the government itself? Brethren, in the issue now joined between industry and monopoly let us be vigilant and brave, looking upward and forward. There will be a contest soon, the most memorable in the annals of mankind. The contest is to determine whether public instrumentalities, the taxing, the transportation, the money systems, shall continue to be poisoned with monopoly, continue to enfold the industries of the people like giant anacondas, or whether they shall take their proper places as simple distributing agencies side by side with industry on the common platform of republican institutions, the platform of equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

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7:30 p.m. Music. Addresses by John P. Stelle  
Friday, Nov. 20—  
2 a.m. Music. Addresses by J. H. Turner and B. H. Clover.

2 p.m. Executive session.

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

Saturday, Nov. 21—  
10 a.m. Music. Addresses by J. H. McDowell and Senator Peleg.

2 p.m. Executive session.

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

Sunday, Nov. 22—  
[Invitations will be extended to celebrated reform speakers to be present on this day.]

Monday, Nov. 23—  
10 a.m. Music. [Speakers to be announced later.]

2 p.m. Executive session.

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

Tuesday, Nov. 24—  
10 a.m. Music. Addresses by William Erwin and Mrs. Lease.

2 p.m. Executive session.

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

TEXAS.  
President—Evan Jones, Dublin.  
Secretary—Mrs. N. L. Barret, Dallas.

VIRGINIA.  
President—Mann Page, Brandon.

Secretary—J. J. Silvey, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.  
President—S. A. Houston, Pickaway.

Secretary—H. Z. Martin, Neponset.

WISCONSIN.  
President—Col. C. M. Butt, Viroqua.

Secretary—N. C. Moody, Viroqua.

THE OCALA DEMANDS.

1. We demand the abolition of national debts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE following are the officers of the

State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union elected at Creston, Iowa,

March 18:

President—M. Joseph, Creston.

Vice-President—Daniel Campbell, Blencroft.

Secretary—G. B. Lang, Corydon.

Treasurer—J. W. Prigg, Middletown.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

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**THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST**  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND  
INDUSTRIAL UNION.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are reasonable for circulation. 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 National 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 fervently advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

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

Reaffirmed at Ocala as follows:

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

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Publication office, 239 North Capitol street.

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

## N. R. P. A.

The 10-cent proposition will positively close on the 1st day of November, and clubs sent in after that date will be returned to the sender.

THE VIDETTE, of Alexandria, La., in a recent editorial, says: "In the campaign that the State is now in, national questions are not at issue, and the Alliance lays down none of its favorite principles in working in harmony with a State Democratic platform." This may be true if the Alliance is aggressive enough on their national demands, but just as certain as the doctrine taught by some in Louisiana—that the national demands have nothing to do with State politics and State officers—prevails, then the Alliance will be so dwarfed and weakened that the Democratic platform will be made to condemn such demands.

Georgia sets a glorious example to the country by having her legislature to indorse the Ocala demands by 138 votes to only 3 against. The Vidette makes a good argument that the State of Louisiana cannot control the Louisiana Lottery permanently, even though the amendment be defeated, unless the anti-lottery people dominate the politics of the State. The same is true of the national demands of the Order. Nothing can be done in behalf of them while the politics of the State is dominated by those opposed to such demands. By such a timid support of the demands the Vidette brings the anti-lottery cause and the demands in conflict when such is not the case. The true position is to carry both for the right, secure the demands and defeat the lottery. If one can be done both can, and if one cannot the other cannot. Let the Alliance peo-

ple and their efficient State organ assert themselves, shoulder the fight and pitch in squarely for the demands all the way through, from the lowest office to the highest, and even the enemies will gain respect for the cause, the people will flock to it and it will win.

THE ECONOMIST returns thanks to its many friends and patrons who have done such glorious work under the 10-cent proposition. Over 100,000 new names have been put on the subscription books as a result of this trial offer. This has produced a great temporary rush of business and an immense volume of extra work to get these names on the lists. It has been impossible to keep up, because being only temporary a temporary force only could be employed, and it has been impossible to get enough help under such conditions. Therefore the mailing force is behind with its work, and those sending in new names will not get the first number as soon as usual, but it will come in time and will make up for all delays.

FLORIDA has just held its State meeting with gratifying results. The Ocala demands, which have given the State so much notice on account of their wide-spread discussion, were reaffirmed with five dissenting votes, and a general desire to push the Alliance principles more vigorously seemed to pervade throughout the entire proceedings. There is no good reason why the Order in this State should not prosper. It has good officers and a number of excellent State papers, and with a little more energy and attention to the propaganda of the principles of the Order it might stand among the best in the Order. Every member of the Alliance who visited Ocala remembers with pleasure the generous hospitality of the people of Florida and will join in the assumption that the Alliance should flourish among such communities.

News has just been received that the office of the Chickasaw Messenger, Okolona, Miss., Brother Frank Burkitt's paper, had been destroyed by fire. From what can be learned it must have been the work of an incendiary. The Messenger was one of the most fearless and effective papers in the State if not in the Order, and with each issue poured in a storm of solid shot into the ranks of the opposition. It was a loyal advocate of Major Barksdale's candidacy for the Senate, and took a strong position for the sub-treasury plan. Brother Burkitt, being State lecturer, was doing a great work for the Order in the field as well as in the office. For this reason doubtless the dastardly deed was perpetrated. A man of Brother Burkitt's character cannot be broken up in this manner, but will redouble his efforts in the same line, and in the end bring success to his aims.

With the exception of Spain and England all civilized powers pay their representatives in some form. The United States pays her representatives \$5,000 per annum and traveling expenses at the rate of 20 cents per mile. Belgium gives \$80 per month while the chamber is in session. Denmark awards \$2.75 per day. Portugal \$335 per annum. France, \$1,825 per year. Switzerland \$2.50 a day. Norway allows \$66 while the House is sitting. Greece gives \$100 per month. Prussia, \$2.25 per day. Austria, \$5 per day. Canada, New Zealand and Victoria give from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum. Sweden allows \$35 with mileage for a four months session and fines her members \$2.75 for each day's non-attendance, which provision of their constitution seems to have been adopted from an ancient English practice. An act was passed in 1541 at St. Stephens by which any member who left the House of Commons before the end of the session, without the leave of the Speaker, sustained the loss of his salary. In 1580 the House resolved to fine de-

THE ECONOMIST receives many letters from persons or committees who have been appointed to correspond and secure data relative to starting newspapers, county or district. There is a big demand for competent men, and sometimes for capital. It is very seldom possible to give any satisfactory answers to these letters, the demand is not well enough known to merely to the profitable disposal of the surplus of our staple crops. I am satisfied that many articles could be produced in this country at a price and in quantities

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Lord Blandford in 1830 calculated that \$20 and \$10 in the present currency would be the equivalent of \$1 and 50 cents then.

THE 10-cent trial subscription offer of THE ECONOMIST for three months for 10 cents has now doubled an already large subscription list. It is open till November 1, and clubs of ten or more mailed on or before that date will be admitted under the rule.

THE ECONOMIST will put in a perfecting press before the meeting of the Grand Council and be prepared for any reasonable run upon its circulation as '92 comes on.

THE Executive Committee of Kentucky State Alliance have invited C. W. Macune to be present at their State Alliance to be held Nov. 10, and Brother Macune has accepted.

THE 10-cent proposition will positively close on the 1st day of November, and clubs sent in after that date will be returned to the sender.

SECRETARY RUSK, in his letter to the New York Tribune, says:

Unquestionably, American farmers need fuller information regarding the kinds and extent of our home supplies which American agriculture, properly directed, could produce, but for which we are now dependent upon the foreign producers. When a little more than a year ago, I called attention to the fact that American consumers paid annually to foreign countries some \$250,000,000 for products which could be, and ought to be, supplied by our own farmers, the statement was greeted on all sides with expressions of doubt, and in some cases with derision, even though I had taken pains to accompany my statement with an enumeration of the articles I referred to, and with the figures showing the extent of these importations. In a general way, it may be said that, with the exception of tea, coffee and spices, almost all the agricultural products we import could be supplied by American farmers. That this has not been done up to this time, is due to a variety of causes—amongst others, to the pioneer condition of agriculture in the States and Territories so wonderfully and rapidly settled during the past quarter of a century, and to the fact that, until recent years, the steady demand at remunerative prices for most of our ordinary staple crops (a condition brought about by the ready sale of our surplus in foreign markets) rendered the farmers content to go on in the same lines without feeling the necessity of a wider diversification of their crops. Our farmers need, next in order, the fullest and latest information in regard to the foreign demand for their surplus crops. Of staple crops this country produces a surplus, it will probably continue to do so for a very long period to come. For the disposal of that surplus, we must depend upon the foreign demand, and the price fixed for that surplus, even though it bear but a small proportion to the entire supply, will affect the price of the entire crop. It is only by possessing the most reliable information in regard to the foreign supply and the foreign consumption of these products, that we can judge of the amount of surplus, which, under normal conditions, we can expect to dispose of in foreign markets at a profitable rate. We must, however, do more than this. Our interest in the foreign market must not be confined merely to the profitable disposal of the surplus of our staple crops. I am satisfied that many articles could be produced in this country at a price and in quantities

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Unquestionably, American farmers need fuller information regarding the kinds and extent of our home supplies which American agriculture, properly directed, could produce, but for which we are now dependent upon the foreign producers. When a little more than a year ago, I called attention to the fact that American consumers paid annually to foreign countries some \$250,000,000 for products which could be, and ought to be, supplied by our own farmers, the statement was greeted on all sides with expressions of doubt, and in some cases with derision, even though I had taken pains to accompany my statement with an enumeration of the articles I referred to, and with the figures showing the extent of these importations. In a general way, it may be said that, with the exception of tea, coffee and spices, almost all the agricultural products we import could be supplied by American farmers. That this has not been done up to this time, is due to a variety of causes—amongst others, to the pioneer condition of agriculture in the States and Territories so wonderfully and rapidly settled during the past quarter of a century, and to the fact that, until recent years, the steady demand at remunerative prices for most of our ordinary staple crops (a condition brought about by the ready sale of our surplus in foreign markets) rendered the farmers content to go on in the same lines without feeling the necessity of a wider diversification of their crops. Of staple crops this country produces a surplus, it will probably continue to do so for a very long period to come. For the disposal of that surplus, we must depend upon the foreign demand, and the price fixed for that surplus, even though it bear but a small proportion to the entire supply, will affect the price of the entire crop. It is only by possessing the most reliable information in regard to the foreign supply and the foreign consumption of these products, that we can judge of the amount of surplus, which, under normal conditions, we can expect to dispose of in foreign markets at a profitable rate. We must, however, do more than this. Our interest in the foreign market must not be confined merely to the profitable disposal of the surplus of our staple crops. I am satisfied that many articles could be produced in this country at a price and in quantities

## APPLIED SCIENCE.

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

### THE VIRGINIA DEBT QUESTION.

Some of our friends want to argue the Virginia debt question. We think every possible argument upon it has long ago been exhausted. At the proper time we think it will be shown that the bond holders and the State are only sixty thousand per annum apart. The only matter is for both parties to agree to split their difference and settle, thus disposing of the most vexed and hurtful financial problem which has ever afflicted any civilized community. It will not be necessary to increase the rate of taxation before the new assessment of lands in 1895, after which, if a settlement is reached, the rate may again be reduced, provided new sources of revenue are availed of as they ought to be, and provided property which is not now properly assessed, or escapes assessment, is assessed as it ought to be. It may as well be admitted that the present revenue of the State, with the present expense account, will not leave enough money to pay 3 per cent on the sum which is half-way between the views of the creditors and those of the State officials for the next four years; but it is also certain that the State has resources outside of revenue which would carry the interest until the next general assessment in 1895, when the matter would be easy.

The above specimen of plutocratic intelligence is gleaned from the Topeka Capital. It will be news to many that the banks are loaning money to the government at 1 per cent, or at any other rate of interest. This intelligent writer failed to go further than mere assertion, which at the present time has lost its power. It is indeed amazing how loosely, how unwisely, how inefficiently, and how unjustly, the taxing power is administered by the State in every community. The general tax laws are apt to be fair and just, but the assessments are grossly defective. The vicious and indefensible practice of exemptions has grown to vast proportions. The yet more vicious and wicked practice of dishonest evasions has grown to proportions vaster still; the latter practice being largely the result of the former. The fairest general tax law may be made, through systematic false assessment, the most atrocious instrument of wrong and oppression. The Virginians are at this time especially concerned in the discovery of a mode of equalizing assessments. There is no State in which an equal, just, and complete assessment would fail to largely increase the revenue, while largely decreasing the rate. The duty of earnestly investigating this subject lays a heavy responsibility upon every legislator, national, State or municipal, and especially upon every Virginia legislator at this time. We are of opinion that the income producing power of property should be the basis of its valuation for taxation, and that the capitalization of the income of legal interest ought to be the assessed value, viz.: A farm renting for \$300 should be assessed at \$5,000—the legal interest being six per cent, and if stocks or bonds yield \$300, they should be valued at \$5,000 for taxation.

The following is taken from a private letter from Major Barksdale, of Mississippi, which will bear a careful reading:

I have just seen a telegram from Washington to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, stating that I am an aspirant for the presidency of the National Alliance. It is evidently the fabrication of an enemy. I wish you would notice it in THE ECONOMIST, and say upon my authority that it is a lie out of whole cloth, and that so far from aspiring to the honor, I could not accept it if tendered. I am in the race for United States Senator as the representative of a great cause, and intend to fight it to a finish; and when the contest is closed, result as it may, I will feel that the battle of the masses against the classes for financial reform has just begun.

We are satisfied that there should be a uniform homestead exemptions provided for in the organic law, and the whole subject of exemptions taken out of the hands of legislatures. If practical effect were given to these principles in any State the revenue would be greater and the tax rate less. To such a State would flow in, both population and capital; and there would be peace, and plenty, and prosperity, and contentment. Let old Virginia lead off with revenue laws, just, wise and effective. The latest and most effective form of tyranny is unequal, unjust and unnecessary taxation; and its legitimate offspring, public extravagance and public debt. Oh, for a return to simpler, and purer, and honest ways.

## A SAMPLE TAX EVASION.

We quote from the final report of the West Virginia tax commission, page 25: "It appears that these banks 'gave in' to the assessor less than one-fourth of their capital and surplus. If so, then the other property of the State paid \$2,594, which these eleven banks ought to have paid. The banks paid \$790, but should have paid \$3,384." Does some man say this shows these banks ought to be exempted from taxation, and the tax they ought to pay, be assessed upon real estate. We think it shows their officers ought to be indicted for conspiracy to defraud the revenue. Does some man say 'we can't catch them?' We reply, they have been caught and should be punished. A simple reference to a banker's directory is sufficient to "catch" them. The names of these banks are known, their fraud is known, but they are not punished. Why?

## BLIND TEETH.

Replying to a letter from a reader of THE ECONOMIST in South Dakota, as to the question whether so-called "wolf teeth" or "blind teeth," are actually the cause of blindness in young horses. We think the matter admits of the following explanation: The three anterior grinders in each jaw of the horse are "milk teeth," and are shed and replaced by permanent ones; the first one being shed and replaced early in the third year. The rule is that the permanent tooth comes up directly under the milk tooth, and is not seen until the latter drops out. Sometimes, however, the permanent tooth comes up along side of the milk tooth, and does not push it out of the way as it advances. The milk tooth in such a case is not shed, but remains along side of the permanent one, and is called a "wolf tooth." Sometimes the "wolf tooth" is partially displaced by the permanent one, and is easily removed, at other times it remains very strong seated, and is difficult to remove. It is not always easy to determine in such a case which is the temporary and which the permanent tooth. Farriers frequently make the mistake of attempting to remove the permanent tooth, merely knocking off a corner of the tooth and leaving it to grow up thus mutilated alongside of the "wolf tooth." It is then said that the wolf tooth has grown again after being knocked out. The writer was once present in court and heard an angry litigation about the identity of a horse. It was proven that "wolf's teeth" had been knocked out of the

horse which was stolen and the horse in court was now claimed to be the same. The jury looked in the horse's mouth and found a wolf tooth on one side. The farrier swore he had knocked them out on both sides. Immediately the question was raised, do "wolf teeth" once knocked out ever grow again? Some said yes, some said nay; the jury disagreed, and the man who had the horse in possession kept him, but he was the other man's horse undoubtedly. The farrier knocked out the "wolf tooth" on one side and knocked off the corner of the permanent tooth on the other. Now, does "wolf tooth" cause blindness in any case? It is usually the anterior grinder in the upper jaw which is at fault, and the unshed milk tooth in that place is the "wolf tooth" of the farrier. Does that tooth, or can it, cause blindness? Possibly in some cases it may. Close to the root of that tooth a large branch of a nerve escapes through a small hole from the bone of the jaw. Higher up in the course of the main nerve a branch is given off that goes to the eye. It is conceivable that pressure upon this branch by the crowding of the permanent tooth against the bony canal which contains it by the wolf tooth may cause irritation which may be transferred to the branch which goes to the eye, and so set up an inflammation which may destroy the eye. The "wolf tooth" does no good, nature designed its removal, and it is best to remove it, but it is also best to let the teeth alone unless you can be sure which is the "wolf tooth" and which the permanent one. It is bad practice to pull the wrong tooth. Our friend states that his filly, supposed to be going blind from "wolf teeth" is a yearling. From what has now been stated he will see, therefore, that all his filly's teeth are "wolf teeth;" whether they will or will not be shed when nature's time arrives is one of those things which "no fellow can find out." If it be remembered that the "wolf tooth" is the anterior temporary grinding tooth that ought to be shed about the beginning of the third year, but is not then shed. It will be easy to determine whether judgment should be pronounced against that tooth as a wolf's tooth in a yearling. It may be a "wolf's tooth" after a while by failing to be shed when it ought to be and remaining in place after the permanent tooth appears along side of it. Wait and see is the best practice.

## STEAMING CATTLE FOOD.

We have from a friend in Tennessee a letter asking an opinion here in the matter of steaming cattle food. We do not believe that cooking any single article of cattle food will so far increase its digestibility as to pay for the trouble and expense. In the case of a complex ration it may be otherwise. Our friend grinds his corn with the cob and desires an opinion whether to mix with this corn and cob meal cotton seed at \$12, or cotton seed meal at \$2, will be most economical. We should prefer the meal, for the cob meal already contains a large quantity of crude fiber and the cotton seed hulls added would, we think, carry that sort of feed up to too high a percentage. We are asked to state whether, in the opinion of the writer, steaming such a ration pays. The cost of tankage built and bought by the Standard Oil Company for a number of years has averaged less

than 20 cents per barrel, and yet they have charged 15 cents per barrel per annum storage, until four years ago, when an attempt was made in the Pennsylvania Legislature to fix the rate of storage by law, when they reduced it to 12 cents per barrel, which is equivalent to 30 per cent interest on the investment. They charge 2 per cent per annum in kind for leakage caused by evaporation. They deduct 3 per cent for leakage when they run the oil from the tank of the producer, although it is their fault if there is any leakage. They gauge the tanks of the producer, and make their own gauge tables to suit themselves, deducting for dead-weight to suit their own ideas.

Insurance is obtained through a system of general average, (that is if a tank, containing say 30,000 barrels of oil is burned, each man is assessed in kind, in proportion that his oil bears to the whole amount held in stock by them.) This is the cheapest and best insurance in the world. For instance, A owns 100,000 barrels of oil in this system, and the gross stock held by the company is 30 million barrels, and a couple of tanks containing 30,000 barrels each should be burned. A would be required to give to the company as his share for such loss, an amount of oil equal to 1-5 of 1 per cent of what oil he had in the custody of the company at the time of the fire, as 1-5 of 1 per cent of all the oil in storage was lost by such fire. Under this system the charge for storage is practically all net profit after the first 18 months, as the storage charge will pay cost of tankage in that time.

The farmers' sub-treasury system applied to the oil business would save the enormous charge and drain to the producers and consumers, and by giving them the chance to borrow money at 2 per cent on their product, by keeping 10 per cent margins good, would take them out of the clutches of the Standard Oil Company and make them independent again, and they would soon build their own transportation lines and refineries, and the consumers would soon get the benefit of cheaper refined oil.

If there is any business whose product is entitled to the government's protection more than another in this land, it is the oil men and his business. For years before the members of the Standard Oil Company had engaged in robbing us when the government needed funds it collected an internal revenue of one dollar per barrel on every barrel of crude oil produced, and the oil people paid it, and now that the business has been monopolized by a few unprincipled men through a conspiracy with rail-road corporations, I insist that the government should come to the relief of the oil business through the sub-treasury plan proposed by the Farmers Alliance. It is thoroughly practical and feasible, and I have yet to find a farmer or business man who does not approve of it as soon as he understands it in its simplicity. Ten millions of dollars will build tankage enough to hold the maximum stocks thus far, and if oil shall be developed in the future as rapidly and in as rich fields as in the last ten years, it would guarantee to the consumers of refined oil in this country 150 water white oil at four cents per gallon retail, and will save the people

of the United States alone, \$100,000,000 per annum.

What the sub-treasury will do for the oil men it will do for the farmers and more, for now the gamblers fix the prices that the farmer shall receive for his wheat by short sales. Wheat in London is 10 cents a bushel higher than it was a year ago, while here it is 13 cents cheaper than one year ago, and yet those who want to continue to rob the farmer and cry out the loudest against the sub-treasury plan insist that Liverpool makes our prices for wheat. Give us the sub-treasury for the benefit of the wealth-producers, and we will see how long either Liverpool or grain gamblers will fix the price of wheat and other farm products. Give us the sub-treasury for the benefit of the oil men, and you shall see how long the Standard Oil Company will be able to monopolize the oil business, paying 15 cents per barrel for crude oil, while charging from 10 to 15 cents per gallon for refined oil. Give us the sub-treasury and John Davis's farm-loan plan for the cotton planter of the South, and we will see how long the cotton-seed oil trust will control the destinies of that unfortunate people.

But let us examine these both and each in the light of facts and acts. Mr. Mills, who is not in line with Ohio silver men, but in sweet accord with Wall street Flower, is in our State trying to explain the difference between a Republican tariff and a Democratic tariff. The Mills bill, voted for as a party measure and indorsed by the national convention that renominated Cleveland, did not reduce the aggregate "tariff tax" 6 per cent below the McKinley bill. True, it gave the manufacturers "free wool" instead of McKinley's "free sugar," with a bounty of \$2,000,000 to the American refiners. The paper money, that will pay the people's debts and taxes as well as gold and silver.

Not one word in favor of issuing this money directly to the people, and at a just rate of interest, or for services rendered. Thirty thousand men already in possession of half the wealth of our country, while the other half pays 80 per cent of the taxes. The great agricultural interest is perishing from the absorbing effect of mortgage plasters. The Republican financial policy has made and applied the plasters. The Democratic party would in the name of law and order and the sacredness of contracts, hold the victim while the plaster does its deadly work. The patient is dying from that most fatal poison—contraction of the means of payment. As increase of pure, warm blood vitalizes and energizes the human body, so will an increase of the life blood of commerce, as demanded by the People's party, diffuse blessings

in the same article, same column of same "prominent daily," contend that we need no more money in this country, because checks, drafts, negotiable notes, clearing-house certificates, etc., take the place of money. That what we need is not more money, but more confidence. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!" to disapprove of paper based upon the credit of the government, and advocate paper based upon the credit of a corporation, firm or individual. We fear your confidence game. But to the earnest believer in the "greenback" I say, we do not deny that it is good; as Thomas Jefferson predicted it carried us through a long and bitter war. Why not greenbacks instead of the sub-treasury notes?" Before answering this let me allude to the writings of another school of this present time. It is they who oppose the treasury note, because it is based only upon the "credit of the government;" and in the same article, same column of

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But Governor Campbell refers to the marked difference of the old parties on silver. I admit that the Cleveland plank is a duplicate of the Springfield plank.

But mark this difference: Our people are agreed, not only in Ohio, but all over the United States, on unlimited coinage of silver, not as the governor tells us, to use as "primary money to build the world's credits upon," because primary implies secondary money. The people have learned by sad experience the fraudulent character of a system that puts "primary money" in the hands of bankers, holding the victim while the plaster does its deadly work. The patient is dying from that most fatal poison—contraction of the means of payment. As increase of pure, warm blood vitalizes and energizes the human body, so will an increase of the life blood of commerce, as demanded by the People's party, diffuse blessings

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It may seem presumptuous on the part of the people to select a State ticket from their own number—from the industrial middle class—and to those who are unacquainted with the men and women who are praying and laboring for its success, it may seem that the People's movement is designed to secure the reforms we demand "through existing parties" as Governor Campbell suggests. There is no such hope or expectation.

The observer of political events or the student of political history, knows that anxious as good men may be to secure great reforms, they find that old party prejudices prevent a union of reformers in either old party, while success comes only through union under new name, with definite objects, and candidates pledged to carry them out. The voter who clings to the old party when it has deceived and disappointed him again and again, is the only one who "throws his vote away."

While the People's party is not spending thousands of dollars on public meetings, nor getting reduced rates on railroads to swell the throngs, yet with quickened conscience, enlightened intelligence and courage born of necessity, it may surprise both friends and opponents in November.

JOHN SEITZ.

You may dump all of the gold and silver of the world into the yawning basins of the sea, and so warehouses throughout the land be full of food products the human race would live; but dump all of the food products into those vast caverns, and the bank vaults full of gold and silver would not keep one man alive a fortnight. Nations have lived without gold or silver, but the track upon the solid rock is safer.

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We may live without poetry, music and art, We may live without conscience and live without heart; We may live without friends, and live without books,

But civilized man can not live without cooks.

He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving? He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?

He may live without love—what is passion but pining?

But where is the man that can live without dining?

I wish to introduce here an idea advanced by a writer signing himself "Georgian," in THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and Atlanta Constitution last fall, which was also copied in the Farmer and Mesenger. It is this: Accepting the theory (which I, in this article, do not propose to either

votedly around the anti-slavery leaders. They did not think they were "throwing their votes away" when at the ballot box they entered their protest against the fugitive slave law, and the national recognition of man as the property of man. Thirty-two years from the organization of Jeffersonian democracy to its reconstruction on the old foundations—under a new name; 32 years more inaugurate Lincoln. In '92—32 years more—will inaugurate the People's president on the same old Jeffersonian rock: "Equal and exact justice to all; special privileges to none."

Let no Democratic or Republican voter feel that he is throwing away his vote when he casts his ballot for such laws as he conscientiously believes would bring the greatest good to his countrymen. The faint-hearted policy of "choosing between evils" when positive good is within reach never yet lifted men to higher, better conditions of moral or material growth. A small majority of the Democratic politicians of Ohio, are making a faint protest against the gold-bug end in the East, but not a word against Sherman's or M. D. Harter's national bank schemes for the perpetuation of bank control of money; not a word for an increase of the legal tender paper money, that will pay the people's debts and taxes as well as gold and silver.

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admit or deny) that the home price of all our export products is fixed in the London market, and therefore priced in gold, remembering that the money issued upon these products at the sub-treasury is based upon their market price, we have a double security, to wit: these sub-treasury notes are secured by stable food products actually stored and, at the price at which these food products can be redeemed in English gold. Those who think more of gold than they do of the necessities of life should be satisfied with this. Thus we are enabled by this plan, when large amounts of money are necessary to move and distribute our food products, to draw upon and utilize the gold supply of those countries which buy from us to capitalize the demand in order to purchase and deliver the supply.

With this article I close my series upon money. That my language is not classic, I know; that my ideas are oftentimes crude, is probable. I thank the Farmer and Messenger for the space in its columns so cordially extended me, and also all other papers which have honored my articles by publishing them.

#### Campbell Will Be Defeated in Ohio.

The Advocate, Topeka, Kan.

We have all the while known that the two old parties were in complete subjection to the money power, and now we have proof. We will review the status of the affair. The common people are demanding many reforms, and among them is the free coinage of silver, and by the constant demand coming from the laboring people the issue is pushed to the front for solution. A short time ago the Democratic party of Ohio convened in convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the various State officers. The convention, among other principles, declared in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and nominated Campbell for re-election. Heretofore it has been customary for the national committee to aid in the State campaigns, and accordingly some honest Democrats offered their services to help the Democrats of Ohio in this present campaign. On September 15, 1891, a certain gentleman called on J. G. Prather, a member of the National Democratic Committee, and requested

Mr. Prather to furnish transportation, etc., for him to go to Ohio and take the stump for Campbell. Thereupon Mr. J. G. Prather said: "We do not desire Mr. Campbell's election, nor will we do anything to assist him, as it would mean the triumph of the free silver idea." The applicant had spoken for Democracy in every campaign for the past twelve years, and spoke jointly with Hendricks all over Indiana, also with Thurman in Ohio in 1888, and is a brilliant and able speaker. So it can not be said the gentleman is not a representative man. But the fact is that Mr. Prather simply told the truth. They want Campbell defeated. Now compare this with the fact that the Democratic papers of New York City, Memphis, Charleston and New Orleans are supporting John Sherman for the United States Senate, and any simpleton can at once discover that the old parties are the tools of the money power, and everything is sacrificed in shape of principles for office.

Clarion Ledger (Jackson, Miss.) says:

A badly scared crowd are the Republican and Democratic politicians of Ohio. Not at the size of the People's party, because that is an unknown quantity. But at the lack of enthusiasm of their former followers. The indifference with which the people treat their crys of "rally to the rescue of the old party, boys," is simply paralyzing them. They hire bands and offer free excursions tickets. But still the people do not respond. They are surprised at the sulking mood that the average voter assumes this year. When they undertake to talk to him he slides away, as much as to say, "not this time please." Then again the Australian ballot law is a sort of a weakness to him. The boodle pedler of former days at the polls is also sullen. He does not see as yet where he has to come in. He has

#### What is Scrofula?

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually sacrificed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or afflictions, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

Can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for 50. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar**

Clarion Ledger (Jackson, Miss.) says: Wade Hampton says the Farmers' Union is down. The Alliance might sarcastically respond, "me too."

#### THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics from Organized States.

The Alliance Vindicator (Kosciusko, Miss.) says:

In spite of the opposition to our Order and the war upon its officers by the politicians and the plutocratic press, the Alliance still lives, and moves, and grows, and is destined to make the world feel the weight of its mighty tread. If one were to believe what he reads from the partisan press, he would think the Alliance had fallen to pieces, by reason of the heavy weights about its neck, and the corrupt, designing, thieving, scheming, unprincipled demagogic officers at its head. We hear them say the sub-treasury scheme is dead, the Alliance had to drop it. The facts are: Every State Alliance that has convened this fall has adopted it with practically a unanimous vote. They say the officers are corrupt, but the Alliance don't believe. There has not been a resolution passed in any State Alliance condemning or censoring any officer whom they have pointed out; but the very men they have lauded to the skies have been condemned as unworthy of our trust and confidence.

The Virginia Alliance News (Wytheville, Va.) is from a section where the Alliance has made nominations for the State legislature. It says:

A half dozen men have been running political conventions and dictating to the people whom they should vote for in the past, and now when the people see fit to name their own candidates, these self-constituted leaders get away up in G, and say that it is preposterous for several hundred voters to dictate to the majority. Oh! come off and be consistent.

The Montezuma (Ga.) Record advises: Don't be caught by the "State bank" fraud proposed by eminent Democratic statesmen and pretended friendly papers. Our money must be full legal tender government money. The national bank system is far preferable to State bank frauds. The State bank cry is a side issue to catch the Alliance with and thus enable the money power to keep its death hold on the people. It is such a palpable fraud that we think it will not deceive many, but its intention is to deceive and rob the people.

The Plow and Hammer (Tiffin, Ohio) says:

A badly scared crowd are the Republican and Democratic politicians of Ohio. Not at the size of the People's party, because that is an unknown quantity. But at the lack of enthusiasm of their former followers. The indifference with which the people treat their crys of "rally to the rescue of the old party, boys," is simply paralyzing them. They hire bands and offer free excursions tickets. But still the people do not respond. They are surprised at the sulking mood that the average voter assumes this year. When they undertake to talk to him he slides away, as much as to say, "not this time please." Then again the Australian ballot law is a sort of a weakness to him. The boodle pedler of former days at the polls is also sullen. He does not see as yet where he has to come in. He has

nothing but to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance.

There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

At the size of your store bill. Be wise; send 6 cents to pay postage, get full Catalogue and

SAVE MONEY ON EVERYTHING YOU

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Clarion Ledger (Jackson, Miss.) says: Wade Hampton says the Farmers' Union is down. The Alliance might sarcastically respond, "me too."

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The Peninsula Farmer (Federalsburg, Md.) says:

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men. As an organization it is not in partisan politics, that is to say, it does not espouse any party. It espouses measures and advocates purposes. It has aims, and seeks to accomplish them. It has a mission, and expects to fulfill it. It came into existence at the demand of inexorable necessity. It continues in existence and will ever continue to live, because the urgency of the necessity is so great and exacting that the members who compose it are bound by the ties of interest, they are fastened to it by a condition that compels them to stick to, persevere and to make any sacrifice for its success. This condition has jeopardized their homes, has imperiled the liberty of their children and has rendered it impossible for them to attain prosperity. The census report on the mortgage indebtedness of the country shows the condition that has jeopardized their homes. The fact that they are compelled to sell products at cost of production shows the impossibility of extricating themselves from this condition, without a change of systems. The change of systems is the purpose. The change of condition is its mission.

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

The dollar of the gamblers is fast giving way to the dollar of the people. Sherman, in Ohio, admits that paper money is the best, but it must be based on bullion; but bullion, we say, is a commodity. If paper money is based on one commodity why not upon another? Why not upon cotton, wheat, etc.? The hard-money men are thus fast being driven from their fastnesses.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) notes significantly:

Gov. Jones addressed an audience of about five hundred at Birmingham last Friday night. On Monday night Capt. Kolb addressed a crowd of about four acres, which could not be crowded into any hall in that city.

The People's Economist (Thomasville, Ga.) interrogates:

If you have an article that can always have a cash value on the market, why can't it be a solid basis for money?

The Polk County Farmer (Bolivar, Mo.) discusses the proposition that relief would come from additions to investments in Missouri mortgages.

If property only is to be taken into account in reckoning the prosperity of a country, why then New York is ahead of Missouri. But if the poverty-stricken walls of women and children are to be placed in the balances and weighed against riches, then the prosperity of the State of New York will be found a minus quantity. Ave, and that of Missouri, would be but little better. It is perhaps well for the country to have plenty of millionaires, but what benefit is it to the poor coal miner who makes a dinner on two potatoes that he lives in a rich country? To the farmer whose mortgage is grinding the life out of him, what consolation is it that the banker who holds it is a millionaire? Missouri needs more capital rather than more capitalists.

\* \* \* We produce enough to prosper and enrich the masses were it not filched from our grasp by the non-producer. These demagogues base their entire argument on the theory that the only place to get money is from the capitalist. The falsity of this theory is manifest. The way to get money is to produce something of value, of which money is a representative. This value when produced should be the equivalent of money, and should not be compelled to pay it tribute. Every article of stable value produced should have its representative in currency. The only true solution to the hard times problem is for the government to make more money and lend it to the producer on what he produces.

The Ottumwa, (Iowa) World describes the make up of the People's party:

There are hundreds of such men in this county; men who are thoroughly convinced that the old party rule is corrupt past cure, yet from habit, from party prejudice and party spite, which their papers and speakers inflame at their will, they are still driven to the polls under these spurs and made to vote directly against each other when their interests are exactly the same. Yet the man who is thoroughly honest and has the courage to do the right when he knows it, will take a bold stand for his family and

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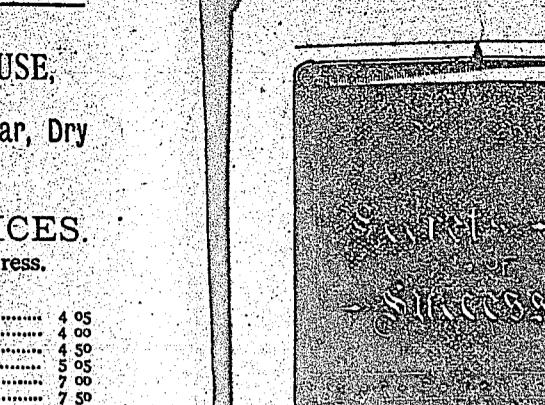
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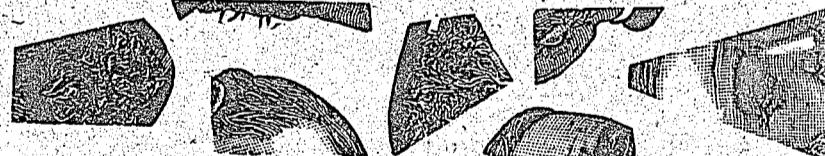
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