

The Center for Research Libraries scans to provide digital delivery of its holdings. In some cases problems with the quality of the original document or microfilm reproduction may result in a lower quality scan, but it will be legible. In some cases pages may be damaged or missing. Files include OCR (machine searchable text) when the quality of the scan and the language or format of the text allows.

If preferred, you may request a loan by contacting Center for Research Libraries through your Interlibrary Loan Office.

Rights and usage

Materials digitized by the Center for Research Libraries are intended for the personal educational and research use of students, scholars, and other researchers of the CRL member community. Copyrighted images and texts are not to be reproduced, displayed, distributed, broadcast, or downloaded for other purposes without the expressed, written permission of the copyright owner.

Center for Research Libraries

Scan Date: March 02, 2012

Identifier: s-n-000059-n25

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.



H. C. EZELL,
WILKERSON, TENN.
Importer and raiser
of fine Black Spanish
Jacks and Jennette
horses and mares.
Write for catalogue
and price list, or
come and see me.

ORDERS FOR
SOUTHERN PINE LUMBER
Solicited and filled promptly by
E. N. ROBESON,
REILNSVILLE, BEADEN CO., IN.

HOLTON STOCK FARM,

ROBERT E. PARK, PROPRIETOR,
HOLTON, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.
R. T. & G. R.R. eight miles from Macon.

IMPORTED SHETLAND PONIES,
REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE,
Of best Butter Families.

Handsome Jersey Bull Calves, thoroughbred and
high grade Jersey Heifers for sale.
Little Guinea Cows.

Address

ROBERT E. PARK,
MACON, GA.
Mention ECONOMIST.

PATENTS,

TRADEMARKS, etc., promptly procured. A 40-page Book on the laws governing the issue of Patents FREE. Send model for free opinion as to patentability. Highest references. Address

W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y at Law,
804 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WESTERN ADVOCATE,

Burr Oak - Kansas.

Subscription Price - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Three months on trial for 25 cents.

The leading advocate of the reform movement

in the West. If you desire to post yourself on

the great people's movement, sometimes termed the Western Revolution, subscribe for this paper

COME TO THE

Farmers Alliance Exposition
which opens at Ocala, Florida, December 1, '90.

The annual session of the National Farmers Alliance meets in Ocala, Tuesday, Dec. 2, '90. Farmers and visitors from every State in the Union are expected during the first week of the exhibition.

The grandest sight of the resources of Florida including natural curiosities of every class and kind. Every county in the State will be on dress parade with her exhibits.

The leading exposition given to Tourists and Visitors will be offered.

Special Rates given to the promoters and home-seekers to visit any section of the State from Ocala.

The Farmers' Exposition will be open sixty days.

A. P. BASKIN, Secy. R. F. ROGERS, Pres.
Ocala, Florida. Live Oak, Florida.

AGENTS LOOK HERE

and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BARKER, Woburn Ave., Cambridge, Mass. \$2.50 one month, \$3.00 one week. So can you. Profits and extra income free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

497 WORLD'S FAIR WATCH NO MONEY REQUIRED!

Until After Examination, THE cases are the world-famed Durango, with 14 P. Gold Ingot, with a Stem Open Face, Bassino, dust and damp proof, made of gold, and can wear a life-time fitted with a STEM Wind and Stem Set, and a Stem Set, all jeweled, a pair in settings, expanded, quick and easily adjusted and thoroughly regulated, and can be used to keep accurate and perfect time for 2 years.

On the ad.out send to us and we will send you by express, C.O.D. subject to your full payment and if not perfectly satisfactory don't pay one cent, otherwise pay the sum of \$18.50 and express charges and take the watch.

On the ad.out send to us and we will send you by express, C.O.D.

subject to your full payment and if not perfectly satisfactory don't pay one cent, otherwise pay the sum of \$18.50 and express charges and take the watch.

Do You Want a BUGGY PHAETON SURREY

CART or HARNESS of any kind?

BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

We hire no agents or middle men, but sell direct to the consumer. The man who buys of us gets all this profit. Special arrangements made with Farmers' Alliance Lodges.

New Factory, New Styles, New Prices. Write for catalogue and prices to

FARMERS Saw and Grist Mill
4 HORSE POWER
and Largers, Oats, Corn, Rice, etc. Address
DeLoach Mill Co., ATLANTA, GA.

THE ALLIANCE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.
THORNTON BARNES,
241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our House was one of the First Wholesale Grocery Houses in the Country to come out boldly and DARE DIRECT WITH THE FARMERS ALLIANCE AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. All the goods we handle we purchase direct from the leading Importers and Manufacturers in large amounts. We carry a

Large and Complete stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

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

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middleman's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can BUY GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when under Seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the others, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Farmers' Alliance, we will give him twice the time we usually have received the goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, and pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

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

ESTABLISHED, 1868.

JAMES L. NORRIS,
SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Inventions protected by Letters Patent and Caveats. Trade Marks, Labels, and Copyrights Secured.

Before incurring the expense of an application for Letters Patent on an invention, write to JAMES L. NORRIS, corner of 10th and Fifth streets, Washington, D. C., with sketch and description of the invention, and have an examination made in the U. S. Patent Office to ascertain if it is novel and patentable, remitting Five Dollars in postage and the cost for the examination, cost of copies of Patent may be found, and Reference to my clients in any State will be given when requested. Address as above.

Opinion. This course has been suggested by me to my clients, and by them adopted during the past twenty-two years of my practice.

Full information in pamphlet form as to costs and what is requisite on part of an Inventor to secure Letters Patent, Caveats, &c., sent free on request.

Reference to my clients in any State will be given when requested. Address as above.

Norris' New Patent Office Building.
Erected, 1880.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED

We can show proof that agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make from \$200 to \$500 during the year. Ladies have great success selling our 10 USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address me at Dadeville, Ala. Tallapoosa county. W. H. CLEMMONS.

THE FINEST ON EARTH.

The CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. is the ONLY LINE running PULLMAN'S PERFECTED SAFETY VESTIBULE TRAINS, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service, from Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the ONLY LINE running THE ONLY RECLINING CHAIR CARS between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car from Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill., and the ONLY DIRECT LINE between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Great Lakes and Canada.

The road is one of the best in the State of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort, and safety.

Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they are good in D. C., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo.

R. O. McCORMICK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

If you want the best desks, the best "aids to school discipline," slate paper, or any other style of black boards, or any other "tools to work with" in the school-room, such as maps, globes, charts, or black boards, the best thing to do is to go to J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo., for the lowest introductory prices on these articles. This firm furnishes the best goods at the lowest prices, and will take pleasure in answering all inquiries. Ad-

dress the

J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., 1104 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

We speak from personal knowledge, as we have dealt with this firm.—R. D.

T. A. CLAYTON, Agent of the Farmers Union Commercial Association of Louisiana, Limited,

218 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

Headquarters for purchase of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Rice, and for sale of Cotton, Staves, and all country produce.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand.

The Lane & Bodley Co.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CINCINNATI, O.

INDIAN NEURALGIA PILLS cured my Nephew Alice Donaldson, Bainbridge, Ga. Send 25 cents for postage, etc. on free trial lot. Address, Gann & Co., Buchanan, Ga.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?
ALLIANCE SONG

"Clasp Hand in Hand Like Brothers"

Composed by JONATHAN JONES,
Dedicated to Mrs. Ben. Terrell.

Every Alliance Should Secure a Copy

Price 15 cts.

Address

M. D. SWISHER,
CHICAGO, ILL. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JENNIN'S TREATISE ON
PEARS AND PEAR TREES

For the South, and Catalogue, Free. Address
JENNIN'S NURSERY CO., Thomasville, Ga.

FARMERS ALLIANCE

EXCHANGE,
335 Broadway, New York.

Represents the Farmers Alliance in the

Sale of Produce and Purchase
of Supplies.

We deal directly with the Manufacturer, thereby giving the producer and consumer all mid-way advantages, and saving the best facilities for selling all kinds of produce. Write for Price List and particular. Address

OSWALD WILSON, MANAGER.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TEACHER. Texas preferred. I am a young man, unmarried, 23 years of age, and have had three years experience in teaching. Will be highly recommended by local and State boards of education. Address me at Dadeville, Ala. Tallapoosa county. W. H. CLEMMONS.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED

We can show proof that agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make from \$200 to \$500 during the year. Ladies have great success selling our 10 USEFUL

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Attest, W. H. CLEMMONS.

THE FINEST ON EARTH.

The CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. is the ONLY LINE running PULLMAN'S PERFECTED SAFETY VESTIBULE TRAINS, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service, from Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the ONLY LINE running THE ONLY RECLINING CHAIR CARS between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car from Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill., and the ONLY DIRECT LINE between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Great Lakes and Canada.

The road is one of the best in the State of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort, and safety.

Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they are good in D. C., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo.

R. O. McCORMICK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

If you want the best desks, the best "aids to school discipline," slate paper, or any other style of black boards, or any other "tools to work with" in the school-room, such as maps, globes, charts, or black boards, the best thing to do is to go to J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo., for the lowest introductory prices on these articles. This firm furnishes the best goods at the lowest prices, and will take pleasure in answering all inquiries. Ad-

dress the

J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., 1104 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

We speak from personal knowledge, as we have dealt with this firm.—R. D.

T. A. CLAYTON, Agent of the Farmers Union Commercial Association of Louisiana, Limited,

218 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

Headquarters for purchase of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Rice, and for sale of Cotton, Staves, and all country produce.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand.

The Lane & Bodley Co.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CINCINNATI, O.

Do You Want a BUGGY PHAETON SURREY

CART or HARNESS of any kind?

BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

We hire no agents or middle men, but sell direct to the consumer. The man who buys of us gets all this profit. Special arrangements made with Farmers' Alliance Lodges.

New Factory, New Styles, New Prices. Write for catalogue and prices to

THE ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

VOL. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 6, 1890.

NO. 12

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

statement so clear and direct as to deserve the thanks of the people:

The solution of the whole question must finally rest not upon abundance of money in the sense of separate pieces of coin, or of lawful money in the form of notes which serve a limited and subordinate purpose outside of bank reserves, but in such provisions for the use of credit as may enable the producers of each annual crop or annual product to make the crop or product itself the basis and source of the instruments of credit by which it may be moved to market.

MORE MONEY.

Reports from several quarters say that Secretary Windom is considering a plan by which the volume of currency may be increased, as he is convinced that the present amount is inadequate to meet the requirements of business. Such an example of death-bed repentance will not satisfy the people; they have waited long and anxiously for other promised measures of relief to materialize, and are unwilling now to accept anything short of definite action. It matters not what plan may be formulated, it will be looked upon with suspicion, and the recollection of the action of the administration regarding the silver bill will only tend to intensify it. Congress has met within a few days with both branches and the executive politically in harmony with the Secretary, and strong enough, if willing, to enact into law any measure he might propose. It has met in the midst of political and financial disaster, brought about to a large extent through its own mismanagement. Under ordinary circumstances it might be expected that measures would be taken to retrieve these losses and regain the confidence of the people by acceding to their just and proper demands. But the financial history of the party in power is one of broken promises, trickery and deception, which will prevent the people from placing any confidence in reported action looking toward measures of relief. The party in power could, if it would, inaugurate an era of prosperity and satisfaction among the people during the brief period yet remaining in which it holds complete power in the government that would anticipate what the next Congress will certainly do; but the unwise of its leaders, such as Sherman and Reed, will never consent to receive any suggestions or recommendations outside of the usual channel—Wall street—and for this reason the opportunity will be neglected. The demand for immediate and radical reform in the financial policy of the nation has been emphasized at the last election in a manner that should convince the most obstinate that the time has come for action upon this important subject. If nothing is done at this session of Congress to relieve the

people of their distress; if it adjourns without adopting some measure by which better conditions will speedily obtain among those who labor in production; the people at the next election will rise up and sweep that party from the borders of the nation. The little reverses and repulses that are being met with at the present time, will only serve to strengthen and unify those seeking relief, and long before 1892 organized labor will be found, possibly in separate detachments, but all contending for similar principles against a common enemy. Present conditions can not endure, neither will the people submit much longer to the domination of such a ruinous policy. The urgent necessity of such action is acknowledged by every careful observer, but no effort is made by any one in authority to remedy the evil. The gulf between the people and the politician is rapidly widening, and the time has apparently come when all must make a choice between the two contending forces. The struggle may be long, but the ultimate result the least intelligent can correctly foretell. The Alliance, a strong factor in this country, is gaining strength each day. It has learned the value of correct educational methods, and will push them with all the vigor of honest convictions. It is rapidly developing an intellectual power among the farmers of this country that will in the near future drive ignorance, stupidity and deception from it, like chaff before the wind. This power is the dread of the politician, the monopolists, and the leaders of both the old parties. It is irresistible, and its final triumph is but a matter of time.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of President Harrison deals concisely with a number of matters fit for congressional consideration. From it is learned severally that the death of General Barrundia was the result of the intervention of the American minister with the commander of an American vessel, entirely outside the scope of his authority, and must ever be a stain upon the honor of this country. Minister Mizner has been recalled, but Barrundia, the political refugee, is dead. It is also learned that the McKinley tariff revision lacked attentive consideration in that it annuls a treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii. That cordial relations exist with most countries, and it is probable that some small disputes will be adjusted satisfactorily. That the fiscal year 1891-2 will show a revenue of \$373,000,000 and an expense of \$357,852,209, dropping out the post office, leaving a surplus of over \$15,000,000, which

added to the apparent surplus of the present fiscal year will make available \$67,000,000 for redemption of bonds. On what the President has been pleased to call the increase in circulation, he says:

The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in the aggregate \$93,866,813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4½ per cent bonds to the amount of \$211,832,350, at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,067,600, and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706.

Particular attention to this statement is necessary. What the Secretary of the Treasury would call an increase does not always pan out. To pass over, for the present, this item, the figures given in the latter part of the paragraph above quoted show that since the advent of the present administration—twenty-one months ago—\$34,788,261 has been paid as premium on bonds redeemed before maturity. To this, doubtless, should be added one year's interest on the total redemption paid in advance just prior to redemption, as that seems to be the custom of the Treasury Department, and which is certainly part of the premium.

The views of the administration on silver are of interest, the fact that the value of bullion, rather than the quantity of money, is the object of its solicitude, being brought out in the following paragraph:

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the

same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values. While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The census is pronounced completed sufficiently to justify a Congressional reapportionment, which is recommended.

The condition of agriculture is treated somewhat at length:

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be

seen that the grain crops of 1889 were greater than that of 1890, in proportion as the price for it was less per bushel.

It is a subject of congratulation that the export trade of the country was largely increased, being exceeded by but one year in the record.

The President makes an argument for the McKinley bill, taking the ground that

The general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act. There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen. The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for

the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 per cent greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean carrying trade of the world.

The bills now pending upon which he comments include those for subsidy to steamship lines for mail service, to enter into a contract for postal telegraphy (objecting to the government ownership and operation), and the election bill.

On this last the President enters into an argument somewhat at length, and the inference is left

that whatever influence the administration can exert with Congress will be toward securing its passage.

He says:

increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

The bills now pending upon which he comments include those for subsidy to steamship lines for mail service, to enter into a contract for postal telegraphy (objecting to the government ownership and operation), and the election bill.

THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The Union Signal, organ of the W. C. T. U., has an excellent article from a correspondent in Georgia, the greater part of which is here reproduced, in which the present status of the middle class is depicted:

The middle class is understood to embrace all those who, while earning a livelihood by their own labor of whatever kind, yet have the control of their own time, the direction of their own labor, who live in their own houses, own the implements of their handicraft or trade, make their own contracts directly with their patrons, or with a general employer for a specified work, or for a given time. This definition does not profess to be perfectly accurate or at all exhaustive, but only general.

Formerly, throughout our country the trades were carried on under the above conditions for the most part. The workman was directly responsible to his patron, or, at most, only to his temporary employer. His accountability as a laborer went no further. The average village had its hatter, tailor, shoemaker, miller, carpenter, cabinet maker, wagon-maker, bookbinder, fuller, dyer, *et alios*, carrying on nearly all the essential work of the community. Each of these craftsmen was a freeman, going and coming at his will. The farm was operated by its owner, and the "hired help" never thought of his condition as a permanent one. He, too, expected to advance to ownership ere long. If a tenant now, he would be a freeholder by and by. Personal freedom as to time, kind of work, etc., was his ultimate aim, which he might almost certainly reach if true to his purpose.

Is such the status of the middle class now? Have its members reached the golden mean; or do they look forward, with any reasonable prospect to reaching this goal of effort, this state of manly independence? Are they really laborers, or simply operatives?

The village tailor is an old man now, for no youth is following in his steps. His occupation is practically gone. An occasional order from some oldtime customer he yet may fill. Perhaps, once a fortnight he may "cut and fit" a coat or a vest, but at other times he sits like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage, dreaming of that golden age of the past to which the brazen has succeeded. The sewing-machine and the half starved sewing-women of the great metropolis have supplanted him. Would he pursue his calling he must first

fix his eyes on the city where he, too, becomes an "operative," working at regulation prices, with the fixing of which he had nothing to do. "Ready-made" clothing in the village has stranded the village tailor.

As to the hatter, he, to the new generation is only a tradition. Young America never saw him in his shop. The shoe and bootmaker has practically yielded the contest to the city manufactory. He cannot compete in price with the "brought on" article. He must be content to patch and "half-sole." The awl and the last

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

offer no temptations for life support to any more active boys. The local carpenter fares little better. The city planing mills and factories will build a house complete, or furnish each single part thereof, from the most elegant cornice to the plainest cellar door, and the village carpenter may thank his stars for the gracious privilege of setting the building up and of fastening its parts together. His is fast becoming one of the lost arts outside the city limits. Soon he, too, folds his tent and steals away to seek an employer in the city; and add one more atom to the struggling mass of operatives, and be counted by the boasting gazette as another evidence of the city's growth and prosperity. The blacksmith still has the poor boon of tacking to a horse's foot an imported shoe with an imported nail, simply because the horse and the shoe factory cannot be readily brought together. Factory wagons and factory furniture have "done for" the local craftsman. He dies out, or else must seek the city. The local grist-mill cannot compete with the great "roller mills" of the city, and the village miller must take his place with the other knickerbockers, and smoke and dream of the good old "olden time."

Wool, cotton, flax, and hemp in the "raw state" seek the city factory and improved machinery; and the old time loom to the young is an object of curiosity almost as great as an ancient catapult. It may occasionally be seen in city "expositions" alongside of New England mills, to illustrate by contrast our modern progress. Money flows toward the city, and population follows the tide. The farmer even—he of the independent calling—finds that he, too, can not stem the current setting cityward. The products are losing their preponderance in the markets; the "balance of trade" is against him. Desperately he struggles; inch by inch he is driven backward; he fortifies by mortgages on crops, on stock, on farming implements, on lands, till at last the homestead itself—the pound of flesh nearest the heart—is given up, and he an alien and a tenant upon his former birthright, it may be, still seeks a precarious subsistence.

Is this picture too somber? It is at least so true that its outlines are readily made out; its colors at once recognized. Divested of all that is highly wrought, the plain, simple fact confronts us that the great middle class, the hope and bulwark of every land, under present conditions, is steadily disappearing. We are becoming a nation of employers and employees, a duality of "bosses" and bosses, of owners and owned—yelept tenants, or hired laborers. Here the lines are drawn. Hardly an ell of debatable ground lies between. The great middle class are being aligned, and led, like Peter in his old age, not whether they would, but whether they would not.

"But," we are asked, "isn't the volume of work accomplished under the new system vastly in excess of that under the old?" Most assuredly, and if the maximum of work be the only object and standard of comparison, then the system

of to-day is a complete success. But what of the laborers? More skilled in a single line they certainly are; but how about their independence in thought and action, their manhood, patriotism, and power of self-support? The decennial census reflects but little light from these deeper springs of life and of action. Once a parent trunk drawing support directly from the native earth, the laborer has now grown farther and farther away into the infinitesimal twig upon the tiniest branch of the mammoth tree of industry. He has become a specialist. He may be an adept to point a pin he can not head, or stamp a die upon a canvas which he can not weave. He is an expert in his line; but a new invention in mechanism may be made to do his work as well, and with far more rapidity; or a business failure, or an employer's whim, may drop him helpless into the ever swelling ranks of the unemployed. His enemy's force is measured by horse power; his only by human power. Soul and mind are excluded; the battle is strong; steam against human strength, machine versus muscle, carbon opposed to cartilage, fibers of iron matched against nerves of flesh—can the issue be doubtful? Manhood melts away into the surging flood, individuality is lost. The human machine drops into place beside the iron and wooden, and is hardly rated above these by the horse power gauge. Thinking force and sleight of hand run parallel. Life assumes a mere mechanical routine, moving on with the rest of the factory machinery. What will such life develop?

Is there soul uplift in this treadmill of whirr and revolution? Is this the ideal middle class of the philanthropist, the statesman, or the patriot? Is it upon arms like these that the country's salvation must depend? Are these the yeomanry to whose stanch hearts the nation's weal is committed?

Over one million of men—most of them having families—are engaged in railroading, nearly all being employees. What a large constituent part of our population is formed by this class! All our chief industries are prosecuted upon the same line. With wages barely at a living point, it is impossible for the mass of these operatives to be more than employees, for life. The ranks of the employee class grow more rapidly than the opportunities for employment. That the bulk of property is passing steadily from the many to the few is patent both from observation and statistics. Pitiless steam is ever congregating his slaves more and more from the country into the city, where they must be the creatures of his will. Concentration of industries is always going forward. The golden mean is vanishing; the ideal middle class with its homes, its shops, its mills and its farms, is yielding to the hireling, the renter, and the tenant. No master is more absolute than Mammon. Will his slave defend a land no longer theirs? In the Roman empire when land ownership shrank to two per cent of the whole population, Rome fell. In Persia, the percentage was reduced to one, and

A Constitutional Discussion.

BY JOHN F. SHAFFER, BURNETT, KAN.

I have been an attentive reader of THE ECONOMIST and find it of incalculable value in keeping me posted on the reform movements of the day. I have paid particular attention to the discussion of the sub-treasury plan, and think that if adopted it will prove to be the great financial salvation of the wealth producers of the land. In response to the plea of unconstitutionality raised by the opponents of the measure, many able articles have been written by its supporters covering the whole ground of argument. But there is one point I have not seen urged, which I think is a very plausible argument in defense of the constitutionality of the measure. In clause 5 of "Powers of Congress," we notice that

Congress has the right to coin money, and Congress is left to its own resources to devise a means of placing this money in circulation; of placing it within the reach of the people. Congress is left entirely to its own discretion to decide in what manner this currency is to be turned into the avenues of exchange. The Constitution does not say that this money shall be loaned directly to the people by the government. Neither does it say that it shall be issued to the people through the agency of national banks. But by its silence on this subject the Constitution leaves the matter entirely in the hands of Congress. Then if it is constitutional for Congress to empower a class of corporations known as national banks, to issue the money to the people in such volume and at such rate of interest as their own selfish desires might dictate, Congress has an equal constitutional right to loan money directly to the people, especially when we take into consideration that Congress has the right to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" as granted in the first clause of the "Powers of Congress." Besides the decision of the court which compelled the return of the \$1,500,000 which had been loaned to the Centennial Exposition, established beyond a doubt, the constitutional right of the government to loan money, the proposal to have the government build warehouses for the reception of agricultural products we maintain is constitutional, basing our opinion on clause 17 "Powers of Congress," where Congress is authorized "to exercise exclusive legislation" for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings." The bonded whisky warehouses furnishes a precedent in this case. If it is found after a thorough examination that the measure is unconstitutional, yet essential to the welfare of the nation, the Constitution can be easily amended, as has already been done fifteen times. The framers of the Constitution, although using great wisdom and judgment in their actions, could not be expected to foresee every emergency which was likely to arise to endanger the welfare of the nation which they had founded. We like the measure and will continue to demand its adoption until some better is proposed.

About Railroad Earnings.

BY GRO. C. WARD.

I find in the Progressive Farmer, credited to the Farmer's Voice, an article favoring governmental ownership of railroads, and their operation at cost from which I clip the following paragraphs:

One of the best papers in the West, in an issue dated April 12, 1889, states of John L. Blair, who was one of the builders of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad:

"The business was so shrewdly managed that for every dollar expended the incorporators received back five dollars in securities."

This is a fair sample of corporation railroading. What does it mean? It means that if the Sioux City and Pacific have paid 5 per cent interest on its mortgage indebtedness it was equiva-

lent to 25 per cent on the cost of construction. And as it charges no higher rate than any other roads, it means that if we are charged 15 cents per bushel freight from the Missouri river to Chicago on grain, a road built and run on the cost of construction could make the same profit at one-fifth that price, or three cents per bushel. It means the same with all other products—wheat, cattle, hogs, etc. It means the same thing of goods, as we all must buy and pay corporations high freight on them from Eastern factories. It means more. It means while our farms are now only worth \$20 per acre, that is only one-fifth the actual value of our land.

Industrial-Gladiators.

Alliance Sentinel (Lansing, Mich.)

The above is a grossly fallacious statement of the case, and is calculated to overtake with confusion any one who may attempt to sustain it by mathematical analysis. In the above proposition the most important factor in the problem is entirely left out of the calculation. I refer to the cost of operating the road, or operating expenses. This item amounts upon the average, for a series of years, to 65 per cent of the gross receipts of our system of railroads. Assuming, then, that the statement is correct, that the Sioux City and Pacific is bonded and stocked for five times its actual cost, we should, if the railroad company was restricted to a profit equal to the interest upon actual cost, save four-fifths of 35 per cent of the gross receipts, or 28 per cent, leaving as the cost of transportation 72 per cent of the present charges. Now apply this analysis to the 15-cent rate spoken of in the above quotation, and we find that if the Sioux City and Pacific were simply earning the interest upon cost of construction only, they would charge, instead of 15 cents, but 72 per cent of 15 cents, or 10.8 cents. It is generally claimed that the entire railroad system of this nation is stocked and bonded for three times the actual cost of its construction. In the year 1889 the gross receipts of the railroads of the United States was \$992,856,856, of which \$674,731,517, or 68 per cent, was required to pay the expenses of operating the roads, leaving \$318,125,339 as net earnings, to which must be added miscellaneous receipts from other sources, including rentals, \$88,804, 148, making a sum total of net revenue of \$406,929,487. Now the capital stock and funded debt of the railroads of the United States amount to the sum of \$9,323,465,089, and if we assume that one-third of that amount is a fair estimate of their cost, and compute interest at five per cent upon one third of above sum, we find that the interest would amount to \$155,391,084, or 251,538,403 less than the present net income; so that if the railroads were restricted to a net profit of 5 per cent upon the actual cost of their construction, the people would save annually in reduced rates of transportation the sum of \$251,538,403. If, however, the people should own and operate their own railroads, for their own benefit, at the cost of the service, not only would they save the whole of the enormous sum of 406,929,487 annually; but by the consolidation of passenger and freight offices, and the lopping off of an army of high salaried parasitical officials, (consequent upon the merging into one general management of all lines at any one point) the operating expenses

would be greatly reduced. Another thought: The taxes paid by the railroads, being shifted on to the general public, constitute a system of indirect taxation amounting to forty or fifty million dollars a year, which is borne entirely by the poverty rather than the wealth of the country. Government ownership of the roads would abolish this onerous indirect tax, not one dollar of which is really paid by the railroads.

TO THE ILLINOIS FARMERS.
National Lecturer Ben Terrell
at the State Meeting.

In Springfield, at the organization of the Illinois Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, Lecturer Ben Terrell's speech was reported by Mrs. F. G. Blood, as follows:

To-day the Farmers Alliance of Illinois have met to discuss and take action upon the conditions surrounding agriculture. I hope and firmly believe that your efforts will be successful, in righting every wrong, and changing every condition that to-day opposes the productive interests of our country. In this, your first-meeting, I would that each of you should feel the weight of responsibility that rests upon you as individuals. Know you that you have the destiny, not only of your wives and children, but of the country, in your hands. Therefore I appeal to you to act with deliberation, and let every act be so just, so conservative and so necessary, that all good citizens may wish you God speed in your noble efforts to find, and fight, whatever it is wrong either in government or in ourselves, that has caused such a lamentable and much to be regretted condition among the laboring classes of our country. It must be patent to each of you, that if the present conditions continue, civil and political freedom in this country will be in danger. You as citizens must view with alarm, the encroachments of wealth upon the power of the people to rule. It should be the watchword of every true American citizen; that men, not money, must rule this government. It is my duty, as well as privilege, being your national lecturer, to fully explain the organization known as the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, to you to-day, that you may intelligently perform every duty incumbent upon you, as its members.

We may divide the Order into three divisions. First, it is a fraternal organization, and as such, secret. Second, a business organization. Third, a political organization, and as such we have no secrets from the world. In our fraternal relations with each other, we will make an effort to carry out that part of our declaration of purposes which says: "We will do all in our power to destroy prejudices, local, national and sectional." If you will reflect, gentlemen, that we rise above our partisanship, or sectional dislikes, and do that which we believe will be the best calculated to advance the interests of all our fellow citizens, is a necessity. To me, and to you, if you will reflect, it appears very foolish that men whose interests are identical, should oppose each other in policies of government. What will bless you in Illinois will also bless the farmers in Texas. We cannot, if we would, sever that community of interest which binds us to each other, whether we would or not. Each brother in this organization is bound by his obligation to do all in his power to bring about an understanding and unity of action between the farmers and laborers of our whole country. Some have said that we farmers could not do this on account of our civil war. A war, the most unnecessary, cruel, and ungodly that the world has ever known, where brothers opposed brothers and father was against son; a war for which the educators, political and religious, for the forty years before were responsible. We, of the South, were taught to believe that slavery was the intention of the Almighty, and, therefore, it would be a violation of his law to attempt to abolish it. For that reason the southern soldier bowed himself before his God and asked his assistance in the strife in which he verily believed he was right. Such men as Jackson, Lee and others could not have engaged in such a conflict had not their conscience approved their acts. I have learned since my coming among you in the North that you were actuated by patriotism as grand and as noble as ever animated the bosoms of a people. Could we, the people of the sections, have met and mingled, and understood each other, then our unfortunate conflict had not been. As for myself, and believing that I express the sentiments of consumers. If, therefore, the labor of the man whom you employ on your farm is cut one half, he is only able to consume half as much, and therefore only circulates half as much money. If we had three times the price for farm labor that we do, the price of produce would at once

a confederate soldier, I have no condemnation. Not a lingering prejudice against the brave men who wore the blue, I am satisfied that had I been born in the North, and had your education, I should have worn the blue. And had you been born where I was, and educated as I was, you would have worn the gray. Well do I remember the day that I volunteered as a soldier, my mother's blessings when she told me to do my duty, honorably and manfully—I did it, as I believed.

I passed through the war in Hood's brigade, Lee's army, and surrendered when we could fight no longer. Now, then, if I would have acted as you did, under your circumstances, and you would have acted as I did, under the circumstances that surrounded me, why should I blame you or you blame me. As individuals, it was the accident of birth that determined which of the two armies we belonged to. I speak to you of these matters not to discuss the past, but because by means of our prejudice, one section against another, we have been kept arrayed in opposing factions, while money, acting as a unit without regard to succession or party, has held the balance of power, dictated the policies of our government, and brought disaster and ruin upon all that we hold dear in this life. I believe you will agree with me, gentlemen, when I say that the day has come to bury the past because it is the dead past, and stand shoulder to shoulder to make our future grander and better. We, in these matters, must lay aside sentiment and act from reason. We have a mighty power to meet and it will require the determined and manly effort of all who oppose the domination of money in our government with the consequent rule of trusts, combines and monopolies; if we win, not only do we expect through this fraternal brotherhood to overcome our sectional prejudices, but also to raise our members above party prejudices and discuss every issue from a standpoint of interest to our country and not the party. The people have served party long enough; the party should serve the people. Gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that this wiping out forever of sectional lines is an absolute necessity, if we ever have a government of the people, for and by the people. Therefore I claim the organization is a necessity under the existing circumstances. If we can accomplish this one of our objects the Alliance will have done more for this country than all the parties and politicians since we have been a nation. Excuse me, gentlemen, for having dwelt at length upon this phase of our Order. I have done so because in my very heart I believe success of our efforts impossible until we are united from Maine to California, until we have obliterated all sectional lines and refuse to recognize any North, South, East or West; but as an intelligent, honest, brave people stand shoulder to shoulder for our common interests, and to overthrow and destroy forever every influence brought to bear upon government that will prevent equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The second division in which we have seen proper to divide our organization for explanation, I approach with some diffidence; that is as a business organization. After much thought upon this subject, I look to the future with great expectations of benefit to arise from our joining ourselves together in an effort to prevent the spoliation of the producers by the speculators and shysters of our country. I may differ with some upon the subject of price; some seem to think that low prices are an advantage to the producers of wealth. In my judgment there is nothing more hurtful to them than low prices. We want high prices and we should use every means in our power as organized farmers to raise the price of labor wherever it may be employed. Some may, without thinking, imagine that low price of farm labor would be best for the farmer. I take this view, that the great amount of money in circulation is kept there by the expenditure of consumers. If, therefore, the labor of the man whom you employ on your farm is cut one half, he is only able to consume half as much, and therefore only circulates half as much money. If we had three times the price for farm labor that we do, the price of produce would at once

advance in proportion, and those who produce nothing, but who are consumers in production. Then our efforts as a business organization should be more directly turned to the advancement of prices rather than to reduce them. There is a certain limit of cost at which wheat, corn, meat and other farm products can be produced. All above that line is profit, and it is the profit that we as farmers, are particularly interested in. Now we will say that the statistics are correct when it is claimed that it costs sixty cents to raise a bushel of wheat. Now we are compelled to consume a part of this wheat and sell the rest. If we are forced by any combination of circumstances to part with that wheat for less than sixty cents then we have lost money. No matter if you could buy the beautiful capitol in which we are now assembled for one penny you could not purchase it, because the profits on your farms are your only sources of revenue. I have been met in taking this position, by a specious argument of men who favor low prices, that a dollar now will buy more than two when the price of produce was double what it is to-day. We are well aware that the purchasing power of the dollar is greater, but that precious dollar that costs so much of our labor, will not pay one cent more taxes, or annihilate mortgages, of any class of previous indebtedness. I believe, gentlemen, that you should organize business efforts and co-operate to advance the price of your farm products. This question of prices being of paramount importance to you who have the wealth, and believing as we do that the present low prices are in a great measure due to a vicious system of class financial legislation, the organization has been compelled to discuss and take an interest in politics, or the policies of our general government; and I wish now to address you, gentlemen, upon this feature of the organization.

The Alliance is absolutely non-partisan, and will never become a political party organization; consistent with this position it refuses to allow the membership to make nomination for political offices within the order. When Jay Gould was asked to what party he belonged he replied that he did not belong to either—that both belonged to him. There is much food for thought in this proposition; he meant to say that he would assist either body that would do his bidding. Now, we propose to occupy the same position, and support for office such men as will legislate in our interest, without regard to what party he may belong, or how and when he should set proper to worship his maker. The greatest power of the Alliance, so far as politics is concerned, must be in education. Therefore, you will be compelled to discuss political questions within your organization. You, gentlemen, will differ with each other; you ought to differ. You can never possibly arrive so near the truth without difference; but I beseech you, that you observe the principles of your Order in all discussions. You will not impugn the motive of any brother, neither will you criticise his remarks. We are not assembled that we may exhibit our oratory or our ability to criticise some less able brother, but we are assembled to counsel with each other upon measures of the greatest moment, and we should never so far forget ourselves as to seek personal advancement, but to be true to our obligations, and seek alone the advancement of labor, morally, mentally, socially and financially. We will not refuse, gentlemen of the Alliance, to discuss any and all political questions, and when each has spoken freely and unreservedly, the voice of the majority must absolutely rule. This unit rule is the strength of our Order, and it would not accomplish anything unless its membership is manly and wise enough to observe it. When any member in this Order feels that he is wise, or in any way more competent to understand the wants of the brotherhood better than the majority, and refuse obedience to it, he should be manly enough to step out and not bring his dissension in counsel with those who are honestly endeavoring to accomplish good. But some may say that the majority may be wrong. Grant it. But what will you accomplish if you divide one against another in your efforts? A majority

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then, according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in the State, would be one of the purest bodies of farmers that it will be possible to get together. Now will any one deny that these men, just selected, would not be a fair representation of the farmers in the State, and should know the laws they wish passed by their legislators in the interest of agriculture in your State? This body of farmers thus assembled, are certainly competent to make your demands. Now the idea of the Alliance is, that we will only support for legislative offices such men as will agree to carry out the demands made by the State Alliance. This action will secure for the farmers the power to force legislation in their behalf, and I believe all will admit that you should not support for the legislature any one unless he represents your interests.

Your State Alliance, from its membership, will select delegates to the National body. I can not conceive how it is possible that men who are not honest, and thoroughly have the interests of the farmers at heart, can succeed in being elected as delegates to the National Alliance. All National measures should and will be discussed in the National organization, and demands made for national legislation. These demands should be binding upon all Alliance men, and thus you see from one end of the country to the other the farmers will become a unit in their demands and in their efforts to obtain the same. This seems to me the most intelligent action that the farmers can take to make their influence felt in the politics of government.

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then,

according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance

intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in the State, would be one of the purest bodies of farmers that it will be possible to get together. Now will any one deny that these men, just selected, would not be a fair representation of the farmers in the State, and should know the laws they wish passed by their legislators in the interest of agriculture in your State? This body of farmers thus assembled, are certainly competent to make your demands. Now the idea of the Alliance is, that we will only support for legislative offices such men as will agree to carry out the demands made by the State Alliance. This action will secure for the farmers the power to force legislation in their behalf, and I believe all will admit that you should not support for the legislature any one unless he represents your interests.

Your State Alliance, from its membership, will select delegates to the National body. I can not conceive how it is possible that men who are not honest, and thoroughly have the interests of the farmers at heart, can succeed in being elected as delegates to the National Alliance. All National measures should and will be discussed in the National organization, and demands made for national legislation. These demands should be binding upon all Alliance men, and thus you see from one end of the country to the other the farmers will become a unit in their demands and in their efforts to obtain the same. This seems to me the most intelligent action that the farmers can take to make their influence felt in the politics of government.

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then,

according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance

intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in the State, would be one of the purest bodies of farmers that it will be possible to get together. Now will any one deny that these men, just selected, would not be a fair representation of the farmers in the State, and should know the laws they wish passed by their legislators in the interest of agriculture in your State? This body of farmers thus assembled, are certainly competent to make your demands. Now the idea of the Alliance is, that we will only support for legislative offices such men as will agree to carry out the demands made by the State Alliance. This action will secure for the farmers the power to force legislation in their behalf, and I believe all will admit that you should not support for the legislature any one unless he represents your interests.

Your State Alliance, from its membership, will select delegates to the National body. I can not conceive how it is possible that men who are not honest, and thoroughly have the interests of the farmers at heart, can succeed in being elected as delegates to the National Alliance. All National measures should and will be discussed in the National organization, and demands made for national legislation. These demands should be binding upon all Alliance men, and thus you see from one end of the country to the other the farmers will become a unit in their demands and in their efforts to obtain the same. This seems to me the most intelligent action that the farmers can take to make their influence felt in the politics of government.

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then,

according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance

intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in the State, would be one of the purest bodies of farmers that it will be possible to get together. Now will any one deny that these men, just selected, would not be a fair representation of the farmers in the State, and should know the laws they wish passed by their legislators in the interest of agriculture in your State? This body of farmers thus assembled, are certainly competent to make your demands. Now the idea of the Alliance is, that we will only support for legislative offices such men as will agree to carry out the demands made by the State Alliance. This action will secure for the farmers the power to force legislation in their behalf, and I believe all will admit that you should not support for the legislature any one unless he represents your interests.

Your State Alliance, from its membership, will select delegates to the National body. I can not conceive how it is possible that men who are not honest, and thoroughly have the interests of the farmers at heart, can succeed in being elected as delegates to the National Alliance. All National measures should and will be discussed in the National organization, and demands made for national legislation. These demands should be binding upon all Alliance men, and thus you see from one end of the country to the other the farmers will become a unit in their demands and in their efforts to obtain the same. This seems to me the most intelligent action that the farmers can take to make their influence felt in the politics of government.

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then,

according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance

intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in the State, would be one of the purest bodies of farmers that it will be possible to get together. Now will any one deny that these men, just selected, would not be a fair representation of the farmers in the State, and should know the laws they wish passed by their legislators in the interest of agriculture in your State? This body of farmers thus assembled, are certainly competent to make your demands. Now the idea of the Alliance is, that we will only support for legislative offices such men as will agree to carry out the demands made by the State Alliance. This action will secure for the farmers the power to force legislation in their behalf, and I believe all will admit that you should not support for the legislature any one unless he represents your interests.

Your State Alliance, from its membership, will select delegates to the National body. I can not conceive how it is possible that men who are not honest, and thoroughly have the interests of the farmers at heart, can succeed in being elected as delegates to the National Alliance. All National measures should and will be discussed in the National organization, and demands made for national legislation. These demands should be binding upon all Alliance men, and thus you see from one end of the country to the other the farmers will become a unit in their demands and in their efforts to obtain the same. This seems to me the most intelligent action that the farmers can take to make their influence felt in the politics of government.

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then,

according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance

intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in the State, would be one of the purest bodies of farmers that it will be possible to get together. Now will any one deny that these men, just selected, would not be a fair representation of the farmers in the State, and should know the laws they wish passed by their legislators in the interest of agriculture in your State? This body of farmers thus assembled, are certainly competent to make your demands. Now the idea of the Alliance is, that we will only support for legislative offices such men as will agree to carry out the demands made by the State Alliance. This action will secure for the farmers the power to force legislation in their behalf, and I believe all will admit that you should not support for the legislature any one unless he represents your interests.

Your State Alliance, from its membership, will select delegates to the National body. I can not conceive how it is possible that men who are not honest, and thoroughly have the interests of the farmers at heart, can succeed in being elected as delegates to the National Alliance. All National measures should and will be discussed in the National organization, and demands made for national legislation. These demands should be binding upon all Alliance men, and thus you see from one end of the country to the other the farmers will become a unit in their demands and in their efforts to obtain the same. This seems to me the most intelligent action that the farmers can take to make their influence felt in the politics of government.

Some one may, and it is frequently asked, what if neither of the parties will agree to carry out the demand of the Alliance; then possibly independent political action would become necessary, but not in the Order. The call should be open to all citizens without regard to vocation, who may wish to assist in carrying out the reforms demanded. Any independent action taken by the farmers or others can in no way bind any member in our Order and if a third party should be started and will not accept our demands, then,

according to our obligation we could not support their candidates for legislative offices. All members of the Alliance are left free to cast their votes for whom they please to fill all other offices. The Alliance only requests of each member to cast his ballot in the interest of pure government, and for the best servant; because we believe public office is a public trust, and only to be given to those whom we conscientiously believe will best serve the people. Thus you see that the Alliance

intends to keep the pledge made to each member, that his obligation will in no way interfere with his politics or his religion.

I will not detain you longer by further discussing our Order, but I wish before closing to call your attention to one of the customs that prevails throughout the entire organization. We have something of freemasonry embodied in our

Order, and have a method of addressing each other that we know an Alliance man when in the name of the Order we demand information. No brother, if he regards his obligation, will refuse to give any and all information thus demanded. If you hear aught that your brother has done wrong, you are not allowed to make public accusation until you have proved the facts to the proper committee appointed to judge as to the guilt or to the innocence of the party charged. If guilty of violation of obligation he should be dismissed and no longer considered a brother. But any brother making open charges that he cannot substantiate, should be himself expelled. I call your attention to this especially, from the fact that when any one becomes prominent in any move of this kind, those opposed to the movement will attempt to retard it by destroying confidence in the leaders. We cannot prevent such attacks from the outside, but we can and will prevent them being made by those belonging to the Order. The Alliance seeks harmony and will have it, and those who are not willing to agree, but seek to impose their private troubles upon the Order to prevent unity, will and should be expelled as unworthy the confidence of the brothers. This method selects delegates from its midst to go to the State, where all State issues should and will be discussed. This State Alliance, when you are thoroughly organized in

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertisements inserted only by special contract. Our rates are thirty cents per line. Discounts for time and space will be given 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 annual meeting in St. Louis:

"We, the **NATIONAL ECONOMIST**, our adopted official national organ, do so boldly and fearlessly advocate our cause and defend 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 read the paper as one of the best means of education in the way of industrial freedom.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

6 Dec 90

This on the address of subscribers of this paper means that with this number the term for which it was paid expires. Look at your label.

THE Comptroller of Currency has made his report, or more properly an argument in favor of the national banking system. He recommends the passage of the Sherman bill, which permits the banks to retain their organization by a deposit of \$1,000 in bonds instead of one-fourth their capital stock as now. This would permit them to sell their bonds at a high premium and retire all their currency, so as to reduce the circulation and increase the power of money to oppress. It is hardly possible that such a scheme can be put through Congress. He presents some figures in regard to the proportion of business done with checks and cash:

The Comptroller has obtained and published returns exhibiting the proportion of coin, paper money, checks, and drafts used in banking operations, as shown by detailed statements of the receipts of the national associations on July 1 and September 17, 1890. For the first date reports were received from 3,364 national banks. Their total receipts on that day were \$21,824,726. Of this sum \$8,726,605 was in gold coin, \$1,352,649 in silver coin, \$6,427,973 in gold treasury certificates, \$6,442,638 in silver treasury certificates, \$7,881,786 in legal tender treasury notes, \$5,244,967 in national bank notes, \$520,000 in United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes, \$180,407,708 in checks, drafts, and certificates of deposit and bills of exchange; \$8,891,177 in clearing house certificates, \$104,290,203 in exchange for clearing houses, and \$2,138,022 in miscellaneous items. Of the total receipts 7.50 per cent consisted of coin and paper money, and the remainder, 92.50 per cent was in checks, drafts and other substitutes for money. The total receipts of 3,474 national banks for September 17, 1890, is stated at \$327,278,251, of which coin and paper money constituted 8.96 per cent, and checks, drafts, etc., 91.04 per cent. The Comptroller states that the falling off in total receipts on the latter date is due to the severe stringency in the money market prevailing.

When it is understood that only

one man in twenty-five hundred has a bank account, it will appear quite plain why the money of the country can be so easily manipulated. He assumes that the present lack of currency is greatly exaggerated, and urges that the national banks are sufficient to furnish ample currency if the government can make it profitable for them to do so.

THE Superintendent of the Census has made his annual report which seems to confirm the suspicion that the collecting of mortgage statistics will be a failure. The report contains forty-eight pages, twelve of which is devoted to the purpose of showing why an accurate census of mortgage indebtedness cannot be taken. It is quite clear that the reputation established for absolute truthlessness in the enumeration of the people will be justified throughout the whole, with perhaps here and there an exception, and when done the people will have paid a vast sum of money for a census of no value. An effort was made by the superintendent at the outset to ignore the demand of the people and not include mortgage indebtedness, but the demand assumed such a character that denial was impossible, and now he seeks to make it as expensive and worthless as possible in order, no doubt, to discourage any further attempts in that direction. The following statement of expenses is given:

Census proper.....	\$59,481.88
Printing and stationery.....	234,170.61
Supervisors.....	8,495.77
Population and social statistics.....	47,073.69
Manufactures.....	48,721.71
Agriculture.....	5,432.97
Vital statistics and special classes.....	48,741.58
Wealth, debt and taxation.....	73,195.65
Farms, homes and mortgage.....	223,058.00
Mines and mining.....	49,022.30
Fish and fisheries.....	28,043.62
Transportation.....	23,616.61
Insurance.....	16,032.37
Churches.....	6,396.92
Panperism and crime.....	5,714.28
Total.....	\$977,198.02

This statement shows that the investigation of farm mortgages in 106 counties cost nearly twice as much as the census proper, and is only fairly begun. At this rate the final cost for the entire 2,781 counties in the United States will be made to Secretary Windom, and minor silver coin, of which there is \$10,000,000 in the Treasury unavailable for any purpose except change, be taken in payment. No such offer, however, has been received by Secretary Windom, and he will not indicate what action he would take if the question was presented to him. As a rule Treasury officials regard the proposition with favor, as it will relieve the Treasury of such subsidiary coin without affecting the net balance which is available for current use. By law, minor silver coin to the amount of \$10 only is made receivable for public or private indebtedness, and for this reason it accumulates in the Treasury, the only demand for it being for the purpose of change, and this demand is not equal to the supply. All things considered, the proposition to buy 4 per cent bonds with the silver coin is looked upon as a means which, if the Treasury Department so desires,

would offer some relief to the market, and if the price asked for such bonds is not too high, it is reasonably probable that Secretary Windom will purchase some.

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

Bruin Fulmen.
BY HARRY HINTON.

Whoop! whoop! whoopee! We have met the enemy, and he is ours. We've got 'em. We came, we saw, we conquered. *Veni, vidi, vici.* 'Twas a glorious victory. Let the valleys to the mountains shout and echo back to the mountains again. Let the canons below in loud acclaim that our enemies are beneath our feet. Let the cock of the walk be placed at the masthead of every democratic paper, for the democrats have triumphed over their enemies. Make a joyful noise, ye followers of the camp. Sing paens of victory, ye inhabitants of the land. Shout and be exceeding glad, for the wicked are cast down and they bite the dust; the traitors are discomfited, and they flee from the face of men. 'Twas a glorious victory. Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin! Wisconsin salutes Massachusetts, Pennsylvania responds to Kansas. The wild Ingalls is tamed; McKinley lays *hors de combat* stark and cold. A republican is an iridescent dream! Crow long and loud, we're cock of the walk. Come ye blessed of the kingdom, there are rich stores set aside for us whereof we're glad. Come, ye brave, and inherit the land which of right belongs to you and your children.

Harry Hinton sometime ago told you an American election was akin to an exciting horse race or a Spanish bull fight, a great fuss and fury, an exhibition of prejudice and passion, an exultation of the victors on account of the spoils of the camp. Have you any expectation that the victorious party will heed the signs of the times and give the people relief from tyranny and oppression? No, sir; no! they have never thought about it. They have set up idols and tenets of their own, to which alone they are going to bow, and the rights and interests of the people may go to rot. In accordance with their preconceived policy and training they are now attributing this revolution to the McKinley bill, the force bill and the general mismanagement of the administration, and are shutting their eyes in midnight blindness against the true issues in the case. The true issues are first, financial reform, so as to check the financial robbery of the people; second, purity, honesty and frugality in public affairs; third, equal rights to all and special privileges to none; fourth, open and free competition in all lines of business. These are some of the true issues which are staring them in the face, but they are as blind as bats. They will see Caesarism in their opponents, but will not see freedom for the people. That the maladministration of affairs had something to do with this matter in awakening the people to the true situation we will not attempt to deny, but if the people expect any change for the better under a democratic administration they are not warranted in this hope from the history of the past. No victorious party can afford to enter new fields of reform, unless the necessity of the case is plain and urgent. The *status quo* is satisfactory to them if they can hold. Therefore, this change of masters

by the people is not a guarantee of popular confidence. It is simply the elephant changing his feet as he groans under the heavy load of tyranny and abuse. If perchance the republican tyrants fall off by being round and fat, and the lank, lean crowd pile up on his back, by another election he may desire to shift the weight again. This is all there is in it.

We may ask now wherein can we expect democracy to institute the reforms necessary. They will be afraid to even touch the McKinley bill. They will blunder along on the line of free raw material, and every step they will take will be in the calculation of a re-election. Nothing done for the relief of the masses, as this is the element easiest deceived and the least able to furnish campaign material. As John Adams says, "justice, reason and equity were never sufficient to rule the actions of men." If the democracy could be persuaded that it was absolutely necessary for a lease of power for them to yield to the interest of the people they would do it at once; but from the stand-point from which they have been accustomed to reason, it will be slow to see this, especially in the flush victory. As matters stand, the chances are that the Republican party will be the first to espouse the cause of the people and the people should stand always ready to second the movement of any party who may come forward without equivocation and second their efforts. This is the only line in which wisdom, providence and success lay. As John Adams says, interest alone can be trusted to govern the actions of men, and as we have a thousand times proved that interest alone governs party action, what poor blind fools the people be when they do not sustain men and parties in accordance with their own interest. None but the ignorant and the vicious vote against their interests in the whole as a nation. Two years from now, God being willing, the people will have learned their true interests in spite of the subsidized and party press, and they who now shout triumphantly over a defeated foe are shutting their eyes in midnight blindness against the true issues in the case. The true issues are first, financial reform, so as to check the financial robbery of the people; second, purity, honesty and frugality in public affairs; third, equal rights to all and special privileges to none; fourth, open and free competition in all lines of business. These are some of the true issues which are staring them in the face, but they are as blind as bats. They will see Caesarism in their opponents, but will not see freedom for the people. That the maladministration of affairs had something to do with this matter in awakening the people to the true situation we will not attempt to deny, but if the people expect any change for the better under a democratic administration they are not warranted in this hope from the history of the past. No victorious party can afford to enter new fields of reform, unless the necessity of the case is plain and urgent. The *status quo* is satisfactory to them if they can hold. Therefore, this change of masters

America to roost. If this be true, or partly true, the sooner the people divest themselves of all party prejudices, and be determined to make subservient to the nation's poverty honor and glory, the sooner will the people become free and the nation return to its former virtue. This same idea which I am advancing now has had much to do with this sweeping political change, and the democracy comes forth with a glorious shout, "see what a bear we've killed," while in truth it may be simply a livid moment before eternal darkness comes. If they are wise they will improve this victory at an attempt to disenthrall the people; but if they are to cease the gods will make them mad. Republican and Democrat, two very appropriate names for parties; the more pity they should be so miserably abused, but better by far they be cast into oblivion than that they continue to trample on the rights of a confounding people.

Senators Plumb of Kansas, and Stewart of Nevada, have in their estimates placed the amount of public and private indebtedness equal to the whole assessed value of all property in the United States.

The Embattled Farmers.

Washington Gladden in November Forum.

The farmers of the United States are up in arms. They are the bone and sinew of the nation; they produce the largest share of its wealth; but they are getting, they say, the smallest share for themselves. The American farmer is steadily losing ground. His burdens are heavier every year and his gains are more meager; he is beginning to fear that he may be sinking into a servile condition.

He has waited long for the redress of his grievances; he purposes to wait no longer. Whatever he can do by social combinations, or by united political action, to remove the disabilities under which he is suffering, he intends to do at once and with all his might. There is no doubt at all that the farmers of this country are tremendously in earnest just now, and they have reason to be. Beyond question they are suffering sorely.

The business of farming has become, for some reasons, extremely unprofitable. With the hardest work and with the sharpest economy, the average farmer is unable to make both ends meet; every year closes with debt, and the mortgage grows till it devours the land. The labor bureau of Connecticut has shown, by an investigation of 693 representative farms, that the average annual reward of the farm proprietor of that State, for his expenditure of muscle and brain, is \$181.31, while the average annual wages of the ordinary hired man is \$386.36.

Even if the price of board must come out of the hired man's stipend, it still leaves him a long way ahead of his employer. In Massachusetts the case is a little better; the average farmer makes \$326.49, while his hired man gets \$345.

In a fertile district in the State of New York, a few weeks ago, an absentee landlord advertised for a man to manage his farm. The remuneration offered was not princely. The farm manager was to have his rent, his garden, pasture for one cow, and a salary of \$250 a year, for his services and those of his wife. There was a rush of applicants for the place.

the ruling motive, then the majority becomes oppressive of the minority. But John Adams and John Ingalls shaking hands across the plains of time very truly represented plutocratic and tyrannical politics as it is, and vouching what it should be in a government of the people and for the people. When financial domination fails, when boodle, deception and fraud fail, will our masters allow us to contend with the weapon of our interest, or will they utilize blood and iron?

That is the question. But while these weighty matters oppress the land let us be merry. We'll fiddle though rosin burns. Walk your cocks down the pit. Emblazon your victory at the cannon's mouth. Shoot and be exceedingly merry, for we've achieved a glorious victory. The handwriting is seen on the wall. Gather at the theatre to see the victims slaughtered. We'll roll up our sleeves and wade in public fat, *vae victis.*

Harry Hinton asks if plutocracy

plays Punch and Judy, then where lies the hope of the people?

Who were they? Many of them were capable and intelligent farmers who had lost their own farms in the hopeless struggle with adverse conditions, and who were now well content to exchange their labor and their experience against a yearly reward of \$250. The instance is typical. Throughout the eastern States, with the home market which protection is supposed to have built up at their very doors, the farmers are falling behind. Says Professor C. S. Walker:

A careful study of New England farming in the light of all points of view, carried on for the past ten years by means of statistical investigation, personal observation during carriage drives from Canada to Long Island Sound, and intimate association with all classes of farmers, assures one that the man who cultivates an average farm and depends upon its profits alone for the support of himself and family, if he pay his taxes and debts, cannot compete with his brothers, or attain to their standard of living, who, with equal powers, employ them in other walks of life.

But granting that this is the chief cause of the depression of agriculture, other causes of considerable importance should not be overlooked. The enormous tribute which the farmers of the West are paying to the money lenders of the East is one source of their poverty. Scarcely a week passes that does not bring to me circulars of banking firms and investment agencies all over the West begging for money to be loaned on farms at 8 or 9 per cent net. The cost of negotiation and collection, which the farmer must pay, considerably increases these rates. The descriptive lists of farms which accompany these circulars show that the mortgages are not all given for gratification of various sorts.

The same story is heard in the Central States. In Ohio farms are offered for beggarly rents, and even on these favorable terms farming does not pay. Tenant farmers are throwing up their leases and moving into the cities, well content to receive as common laborers a dollar and a quarter a day, and to pay such rents and to run such risks of enforced idleness as the change involves. At the South the case is even worse. Under a heavy burden of debt the farmer struggles on from year to year, the phenomenal growth of the manufacturing interests in this section seeming to bring him but slight relief. And even in the West we find the same state of things. A large share of recent corn crops has been consumed for fuel; and over vast areas, Mr. C. Wood Davis tells us, wheat sells at

from 40 to 50 cents, oats at from 9 to 12 cents, and corn at from 10 to 13 cents a bushel, and fat cattle at from 1½ to 3 cents a pound. Under such conditions the life of the western farmer cannot be prosperous. From Kansas and Nebraska and Dakota the cry is no less loud and bitter than from Connecticut and New York and North Carolina.

The causes of this lamentable state of things are many. Who shall estimate them? Mr. Davis gives this list: Mono-metallism, deficient or defective circulating medium, protective tariffs, trusts, dressed-beef combinations, speculation in farm products, over-greedy middle men, and exorbitant transportation rates.

These are a few of the disadvantages of which the farmers now complain. Doubtless several of these causes are working against them. Whether, in their diagnosis of the disease, they always put their finger on the right spot, may be doubted. People can not always be trusted to tell what ails them. The patient knows that he is suffering, but he does not always discover the nature of his malady. Mr. Davis gives strong reasons for the belief that the root of the difficulty is over production; that there are too many farms, and that more corn, wheat, oats, beef, and pork have been raised than the country can use. There is the foreign market, to be sure; but in that the country can consume only a limited quantity; but the country

with the low priced labor of India and of Russia. If his product is very greatly in excess of the wants of his own country, he will be forced to sell at very low prices. The fact seems to be that the less of these staples the farmers raise the more they get for them. The short crops of this year may, very likely, bring them more money than the enormous crops of 1889. The comforting assurance of Mr. Davis that the acreage of farms can not increase so rapidly in the future, and the population will soon grow up to the food supply and will redress the balance in the farmer's favor, is one that may well be cherished.

A large and productive industry has sprung from the old statesman's suggestion. Along some such lines as these the farmers will most surely draw to themselves a larger share of the surplus wealth of the country. That surplus is abundant, but all sorts of people with keen wits and strenuous energies are competing for it. Those who have it are ready to exchange it for gratification of various sorts. What will be its demands?

I. Cheap money, to begin with. The farmers are generally debtors; they want cheap money wherewith to pay their debts. Of course the cheaper the money, the less groceries and clothing and machinery can be bought with it; but the farmers think of their debts more than of their necessities, and the longing of their souls is for cheap money. They are, therefore, in favor of the free coinage; but they insist that even this would be an ineffectual remedy, since only about \$40,000,000 a year, at the utmost, could thus be added to the currency of the country, and this amount, they think, would be ridiculously inadequate.

II. The sub-treasury plan, so called, by which warehouses are to be built in every county where they are demanded, wherein the farmers may deposit cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco, receiving in return a treasury note for 8 per cent of the value of the product so deposited, at the current market price. These treasury notes are to be legal tender for debts and receivable for customs. A warehouse receipt, also, is to be given to the depositor, designating the amount and grade of the product deposited and the amount of money advanced upon it, and indicating that interest upon the money thus advanced is to be paid by the depositor at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. These receipts are to be negotiable by indorsement. The holder of a receipt, by presenting it at the warehouse, returning the money advanced, and paying interest and charges, may obtain the product deposited; and the money thus returned is to be destroyed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This scheme for getting an ample supply of money directly into the hands of the farmers, at a nominal rate of interest, appears to have the indorsement of the Allianc.

The journals of the organization are discussing it freely, and are adducing various historical instances to show that the principle involved in it has been tested and found valid; but the verdict of most economists and financiers is strongly against the measure.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

III. The ownership by the government of all the railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, is another plank in the platform of the Alliance. Here is a measure which is certainly debatable; let us hope that the farmers will secure for it a thorough discussion.

IV. The prohibition of gambling in stocks and that of alien ownership of land, are propositions which will also receive considerable support outside the Alliance.

V. The abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes for national bank notes, will, not, probably, command universal assent.

VI. The adoption of constitutional amendment requiring the choice of United States Senators by the people, seems to be a popular measure among the members of the Alliance. To this they will be able to rally a strong support.

* * * * *

How long they will hold together is difficult to predict. It may be that the discussions in which they must take part will show them that some of the measures of direct relief on which they are chiefly depending are impracticable; and it is conceivable that this discovery will tend to demoralize them. That they can become a permanent political force is not likely, for parties which represent only classes can not live in a republic. But several results, by no means undesirable, may be looked for as the outcome of this this farmers' uprising.

1. They will secure a thorough discussion of some important economical questions. They will force the people to consider carefully the problem of the state ownership of the great public highways. It is not absurd to demand that the State should own and control, even if it does not operate, the railroads; and that it should own and operate the telegraphs. The conclusion to which such an experienced railway manager as the president of the Chicago and Alton railway has already come, is one to which many other people are likely to come in the course of this debate. If the farmers can stick together, and can stick to their text long enough to get this business thoroughly ventilated, they will do a good service.

2. They are loosening the bands of partisanship and are opening the way for a rational co-operation of citizens for all desirable purposes. "The most hopeful feature of this whole uprising," writes a shrewd observer, "is the smashing of the old party shackles that goes along with it." That it may lead to a reconstruction of parties, is not improbable.

3. They are helping to make an end of the sectionalism which has been a large part of the capital of a certain class of politicians. Their manifestoes point to this as the one striking result of their work thus far.

"Scarcely a vestige," they say, "of the old sectional prejudice of a few years ago is now visible within our ranks." The South and the West are coming into fraternal relations. Mr. Lodge has already discovered that the West is not supporting his force bill. "The demagogue politician who now attempts to array sectional

prejudice in order that he may keep farmers equally divided on important questions," is admonished that he is about to confront "a superior intelligence that will soon convince him that his occupation is gone."

The farmers' movement is not, probably, the deluge; but it will prove to be something of a shower in some quarters a cyclone—and it will clear the atmosphere.

Chairman Chase to the People of Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., Nov. 19, 1890.

As chairman of the people's party I extend to you congratulations for the success of the party in this State. We have fought a good fight and have won a most signal victory. It seems almost a miracle that a party not yet six months old could overcome the great majority against it and achieve so great a degree of success. We have demonstrated to the world that the great laboring masses are capable of organizing and maintaining their organization for self protection. We have demonstrated both the disposition and the ability to successfully resent that oppression which is reducing our people to a condition of servitude. We have demonstrated to the world that political ties could not hold us while political demagogues were leading us on to destruction. Although we have not accomplished our entire purpose, we have achieved a victory of which we may well feel proud. We have elected five of the seven members of Congress, who will stand firmly with other Alliance members elected from other States in demanding recognition of the rights of the people. We have also elected ninety-five members of the State legislature, making the election of a United States Senator something more than an "iridescent dream." Our enemies waged against us one of the most vindictive campaigns known to the history of American politics. Their financial resources were practically without limit. We have expended in all about \$1,200 in legitimate expenses. We have met and repulsed a most malicious and unscrupulous foe. Our triumph is one of which we may be justly proud; and now while flushed with victory we must not forget that the war is not yet at an end. We have still a great work to accomplish. We must maintain and strengthen our organization for the great conflict of 1892. Our demands are just, and if we all remain true to our cause and labor as earnestly for success in the future as in the past, our conquest in the coming struggle will be complete, and right and justice will prevail. Faithfully yours,

S. W. CHASE,
Chairman People's State Central Committee.

Farm View (Porterville, Cal.) has for its motto, "What we want of the exploiting classes is to get off our backs."

It says:

Some papers are trying to make the farmers believe there is nothing the matter with their brethren in Nebraska because "corn is sixty cents a bushel." But the difficulty is that those who raised it were compelled to sell it for thirteen cents. Hence, the demand for government warehouses and advances upon the produce stored therein.

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

Northern Light Press (Spokane, Wash.) says:

The recent uprising of the Farmers Alliance shows that the people are beginning to wake up to the perils which threaten destruction to the republic. The only question is whether they will wake up soon enough, and whether they will get their eyes wide open and their senses on the alert before the crash comes. It behoves every workingman to study well the problems of the hour, and to be prepared not only to talk but to vote. If any proposition is self-evident it is that the power is in the hands of the workers, let them use it and we shall see an end of the operations which, conducted by a heartless man, threaten ruin to the thousands.

Oakesdale (Wash.) Weekly Sun says:

Eastern elections show the National Farmers Alliance has come not merely to stay, but soon, as the ruling factor in our national government, to right the wrongs that are daily bringing the masses down to abject slavery. The Washington Farmers Alliance is here to stay, and through it must come relief to our farmers. Never before has united action on the part of the farmers shown itself to be of as much importance as at present. The same conditions that gave the Kansas legislature to the Alliance is the kind of leaven that is already working in our legislative lump. There is victory ahead for the farmers, for their claims are just.

United Labor (Omaha Neb.) says:

English capitalists are visiting the south, and they speak in the highest terms of their treatment at the hands of the southern people, says the Kentucky State Union. It is all right to treat them nicely as visitors, but there is another side to be seen. Our visitors are prospecting for places in which to invest their surplus money, and this is what we object to. We do not want our land or manufactures or transportation owned by foreigners. It is un-American, and we protest against another dollar of foreign money coming into our country expecting investment in the carrying trade. We have resources to make the best monetary system in the world. Then why suffer them to buy them inch by inch? Why need we pay tribute to their capital? No just reason can be given for it. It is alarming to see how fast our large industries are passing out of the hands of Americans. It must be stopped, and at once, or proud America will soon be cowering before the British lion. England is doing with America what she has done with India, Egypt and every nation she has touched. She is robbing us, and will finally reduce us to the same system of slavery that exists in those countries if we do not resist her. How long will the people stand this?

The Industrial Phalanx (Indianapolis), a prohibition advocate, says:

Out in Kansas they have been electing farmers to judicial positions. Besides Judge Farmer McKay, there are three farmers elected prosecutors. The old party lawyers will endeavor to prevent their acting. But the farmers are about to have their own way in Kansas for a time. The principle involved is one that often confronts Prohibitionists. There is difficulty sometimes to secure lawyers for candidates for judicial positions and that part of the ticket is left blank or old party candidates indorsed, which is bad policy. The Kansas farmer has found the right solution. Laws will be better executed by an intelligent farmer than by an old party trickster. Purify politics at whatever cost.

Southerner of Sabine (Many, La.):

Farmers who have lost their homes through usury and mortgage foreclosure, a result of the gold basis conspiracy, would now relish an opportunity of a seat in the Wall street stock exchange gallery to look down into the cesspool of iniquity and there behold the serpents writhing with agony of despair, because their stocks will no longer hold water, and because their prospects in the future to skin the farmers have been blighted. The Farmers Alliance

should continue to organize and press this victory of currency and transportation reform to a successful conclusion.

The Peninsula Farmer (Federalsburg, Md.) says:

The answer of the monopoly organs to the election of Alliance Congressmen is that "this thing will all be over before '92; it's only a temporary frenzy." But the Alliance has a real, not an imaginary reason for existence in the actual condition of the present laws and times, and until that reason ceases to exist the Alliance is a necessity to the farmers and laborers of the United States. While combines and monopolies exist there needs also be an opposing force marshalled against them. This force at present is the Alliance, and the plutocracy of the country must

understand that it has come to stay with them, and further, that it can not be bought, sold, or scared off. We mean business, gentlemen, and this election just passed is only the few drops of promise for a coming shower that will make some of you think Noah's flood no circumstance before you get through with the coming downpour.

Coffee County News (Elba, Ala.) says:

The farmers have cause to rejoice over the late election, and should continue to demand of their law makers the right to be heard and recognized when they rise in their strength and pray for a hearing before Congress, that august body of men who are indebted to the laborer for the position it holds, and if the poor workingman should call for relief he is scorned and made to believe he has less gumption than an idiot. This is fast changing to an issue that will command a respectful hearing at least, and before it is condemned all parties will be agreed touching upon the same point.

Weekly Union (Luray, Va.) says:

When the farmers knocked out the Republican prop from under Wall street stock gamblers were drowned with spilled water. After the farmers organized as a political force, demanding that value stolen from land, labor and products of labor, put into money, stocks and bonds, shall be restored to its rightful owners. Then Wall street trembled. The first election thereafter Nov. 4, 1890, Wall street gamblers were drowned with watered stocks. Satan may have his imps and keep them in a warm place, with signs up, "beware of mock auctions and pick pockets."

National Stockman and Farmer (Pittsburg, Pa.); good advice:

The farmers' institutes held in many States the coming winter will furnish a rare opportunity for discussing organization in new places and in strengthening it in places where it is already introduced. These opportunities should not be allowed to pass unimproved. Winter is of all seasons the best time for pushing work of this kind, and the coming winter should see a great deal more done than has ever been done in any single season to promote the work in hand. Do not omit from the program of a single meeting the coming season anything which will stir up an interest in organization.

The Industrial Phalanx (Indianapolis), a prohibition advocate, says:

Brother J. Lea Simpson correctly locates the source of the political strength developed by the people's party in the recent campaign. It was in the social Alliance gatherings in the multitude of school houses that dot the prairies all over Kansas. At these meetings earnest men and women have been studying the reason why they have failed to receive just remuneration for their toil. They have learned through their investigations what their political oracles of former years have failed to tell them—that favored classes have been enriched at their expense through the legislation they held such a power as they now hold. They now hold the balancing power, and are the lever in our politics to turn it in whichever direction is best suited to their interest. So long as we are in this condition we do not need a third party. A political party is but the union of individuals for the enactment of certain laws and measures, and the laborers of this country do not care what name by which any party may be known—they only demand the enactment of just and equal laws. If either of the two old parties will heed their demands, that is the party for the people; if neither will heed their demands then let the people form a party which will. The only reason the people are not only been neglected, but that they have absolutely been betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils. They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

They have learned that their interests have not only been neglected, but that they have been absolutely betrayed into the hands of unscrupulous robbers who have plundered them of their substance and fattened upon the spoils.

from the first of these that their principle profit has been derived, large as may have been their incomes from interest. How could the government go into it as security, why not go in as principal? It can coin and lend to the States taking State bonds as collaterals. The States could lend to the counties or parishes, and these to the citizens of these counties or parishes, each charging one per cent interest; this would make the interest to the borrower three per cent, and the amount of interest in each case would go a long way toward paying the necessary expenses.

Which is best for the States and counties to be sustained by usury at a low rate, or for individuals and corporations to grow rich on the poverty of individuals?

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

The manner in which the Democratic organs refer to the emphatic demands of the people for political and fiscal reform is highly amusing. These same organs were contending a few months since that there was no good reason for a demand for reform in the fiscal policy of the government. Step by step progress is made in all reforms. The leaders never undertake it until the ranks and file demand. None are so blind as not to perceive that there is a demand and a very emphatic one for fiscal reform.

The Faulkner County Wheel (Conway, Ark.) says:

If the Democratic party don't assist the Alliance in giving the country the needed financial legislation in the Fifty-second Congress, it is doomed to follow in the wake of the Republican party in '95. Stick a pin here. * * * The men who stood alone for years and were called "kickers, boisters and independents" are no longer lonesome. The whole United States has gone into the kicking business, and the old party is kicked clear out of sight.

The Cotton Plant (Orangeburg, S. C.) calls up a pertinent matter and gives the best of advice:

We have had several communications recently upon the question of fines for non-attendance on Alliance meetings. While such fines are clearly within the scope of powers lodged in the sub>Alliances, and while it is the duty of every Allianceman to render a cheerful acquiescence in the action of the Alliance whenever the majority have overruled him—let us not forget that quotation that stands at the head of this is true—"We are brethren;" and as such we should be temperate, kind, considerate in our dealings with each other.

The Dakota Ruralist (Huron) gives the complexion of the South Dakota Legislature: Senate—22 Republican, 18 Independent, 5 Democrat; House—57 Republican, 52 Independent, 15 Democrat. The State officers are Republican. The Ruralist says:

The Republicans are very anxious to magnify the result as a great Democratic victory. They would rather a hundred times over be beaten by the Democrats than by the Independents. But when results are summed up it will be found that the balance of power is no longer either Democratic or Republican, but Independent.

The Industrial Advocate (Augusta, Kan.) says:

At a certain voting precinct in this county, three old soldiers—two of whom had worn the blue, the other the gray—were observed, on election day, conversing earnestly together. After the paper cannot receive it and be free of "ring" interests and "ring" rule. Every county in this State, and in other States also, have a county "ring" and a State "ring." A large amount of tax money is expended for advertising and printing, and the officials give out or award the work to those who reciprocate and where it will "do the most good" to the officials. This is the rule and it is about the only rule which never had a solitary exception. No man can obtain official work or official patronage for a newspaper without standing in with the officials who have it to give. It has always been the case and probably will continue to be. Therefore, we never have asked for or solicited a single line from any official and never will. We can live without it and hence will not compromise the Industrial Union for it.

The Kansas Agitator (Greeley) sounds the keynote:

Don't let up on the fight. Don't let up for a moment. Prepare for the fight in '92.

The Kentucky State Union (Bowling Green) has been declared the organ of the Farmers and Laborers Union of Kentucky. It says:

Never in the history of American politics have the laborers of the country held such a power as they now hold. They now hold the balancing power, and are the lever in our politics to turn it in whichever direction is best suited to their interest. So long as we are in this condition we do not need a third party. A political party is but the union of individuals for the enactment of certain laws and measures, and the laborers of this country do not care what name by which any party may be known—they only demand the enactment of just and equal laws. If either of the two old parties will heed their demands, that is the party for the people; if neither will heed their demands then let the people form a party which will. The only reason the people are so sorely oppressed is because they have been content to confide in the wisdom and purity of the leaders of their own political faith, and not organized against the enemy of their government. Now that our eyes are opened and we have gained possession of the political lever, we will compel our servants to serve us as faithfully as we have served them in the past.

The Southern Mercury (Dallas, Tex.) discusses the railroad problem:

At the present time the railway subject is one of great interest and importance. The people of Texas in their dignity and might have amended the organic laws of the State so that it is now made the duty of the legislature to provide for a railway commission and delegating to it full power to correct any existing abuses and to regulate rates. This is a very important trust and one fraught with great danger and responsibility. As the action was brought about largely by the instigation of the farmers of the State, they will be held principally responsible for the result of the law when enacted. These con-

siderations show the importance of a full and free discussion of the question by farmers' organizations at this time, in a spirit of justice and conservatism, and makes it the duty of the Mercury, as the official organ and educator of the farmers and industrial element, to furnish such food for thought upon this subject as will assist in the consideration and discussion of the question from the standpoint of fairness and equity.

The NATIONAL ECONOMIST last year

published a series of able and exhaustive articles on railroads, running through twelve months, but we will not attempt to elaborate a discussion.

We will try in each issue of the Mercury to present a short article that will form a basis of food for thought upon some new and important feature of the subject. They are presented to the brethren for the purpose of eliciting thought and investigation. The farmers of Texas have elected Hogg governor of the State as an exponent of their ideas of railway reform and regulation.

They have changed the constitution of the State so that there can be no constitutional restraint to prevent the execution of the plans that may be deemed expedient and just. A misguided opposition is endeavoring to frighten the people into believing that the Hogg administration will persecute capital invested in railways, hamper their operation and their management by arbitrary, autocratic and unnecessary regulations, intimidate and stop the influx of capital seeking investment in railway construction and, finally, that they propose to institute a commission with power incompatible with the genius of our free and Democratic institutions. The time is near at hand to prove these apprehensions are groundless, and that the protection of all interests, without distinction or discrimination, is the only aim and end desired.

years that their voting strength in 1892 will not fall much, if any, short of five millions. The Alliance people are claiming 55 votes in the next House of Representatives. Of this number forty are straight-out Alliance representatives and 15 others have committed themselves in writing to the measures advocated by them. This is a sanguine view, but if the Farmers' Alliance unite—combine with the labor and other political organizations, under the name of the "People's Party"—unless some great reform is made by both of the old parties, in which the people have lost confidence, the People's party, in 1892, will bring about a political tornado that will wipe both old parties out of power, if not out of existence. Meanwhile all patriots can afford to rest in peace, knowing that "all things work together for good to them that love the Lord."

Texas Labor Journal (San Antonio) says:

After every election we hear it stated that the elections are carried with money. If the Republicans carry the election, the Democrats charge them with corruption; and if the Democrats win, the Republicans charge them with corruption. If they tell the truth, why not abolish the election business and sell the offices to the highest bidders as they used to do in Rome? It would save much expense and trouble to a great many good people, and they would see the thing just as it is, and would soon revolt at such conditions.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) World remarks on a current report, which by the way, seems to have no paternity:

The latest thing to laugh at is the story that Cleveland, some time ago, wrote a letter to Senator Vest admitting that he had been wrong in his former views on the silver question, and that he was ready to admit his conversion. If true it places the ex-President in a most pitiable light. Poor Grover Cleveland! How the presidential bee does buzz!

Our Country (Jonesboro, Ark.) tells more fully why it is laughable:

We are compelled to doubt the sincerity of the western Democratic leaders and press in proclaiming themselves in favor of the free coinage of silver, and at the same time advocate the candidacy of ex-President Cleveland for re-election. Mr. Cleveland, upon his assuming the duties of the chief executive, instituted no change in the plutocratic financial policy of the Republican party, but played into the hands of Wall street as effectually as did his predecessor. Mr. Cleveland made immense deposits of loans without interest to the wealthy banks, paid large premiums on bonds, and was the bitterest and most harmful enemy of silver that ever occupied the executive chair. Although the per capita had decreased from \$52 in 1866 to only \$8.90 in 1885, yet did Mr. Cleveland order the minimum coinage of silver dollars, cheating the people out of \$96,000,000 which would have increased the circulation to that extent, and relieve proportionately, hard times, scarce money, high interest and low prices. Mr. Cleveland did more than that; he even advocated that the compulsory silver coinage laws be repealed, and that no more silver be coined.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says:

The State Alliance of Kansas has embodied in its platform a resolution, which ought to commend itself to the common sense of the country. The resolution relates to pensions, and it declares in favor of scaling down this form of reward to a uniform basis. The Kansas farmers, while favoring pensions to Union soldiers, perceive that the distinctions made between private and commissioned officers are not in the direction of justice, and they declare that "the faithful private should receive the same pay as the officer." We commend this idea to the Democratic party when its representatives meet to formulate its platform for the campaign of 1892. When it comes to receiving pay for services in the army, or for devotion, the officers in the Union army have no advantage over the humblest privates. The highest and most distinguished officers are retired on pay, and do not need a pension. If the treasury is to be looted in order to pension soldiers, who, if they were patriotic, had their highest reward in

saving the Union—if the men who fought in the federal army are to be pensioned, not for their services, but for their votes, there is no reason why the national Democratic party should not take the matter up, and, following the common sense example of the Kansas Alliance men, insist that no individual distinction shall be made between the humble privates and the commissioned officers. The privates bore the brunt of the war, enduring the hardships of the march and confronting danger on the field of battle, and there is no reason why the officers, who were receiving higher pay, and who were enabled to escape much of the hardship and danger, should receive a larger reward than the privates. So far as services are concerned, the privates stand on the same footing with their officers, and this fact should certainly be recognized by the government that proposes to reward those who fought for it. We believe that if all the pensions were scaled down to those that are paid private soldiers the result would save to the people several millions of dollars, and, at this juncture, when there is a practical deficit in the treasury, the matter is worth considering.

The Junction City (Kan.) Tribune reports on the calamity howlers:

Among the leaders of the Republican party—office seekers and office holders—before the election everything was lovely and the "goose hig hig," and if any man presumed to speak of the scarcity of money—the difficulty of paying debts—the foreclosures of mortgages, or of the general depression amongst the agricultural class, he was at once stigmatized as an anarchist, a repudiationist, and a calamity howler; as being afflicted with a general disorganizing, weak-minded cussedness for which the 82,000 Republican majority would soon prove itself an effectual remedy. But oh, unlucky day, the election did not cure the evil. It only transferred it from one party to another, and at the same time intensified the disease, and to-day the Republicans (i.e., what's left of them) are walking the street, manifesting alarming symptoms; their siren song is changed to a doleful howl, caused by the dropping of the lower jaw, whilst between spasmodic jerks of their woe-begone visages, caused by involuntary contraction of their "snarling muscles," they with inarticulate grunts try to impress upon us our lost and ruined condition—can't borrow any more money, you know, eastern capital all withdrawn from the State—bottom has fallen out of all values—all shall lose our homes, in fact, everything is now gone to the dogs. And so the Republicans have caught the disease, and have got it bad. In fact, they are the worst set of calamity howlers Uncle Sam was ever afflicted with. But for the people, our glorious November sunshine and the election of a new party to power augurs a brighter and a better day.

The Chillicothe (Mo.) Crises says:

A great corporation to manufacture mowers and reapers has been formed, with the principal manufacturers of those machines as stockholders and officers. This is a mere formality to avoid the new anti-trust law. They have been combined for years. This same move has been made by the twine trust of which we wrote at some length a month ago.

The Seneca (Kan.) News says:

The fight now is for a president in 1892. Our principles are bound to win in time, but they will do so much sooner if we keep steadily at work in their advocacy.

The Alliance Herald (Montgomery, Ala.) says:

When a little man is given a little brief authority, he struts around with an air, and in a style so fantastic that angels look down and weep. It is probable that there will be some more weeping when the constituents of such men confront them with their records.

The Alliance Sentinel (Lansing, Mich.) reports progress in that State:

Since the excitement attending the recent campaign has died away there is a manifest enthusiasm for the Alliance. Reports are coming in from all quarters for new organizations and the State Secretary is besieged with letters asking for information concern-

ing this new and wonderful organization. Last week our State Lecturer, Luther Ripley, in company with Bro. David Rogers, one of the active workers of Eaton county, put up five Alliances, two in Eaton, and three in Ingham, all of excellent working material and sufficient in number to insure enthusiastic success from the start.

The Patent System.

The centennial of the establishment of the present patent system in this country, which it is proposed to celebrate next April, dates from the passage of the first patent law, which received the President's signature April 10, 1790. It was not, however, until July 31, 1790, that the first patent was issued. The name of the inventor was Samuel Hopkins, and his invention was a method for making pot and pearl ashes. The date of the application is not known, as the records of the patent office were destroyed in the fire of 1837. It is probable that the inventor had not very long to wait for action upon his application, and although in the early years a very rigid scrutiny was maintained. This was due to Mr. Jefferson and his great interest in all exhibitions of inventive skill. He has been called the father of the patent system. By the terms of the first patent law the examinations and the issue of patents was intrusted to the Secretary of State, who acted in connection with the Secretary of War and the Attorney General. Tradition has it that these three distinguished officials gave a critical examination to each application. The result was that during the first year a majority of the applications failed to pass the ordeal and only three patents were granted. Mr. Jefferson, who was at that time Secretary of State, regarded the granting of a patent as a matter of no ordinary importance, and he gave careful attention to the details. While there were only three patents issued in 1790, the next year thirty-three inventors received letters-patent. Among the patents granted during the first ten years were a number that contained the germs of ideas which subsequently were developed into important inventions. There was, for example, a patent issued to William Thompson for a machine for threshing wheat; to John Fitch, propelling boats by steam; to Eli Terry, for a telegraph, and to Jas. McCalmon, for an improvement in clocks, watches and time keepers. The number of patents increased each year, and in 1836, 723 patents were granted. Now the annual issue of patents has reached the large number of about 25,000.

FARMS FOR SALE.

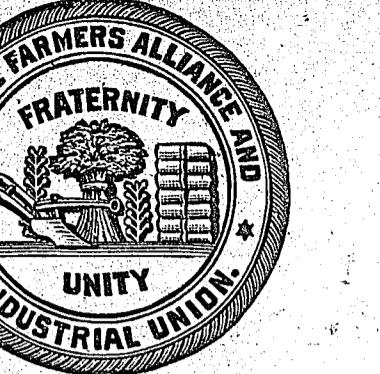
Under this head subscribers will be given a chance to advertise lands or farms they may have for sale at a very low special rate.

The following rates apply to yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST only. All ads. must be sent in full, and a copy of the notice is set in nonpareil. Cash must accompany the order. Notices will average eight words per line. Prices: Five lines or less, one insertion, 5 cents; four insertions, \$1.00; three months, \$3.00. Over five lines, first insertion, 10 cents per line; after first insertion, five cents per line. Each insertion of 10 words would be 15 lines, and would cost, for first insertion, \$1.60, or for one month, \$3.20, or for three months, \$9.60.

These rates apply only to farms and lands owned by the advertiser.

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

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



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

L. L. Polk, President, North Carolina.
B. H. Clover, Vice President, Kansas.
J. H. Turner, Secretary, Georgia.
J. W. Hickman, Treasurer, Missouri.
Ben. Tamm, Lecturer, Texas.
Executive Board: G. W. Macune, Chairman; A. Wardall, J. F. Tillman.
Judiciary Department: R. C. Patty, Chairman; Isaac McCracken, Evan Jones.
Legislative Committee: C. W. Macune and A. Wardall.

The President, Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Board are located at 239 North Capital street, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

President—S. M. Adams; Randolph.
Secretary—J. P. Oliver, Dadeville.

ARKANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—John P. Russ, El Paso.
Secretary—R. H. Morehead, Hazen.

ARKANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Paul T. Davidson, Hollywood.
Secretary—W. B. W. Hearstall, Greenwood.

COLORADO.

President—J. H. Brammer, Burlington.
Secretary—W. S. Starr, Hochne.

NORTH DAKOTA.

President—Walter Muir, Hunter.
Secretary—M. D. Williams, Jamestown.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

President—H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake.
Secretary—Mrs. Sophia M. Harden, Woonsocket.

FLORIDA.

President—R. F. Rogers, Little River.
Secretary—A. P. Baskin, Anthony.

GEORGIA.

President—L. F. Livingston, Corn.
Secretary—R. L. Burks, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

President—M. I. Crum, Virginia.
Secretary—F. G. Blood, Mt. Vernon.

INDIANA.

President—Thomas W. Force, Middletown.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

President—A. H. Nuttal, Caddo.
Secretary—D. S. Ivins, Caddo.

KANSAS.

President—B. H. Clover, Cambridge.
Secretary—J. B. French, Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

President—S. B. Erwin, Bowling Green.
Secretary—E. F. Davis, Ezel.

LOUISIANA.

President—T. S. Adams, Clinton.
Secretary—J. W. McDonald, Homer.

MISSOURI.

President—U. S. Hall.

Secretary—J. W. Rogers, Puxico.

MARYLAND.

President—Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.

Secretary—T. Canfield Jenkins, Monocacy.

MISSISSIPPI.

President—R. C. Patty, Macon.

Secretary—C. T. Smithson, Newport.

NORTH CAROLINA.

President—Ellis Carr, Old Sparn.

Secretary—H. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

President—Henry C. Smalley.

Secretary—Harry C. Denning, Harrisonburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

President—J. W. Stokes.

Secretary—J. W. Reid, Reidville.

TENNESSEE.

President—J. P. Buchanan, Murfreesboro.

Secretary—R. B. Wade, Murfreesboro.

TEXAS.

President—Evan Jones, Dublin.

Secretary—S. O. Daws, Springtown.

VIRGINIA.

President—B. Mann Page, Brandon.

Secretary—J. Silvey, Amisville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

President—S. A. Houston, Pickaway.

Secretary—H. Z. Martin, Peterstown.

WISCONSIN.

President—Col. C. M. Butt, Viroqua.

Secretary—N. C. Moody, Viroqua.

NEW MEXICO.

President—J. N. Coe, Lincoln.

Secretary—W. L. Breece, Nogal.

OKLAHOMA.

President—W. H. Barton, Guthrie.

Secretary—Spencer E. Sanders, Downs.

MICHIGAN.

President—A. R. Cole, Fowlerville.

Secretary—John M. Potter, Lansing.

PERKINS WIND MILL CO., 4 Water St., Mishawaka, Indiana.

"VEGETATOR," FOR COTTON, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES & FRUITS

We can offer no stronger recommendation than this. The "VEGETATOR" has been successfully and continuously used for almost 30 years in the same localities where it was originally introduced. Manufactured by

MILLER, LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
(Successors to W. Whitelock & Co.)
102 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.

A MAMMOTH CHRISTMAS BOX

(sent out to introduce our goods)

contains 100 Cakes (full size) "Sweet Home" Soap, enough to last an average family one year, finest made for all household purposes; also five boxes—3 cakes each—exquisite toilet soap, six boxes boraxine, perfume, sachet powder, toilet requisites, and a large assortment of useful articles adapted for Christmas Presents; also toys, playthings, etc., etc., for the babies and many valuable and amusing things for older folks.

The price of entire box complete is six dollars, payable after 30 days' trial; (only one box sold to a family). If not satisfactory, we take goods back and make no charge for what you have used. We sell only direct from factory to family. (No middlemen.) We are reliable, ask your banker. Order now, you run no risk.

Some people prefer to send cash with order—we do not ask it but if readers of this paper remit in advance we will place in the box in addition to all the other extras a set of **SIX SOLID SILVER TEA SPOONS**

BAUGH'S SKIN LOTION,
Bleeding, Collar, and Harness Galls, Bruises, Contusions, Abrasions, Burns, Scalds, and all Skin Irritations. Price, \$1.00 a quart, 60 cents a pint.

Office of Hollywood Place Truck Farm,
Orris A. Browne, Agent and Manager, W. L. Scott,
Owner, Erie, Pa.

Cape Charles, Va., July 29, 1890.

Harbaugh Veterinary Remedy Co., Norfolk, Va.
I have used the box of your Iron Vegetable Tonic
and two boxes of Iron Vegetable Tonic. I wish to say
that your remedies have proven very effective, especially the two named above.

Very respectfully, ORRIS A. BROWNE.

Harbaugh Veterinary Remedy Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Stomachic Powders and Purgative Ball's with the greatest success, and their equal are not on the market for doing its work.

As I am a subscriber to your paper, I will take the chance for five or six years, and now he is sold as a dollar, and the horse is owned by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Also, your Anodyne is all that you claim. I made a beautiful cure of a case of diarrhea, and highly recommend all of your remedies to the public as first class in every respect.

Your respectfully, DR. JAMES ROGUE, V. S.,
122 N. Central Avenue, Baltimore.

Address all communications to



For Horses and Mules,



NORFOLK, VA.

AND MANY OTHER
SPECIFICS.

Send for "THE HORSE OWNER'S HAND-BOOK," a concise and practical treatise on the most frequent diseases of horses and mules.

Any of the remedies may be purchased at regular price, or all of them, packed in a case, with a Balling-Iron to administer balls, an injection funnel and tube for giving injections, and the Horse Owner's Hand-Book, for \$12.00.

If your druggist does not keep our remedies, send to the factory for them. The price must invariably accompany the order.

Yours respectfully,

DR. JAMES ROGUE, V. S.,

122 N. Central Avenue, Baltimore.

Address all communications to

THE HARBAUGH VETERINARY REMEDY CO., NORFOLK, VA.

ALLIANCE SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured Expressly for

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Guaranteed First-Class in every

Particular. All the Latest

Improvements.

Used Exclusively by the following State Business Agents:

Oswald Wilson, S.B.A., New York, New Jersey & Florida. Address: 333 Broadway, New York City.

W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C.

J. O. Wynn, S. B. A., Atlanta, Ga.

M. L. Donaldson, S. B. A., Greenville, S. C.

Dakota Farmers Alliance Co., Aberdeen, S. D.

Washington Farmers Alliance Co., Oakdale, Wash.

And All County Agents in States above mentioned

Full Set of Attachments and manufacturers' Five Year Warranty with each Machine. Send for complete descriptive Circular and Prices.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

Harness **Buggies** **Road Carts**

\$5.50 and up. \$55. \$12 and up.

Sold direct to consumers. ONE PRICE. NO DEVIATION. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

D. RICE KEMPER & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FULLY GUARANTEED.
SENT ON TRIAL.

THE SCIENTIFIC SWEEP MILL

FOR TWO HORSES.

Grinds EAR CORN and SMALL GRAINS.

Special Cob Breaking Device and peculiar dress

of Grinders. Gives BETTER WORK, MORE OF IT,

WITH LESS WORK TO TEAM than others. Send

POWER MILLS.

THE FOOS MANUF'G. CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

THE ALLIANCE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.

THORNTON BARNES,

241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our House was one of the First Wholesale Grocery Houses in the Country to come out boldly

and openly to DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FARMERS ALLIANCE AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

All the goods we handle we purchase direct from the leading Importers and Manufacturers in large amounts. We carry a

Large and Complete stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries,

Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

We would be pleased to receive a TRIAL ORDER, and compare the quality of our Groceries with

what you have been using. We guarantee to please you, and you will obtain Pure Goods and Full Weight. In dealing with our House you

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middleman's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can

BUT GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the

Bonded Business Agent, when under seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with

the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of

the Sub-Alliance, and the goods will be shipped on 30 days time—when you have received the

goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We

shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business.

We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

We will mail free upon request our complete Price List of

Groceries, giving the Wholesale Prices on all Goods in the Gro-

cery Line. Write under Seal.

HARBAUGH'S IRON VEGETABLE TONIC

Restores the Blood and Constitution to their natural state. Price, \$1.00 a box.

Baltimore, April 26, 1890.

Messrs. Harbaugh & Co.:

I have used the box of your Iron Vegetable Tonic

sent me. As a conditioning powder I think there is

no better. I shall use it in the future, and do not hesi-

tate to recommend it to others.

Very respectfully, M. C. PAINE,

313 West German street, Baltimore Md.,

Proprietor of National Stables.

Send for "THE HORSE OWNER'S HAND-

BOOK," a concise and practical treatise on the most

frequent diseases of horses and mules.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

A Saw Mill for light power at a low

price was introduced first by us. Many

are in use; many are wanted.

If you want one remember that

ernment of the people, for the people, and by the people."

No patriot can view, but with feelings of gravest apprehension and alarm, the growing tendency, under the fostering care of our politico-economic systems, to the centralization of money power and the upbuilding of monopolies. Centralized capital, allied to irresponsible corporate power, stands today as a formidable menace to individual rights and popular government. This power is felt in our halls of legislation, state and national—in our popular conventions, at the ballot box, and in our temples of justice, and it arrogantly lays its unholy hand on that greatest and most powerful lever of modern thought and action, the public press of our country.

Emboldened by the rapid growth of its power, it has levied tribute on the great political parties of the country which must be paid in servile party subserviency to its greedy demands. High places in politics and in government have been intrusted to its chosen servants and suborned leaders, who scorn the will and the interests of the people; so that reflecting patriotic men are confronted with the question, whether this is really a popular government founded "on the consent of the governed," and whose "powers are vested in and derived from the people," or whether it is a party government whose powers are vested in and derived from arrogant and unfaithful party leaders.

We are rapidly drifting from the moorings of our fathers and stand to day in the crucial era of our free institutions, of our free form of government, and of our Christian civilization. To rescue these inestimable blessings and interests from the impending peril should be the self imposed duty of all patriots throughout the land.

PROGRESS OF ORGANIZATION.

Since our last annual meeting in the city of St. Louis, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, California, Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma have been added to the roll call of our Supreme Council. Organizers are at work in the States of Washington, Oregon, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Arizona. And in all these States the fields are ripe unto the harvest, but the laborers are few.

I can not too earnestly urge upon you the importance of devising means and methods for the prompt occupation of these, and other States, with competent and active organizers. During the year I have visited officially twenty-four States, and everywhere I found a zealous interest and harmonious spirit among the brotherhood. Indeed, the order was never in finer spirit or more united in purpose than it is to day.

LECTURERS.

If asked what is the greatest and most essential need of our order, as contributing most to its ultimate and triumphant success, I should

unhesitatingly answer and in one word—Education.

Education in the mutual relations and reciprocal duties between each other, as brethren, as neighbors, as members of society—education, in the most responsible duties of citizenship—education, in the science of economical government—education, for higher aspiration, higher thought, and higher manhood among the masses—education, in a broad patriotism, which should bind the great conservative masses of the country in the strongest ties of fraternity and union. Hence, I urgently commend to your most favorable consideration the importance of providing at once, a plan, by which competent lecturers can be actively employed and maintained in the field. Zealous, faithful and untiring, as has been your national lecturer, Brother Terrell, yet the service rendered by him was not a tithe of what is urgently demanded from all sections of our territory. I commend to your consideration the policy of employing lecturers at fixed salaries to be paid from the national treasury, or treasuries of the States in which they shall be employed, or from both, jointly, whose entire time shall be devoted to the work, and in sufficient number that the whole field may be canvassed during the year. Selected for their peculiar fitness and employing their whole time, would give us a service, which for efficiency, could be secured in no other way. In most of the States comprising this council the entire service of at least two good lecturers could and should be constantly employed, even should it require the temporary abandonment of local or state enterprises.

Existing conditions in the different States vary so widely as to preclude the adoption of any uniform system for the transaction of business, but I would respectfully suggest that this department of Alliance work could be materially aided through the investigations of a committee, appointed for the purpose, who shall examine the most successful methods now in operation and present their conclusions in printed form, outlining their general features for the guidance of new State organizations and as suggestive of improvements on the systems which have been found less successful. A matter of such importance to our financial well-being should receive your careful and generous attention.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

It is the fixed purpose of this organization to secure, if possible, certain needed legislative reforms. However urgent and emphatic may be our demands, experience teaches us that they are of no avail unless supported and enforced by such practical methods as will convince the law making power of our determination and ability to prosecute them to a successful issue.

Let this Supreme Council, representing all parts of the country, and that great interest that pays over 80 per cent. of all taxes of the country, assert and maintain its dignity and its solemn purpose to protect and advance the interests of its constituency, by declaring their legislative needs and by showing to the American Congress that when its demands on paper are ignored, it can and will vindicate

ciples at the hearthstones of our laboring millions, and thus arouse to activity the dormant brain power of the masses, that they may grasp the grand possibilities and duties of their existence.

Educate the people in the science of true economical government and in the great principles of civil and religious freedom, and keep them informed as to the dangers which threaten these inestimable blessings, and we establish a safeguard for the liberties of the people. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the advisability and expediency of placing the ownership of the national organ with the national Order, and the ownership of State organs with their State organizations, respectively. This plan would secure harmonious co-operation and a uniform policy through all the leading organs of the Order, and would avoid any possible conflict arising from personal interest. Then the will of the Order would be the law of the Order and its rule of action.

If the Supreme Council shall inaugurate plans or measures for the dissemination and inculcation of true Alliance principles among the people, its existence and power will be firmly established. Let the people read and hear the truth, as we understand it.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Many of the State organizations have adopted business systems, and which are being operated with varying success. Some of them are eminently satisfactory and have made large savings to the membership.

Existing conditions in the different States vary so widely as to preclude the adoption of any uniform

system for the transaction of business, but I would respectfully suggest that this department of Alliance work could be materially aided through the investigations of a committee, appointed for the purpose, who shall examine the most successful methods now in operation and present their conclusions in printed form, outlining their general features for the guidance of new State organizations and as suggestive of improvements on the systems which have been found less successful. A matter of such importance to our financial well-being should receive your careful and generous attention.

and maintain its claims at the ballot box. Our recent experience with that body, as well as with the leaders of the two great political parties of the country, should admonish us that the time has arrived when this great organization should take bold and determined action.

To this end, I respectfully recommend that this council authorize the organization of a body to be known as the

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, to whom shall be committed the charge of such legislative reforms as may be indicated by your body. I would respectfully suggest that the Legislative Council be composed of your national president, who shall be ex officio chairman, and the presidents of all States represented in the Supreme Council, and that this body shall hold its annual meeting within sixty days after the adjournment of the Supreme Council, at such time and place as may be indicated by the national president, and that it be empowered and authorized to appoint such legislative committees as in its judgment may be wise, and that it be required to transmit to each of the States in printed form, through the national secretary, for distribution to the reform press, lecturers and membership of the order, all measures or bills (together with the arguments in their favor), as they may decide should be enacted into laws. Let it be required further, that the Legislative Council shall keep a correct record of all its proceedings, which shall be submitted through its chairman to the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council.

This body, composed as it would be, of presumably, the best and wisest men of our Order, and coming fresh from the people of each State, and being thoroughly conversant with the measures of legislation proposed and acting in harmonious concert on all questions for the common good, without regard to sectional or geographical divisions, would wield a moral power which would enforce the respect of any legislative body to whom it would appeal, and enlist the earnest sympathy and co-operation of the great mass of the people whom it would represent. Not only would its service in this direction be potential for good in securing harmony and unity of action among the people, and by crystallizing and concentrating that action upon any desired measure of reform, but the natural and harmonious blending of the moral force of such a body, with the influence of the reform press throughout the States, would establish and solidify a power which could not fail to exercise most beneficial effect on public affairs.

We have reached that point on the development of our organization when we must address ourselves to the important and indispensable work of organizing and systematizing these various departments of our effort to which I have briefly adverted.

Let this Supreme Council, representing all parts of the country, and that great interest that pays over 80 per cent. of all taxes of the country, assert and maintain its dignity and its solemn purpose to protect and advance the interests of its constituency, by declaring their legislative needs and by showing to the American Congress that when its demands on paper are ignored, it can and will vindicate

and establish a system through which we may reach the people through the columns of an able representative reform press—aid the membership as far as we may be able, in devising and establishing the best possible system for conducting their business through county and state agencies, and place our demands for legislation, as an organization, in the hands of an able body of men representing each of the States, and no power, nor combination of powers, can prevent or thwart our ultimate and triumphant success.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1. I respectfully call your attention to the necessity of a change in Section 2, art. 5, of our constitution, defining the relative powers and duties of the judiciary and executive departments, in the matter of official rulings by the president.

The requirement that the president shall submit promptly all official rulings to the judicial department, for consideration and action, is unnecessary and often impracticable.

In cases of importance the delay thus enforced, especially should the judiciary fail to concur in the ruling of the president, might work great injustice and incalculable damage. I suggest, respectfully, the expediency of so amending the section referred to as to authorize appeals to the judiciary from the rulings of the president—the decisions of the judiciary on such appeals, to be the final construction of the law until the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

2. Section 2, article 8, of the constitution, makes it the duty of the Supreme Council to enact a uniform eligibility clause for the various State constitutions, also to enact laws defining "the eligibility of persons of mixed or unusual occupation or residence, subject to all the limitations of this article." In pursuance of this requirement section 20 of the statutory laws enacted at the last session of the Supreme Council, says "that the question of eligibility be left to each State, subject to the limitations of the constitution." This conflict between the organic and statutory law has caused confusion and embarrassment throughout the States. I recommend that section 20 of the statutory be repealed and that the Supreme Council enact a law in conformity to section 2, article 8, of the constitution.

I further recommend that the Supreme Council determine and fix definitely the question of the eligibility of mechanics living in cities and incorporated towns. Much confusion and irregularity has grown out of the ambiguity of the law on the eligibility of this particular class of our citizens and it is important to the good of the order that the matter should be definitely settled.

3. Under sections 17 and 18 of the statutory laws, the office of crop statistician is created and his duties defined. The functions and power of this officer and his subordinates are so indefinite, and the machinery through which this service is to be performed is so imperfect, that I beg to direct your attention to it. The importance and magnitude of this work, if undertaken at all, requires an expenditure of money, and la-

bors much beyond the scope contemplated by the law as it now stands. The value of the information sought depends upon its accuracy and the promptness, often, with which it is disseminated to the membership. To secure this would require the constant service and entire time of the head of the department and much of the time and service of his subordinates throughout the States. It will be observed that neither the chief officer nor any of his subordinates are required to give any specified

time to the work, nor are they allowed any compensation for their services nor any appropriation to defray expenses of printing, etc.

4. I recommend, if it be practicable and expedient, that the office and duties of treasurer be transferred and merged into that of the secretary.

5. I respectfully suggest to your body the expediency and advisability of requiring any officer of your body who may be nominated or appointed to any civil office, to tender the resignation of his office promptly upon his acceptance of such nomination or appointment.

DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

For a statement of the work and duties performed in the various departments, you are respectfully referred to the reports, respectively, of the officers in charge. And in this connection, I recommend, with the concurrence of all the officers concerned, the appointment of a competent committee, early in your session, who shall, with your national secretary, examine carefully and thoroughly the records of all receipts and disbursements and report thereon before your adjournment.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the fidelity and efficient labor of all the officers connected with your national office.

POLITICAL ACTION.

An intelligent conception and comprehension of the relations and reciprocal obligations between the citizen and the government is one of the highest attributes of American citizenship. And under our form of government, one of the most important and responsible duties devolving upon the citizen, is the attainment of this knowledge. Hence, first and foremost in our "declaration of principles" we announce that we are: "To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes."

Were it the design of the farmers of our organic law to impress our membership with the responsible and patriotic duty of reaching that exalted standard in citizenship, to which, all American freemen should aspire, and to assert that our organization was political, in the highest sense of that term, they were fortunate in adopting the language used in this declaration. All propositions presented by us looking to financial reform, and

notably the measure known as the sub-treasury plan, were ignored by Congress and even the discussion of this plan was suppressed, notwithstanding the petitions of hundreds of thousands of our members for financial relief in this direction.

Neither of the great political parties of the country, nor indeed did the leaders of these parties indicate a favorable inclination to heed the demands of these, millions of oppressed and long suffering farmers.

A careful review of financial legislation by Congress, for the past quarter of a century, together with the disregard manifested by that body to the just and urgent demands of the people for financial relief, has fixed upon the public mind the alarming apprehension that the seductive hand of monopolistic and corporate power, has listed the American Congress to that dangerous eminence from which they can no longer hear the cry of the people. But the decree has gone forth that this dangerous and threatening state of things can not much longer exist. Congress must come nearer to the people or the people will get nearer to Congress.

Let us not be diverted through the machinations of political intrigue from the great and paramount issue now before the American people—financial reform.

Let this be the slogan and the rallying cry of the people until relief shall come. We cannot hope for relief if we accept the financial policy adopted and practiced for a quarter a century, by the two great political parties of the country.

Never in the political history of the country was there such universal interest among the people and such urgent demand on the political parties for financial reform, as characterized the recent campaign, and yet the great effort of the leaders of each of these parties and of the partisan press, was to overshadow prominence to our confidence.

Apply this test in the selection of officers, from the steward of a primary body, to the president of your national body. Apply this test rigidly to all men who aspire to represent us in any capacity, and especially to those, whether of high or low degree, who are to be intrusted with the duties and powers of legislation. And, if in the faithful and impartial application of this test, any reasonable doubt should arise, do not hesitate to give our cause the full benefit of such doubt. Place no man on guard who is not a loyal and faithful friend to our cause. Herein lies our strength and our safety.

Let us stand unitedly and unflinchingly by the great principles imbibed with the magnitude and importance of this issue, the people who constitute the parties revolted against the designs and dictation of suborned leadership.

A system of finance which recognizes and secures to every citizen of this country an equitable, fair and just right to share its benefits and which will furnish a volume of circulating medium adequate to the legitimate demands of the country, at a low rate of interest, is the greatest and most urgent need of times. Let the people here repre-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

sented continue to reiterate and with increased emphasis demand:

1. That silver shall be restored to its dignity and place as a money metal, with all the rights of coinage and all the qualities of legal tender which gold possesses.

2. That the currency of the country shall be issued direct to the people at a low rate of interest and without discrimination, and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

3. That taxation shall be more nearly equalized by requiring that all property shall bear a just proportion of its burthen.

4. That alien ownership of land should be resisted and prohibited.

5. That public transportation should be owned and controlled by the government.

6. That no class nor interest should be taxed to build up any other class or interest.

7. That public revenues should be limited to an honestly and economically administered government.

And for the further security of the public welfare let them demand:

8. A just and equitable system of graduated taxation on incomes.

9. The election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

These demands are the necessary and legitimate outgrowth of our rapidly advancing civilization and the highest considerations for the public weal and safety should impel us to earnest and persistent endeavor to engraft them upon our governmental policy.

SECTIONALISM.

In all the broad field of our noble endeavor as an order, there is no purpose grander in design, more patriotic in conception, or more beneficent in its possible results to the whole country and to posterity, than the one in which we declare to the world, that henceforth there shall be no sectional lines across Alliance territory. Failing in all else we may undertake as an organization, if we shall accomplish only a restoration of fraternity and unity, and obliterate the unnatural estrangement which has unfortunately so long divided the people of this country, the Alliance will have won for itself immortal glory and honor. In the spirit of a broad and liberal patriotism, it recognizes but one flag and one country. Confronted by a common danger—afflicted with a common evil—impelled by a comu on hope, the people of Kansas and Virginia, of Pennsylvania and Texas, of Michigan and South Carolina, make common cause in a common interest. It recognizes the important truth, that the evils which oppress the agricultural interests of the country, are national in their character, and that they can not be corrected by sectional effort or sectional remedies. It recognizes the fact that the war ended in 1865—that chattel slavery is gone, and that the prejudices and divisions, born of its existence, should go with it.

Community of interests between the great States of the middle, southern and western sections is the mighty natural force which will draw them together in solid array in the impending struggle between

the people and plutocratic power. Causes other than political (potent and effective as the latter have been) have conspired to propagate and perpetuate sectionalism. The rich, powerful and densely populated East, must needs have an outlet for its aggressive enterprise, its rapidly accumulating wealth and its growing population. The dense forests and fertile plains of the magnificent and inviting West were transformed into rich and powerful States. Lines of immigration and enterprise, of wealth and of general development, were pushed forward with marvellous marvelous rapidity and success to the shores of the Pacific. Along these lines were transplanted from the East the prejudices and animosities engendered for a half century. The South—traversed by no transcontinental line of communication—sullen and humiliated in her great and crushing losses and by defeat in war, most naturally nursed the sectional animosities and prejudices of the past. What an inviting condition was thus presented for wicked sectional agitators—and how assiduously they utilized it, let the shameful sectionalism of the past quarter of a century answer. But the people of the awakening South and the people of the great agricultural West—aroused and inspired by a common danger—have locked their hands and shields in a common cause, the cause of a common country.

The lines of sectionalism have been cut in twain. The Alliance has planted its banner, on which is inscribed in characters of golden light—"Equal rights to all, and special favors to none"—from the State of New York on the East, to the golden gates of the Pacific on the West—from the gulf on the South, to the great lakes on the North—embracing within its territory the great staple crops of the country.—The centre of population and the centre of political power: We cannot fail to see the opportunity of the hour, and recognizing that opportunity we must not forget that it carries with it corresponding responsibilities. The opportunity is for the great conservative, law-abiding, patriotic masses to assert and establish a perpetual union between the people. The sequent obligation is that these great masses must disengage, disentangle and discard from their counsels the wicked demagogic agitators, who for the last twenty five years have sought to foster discord and dissension that they themselves might thrive. Ordinarily they are the men—North and South—who were "invisible in war and have become invincible in peace."

Divided we stand as a Sampson shorn of his locks; united we stand a power that is invisible. Cato fired and thrilled the Roman senate with the fierce cry, "Carthage must be destroyed." Must we, as citizens of this great republic, emulate such a vengeful spirit? Hanibal, while yet a tender youth, was placed by his father on his knees, and made to swear eternal vengeance against the Romans. Must we, as Christian parents, entail upon our children the bitter legacy of hate? Hundreds of thou-

sands of noble, aspiring, hopeful and ardently patriotic young men all over the land are manfully enlisting in the responsible duties of American citizenship. Born since the war—thank God! their infant vision was first greeted by the light of Heaven, unobscured by the smoke of battle, and their infant ear first caught the sweet sound of hallowed peace, unmixed with the hoarse thundering of hostile cannon. Shall they be taught to cherish and foster and perpetuate that prejudice and animosity, whose fruits are evil, and only evil?

"Let the dead past bury its dead," and let us, as an organization, with new hope, new aspiration, new zeal, new energy and new life, turn our faces toward the rising sun of an auspicious and inviting future, and re-consecrate ourselves to the holy purpose of transmitting to our posterity, a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," and which shall be unto all generations the citadel of refuge, for civil and religious liberty.

THE FINANCIAL CHRONICLE recently made quite a savage criticism upon the people at large, for their unpatriotic conduct in failing to put their pocket money in bank promptly. When the Treasury Department had paid out nearly \$65,000,000 in extraordinary disbursements, the bank reserves responded with an increase of only about \$4,000,000. The Chronicle fails to remember that a very small part of the people keep accounts at bank. Therefore, when this money was discounted it went into the pocketbooks and bureaus draws of the people. It was a most healthy sign—indeed, the one redeeming feature of the financial situation. The money in the pockets of the average producer is a reserve in the best possible shape. That the people should have been able to add to their individual stores, even the pitiful sum of one dollar each, is evidence that there is some relaxation in the financial pressure. True it is not enough for a good Christmas dinner all round, but it is something and suggests something more. That something more may be stated in this manner: If \$60,000,000 be not enough to fill the requirements of the people for the small transactions which are not represented in bank, let the experiment be repeated until the demand which causes such withdrawals from bank reserves is satisfied. Certainly there can be no excess of money until the people cease to add to their little home hoards. If another \$60,000,000 does not satisfy this demand, continue to make the emissions until it relaxes. If it should require ten or twenty times that amount, supply what is needed. That money of which the Chronicle complains went where it did most good, and lots more is needed right in the same place. The people have long been on the verge of a money famine. It would be a blessing if every one of the 60,000,000 disinherited American citizens could have money enough to see the circus, buy baby rattles and take one ride in a carriage. Times would loosen up wonderfully.

They found the brethren to be members of the National Farmers Alliance.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Ocala, Fla., Dec. 2, 1890.

FIRST DAY.

Meeting called to order by the president, L. L. Polk, at 12 m. sharp.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Isam P. Langley, of Arkansas.

The following officers were appointed by the Chair: Isam P. Langley, of Arkansas, chaplain; A. E. Cole, of Michigan, assistant lecturer; H. M. Gilbert, of Indiana, doorkeeper; T. J. Guice, of Louisiana, assistant doorkeeper; J. C. A. Hiller, of Missouri, and W. B. James, of Kansas, sergeants-at-arms.

Moved by Rogers, of Florida, that we extend an invitation to Governor Fleming and other leading citizens of the State to the meeting this afternoon, which shall be for the public generally. Carried.

The following telegram was received and read:

Standfordville, N. Y., December 2, '90. To L. L. Polk: The Empire State Farmers send words of encouragement and greeting. Plow the furrow wide and deep. EDGAR KNAPP, President.

A committee of five was appointed on credentials. W. J. Talbert, of South Carolina, chairman; W. L. Peck, of Georgia, M. D. Davis, of Kentucky; G. T. Barbee, of Virginia; P. B. Maxson, of Kansas.

The secretary was instructed to call the roll of delegates by States, one delegate from each State to come forward and hand credentials to the chairman on credentials.

Brother Rogers, of Florida, rose to a personal privilege, and made the explanation that it was the desire of the people of Ocala to carry out every promise they had made the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and meant to entertain the delegates and the officers of the National Alliance free of charge, and that they would this afternoon assign a large number of the delegates to private boarding houses, and that the national officers would be entertained at the hotels.

The Supreme Council took a recess until 2 o'clock, the meeting in the afternoon being for the public.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 3 o'clock.

Brother Rogers, of Florida, introduced the governor of Florida, Francis P. Fleming, who made an address of welcome.

Mr. J. F. Dunn, of Florida, was then introduced by Brother Rogers. Mr. Dunn made a telling talk, and gave words of encouragement and cheer to the farmers of America.

H. L. Loucks, of North Dakota, responded to the addresses of Governor Fleming and Hon. J. F. Dunn.

The annual message of the president was then read by the president, Hon. L. L. Polk.

Adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Polk at 7:30 p. m.

Moved by Livingston, of Georgia, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with two brethren from Nebraska, who made application for sitting and hearing the deliberations of the body.

The following committee were appointed: Brothers Livingston, of Georgia; Lightfoot, of Tennessee; and J. H. Beeman, of Mississippi; and reported as follows:

They found the brethren to be members of the National Farmers Alliance.

and not members of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union. The Chair ruled that the brethren must retire.

Song "America," by Mr. Scott, organist Mrs. E. R. Davidson, of Georgia.

Committee on the president's message reported as follows:

Your committee on president's message submit the following:

1. So much of the message as relates to Alliance literature be referred to a special committee of five.

2. So much of the message as relates to business department be referred to the convention of business agents now assembled in Ocala.

3. So much of the message as relates to legislative reform be referred to the committee on legislative demands.

4. So much of the message as relates to legislative council be referred to the committee on good of the order.

5. So much of the message as relates to constitutional amendment be referred to the committee on constitution.

6. So much as relates to different departments be referred to the finance committee.

7. So much of the message as refers to political action be referred to the legislative demands.

8. So much of the message as refers to financial reform be referred to the committee on monetary reform.

9. So much of the message as refers to sectionalism be referred to the committee on good of the order.

Report was adopted.

The invitation extended by the Sub-Tropical Exposition to visit the Exposition Saturday, at 11 a. m., in a body, was accepted.

Report of the committee on order of the business:

1. Opening of the Alliance.

2. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

3. Reports of officers.

4. Reports of the executive committee.

5. Reports of committees, from the St. Louis session.

6. Reports of standing committees from the present session.

7. Reports of special committees.

8. Call on the roll by States for presenting business.

Your committee, to whom was referred the duty of preparing an order of business, respectfully recommend the above, and further recommend that the daily sessions shall commence at 9 a. m. sharp, 2 p. m. and 7:30 at night. Further we recommend the appointment of the following committees:

1. Auditing.

2. On legislative demands.

3. On printing.

4. On secret work.

5. On constitution.

6. On consolidation.

7. On finance.

8. On land interest.

9. On transportation.

10. On mileage and per diem.

11. On monetary system.

12. On order of business.

13. On good of the order.

We would further recommend that the election of officers be held at 2 p. m., Friday.

Meeting adjourned at 12:15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order to 2:30, President Polk in the chair.

The following resolutions on the Lodge Bill were introduced and passed:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress recommends and urges the immediate passage of a measure known as the Lodge election bill, and,

Whereas, the said bill involves a radical revolution in the elective machinery of this union, both State and National, and its passage will be fatal to the autonomy of the States and to the cherished liberties of the citizens; and,

Whereas, in the holy war which we have declared against sectionalism, the freemen of the farmers of the North, South, East and West are the citadels around which the heaviest battles are being fought, and to the end that victory may crown our crusade, let fraternality and unity reign; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to formulate a plan whereby the products of different parts of the country may be exchanged at the least possible cost, and the greatest saving to both producer and consumer, the plan to be thereafter submitted to this organization for adoption or rejection.

Amended that a committee of five be appointed on the national exchange.

Communication from the Inter-State Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association read and referred.

Communication from F. M. B. A. read and referred.

Communication from National Anti-Monopoly League.

Communication from railroad companies tendering free excursion to delegates and families over the State, read and referred to committee of three, on excursions and invitations, R. F. Rogers of Florida, W. L. Peel of Georgia, and W. W. Prigg of Indiana.

Resolved, by the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, in national convention assembled, that we most solemnly protest against the passage of the said election bill, and we most earnestly petition our Senators in Congress to employ all fair and legal means to defeat this unpatriotic measure, which can result in nothing but evil to our common and beloved country.

on press: J. W. Stokes, of South Carolina; J. H. McDowell, of Tennessee; Cory, of Indiana; Langley, of Arkansas, and Crum, of Illinois.

Committee on the president's message reported as follows:

Your committee on president's message submit the following:

1. So much of the message as relates to Alliance literature be referred to a special committee of five.

2. So much of the message as relates to business department be referred to the convention of business agents now assembled in Ocala.

3. So much of the message as relates to legislative reform be referred to the committee on legislative demands.

4. So much of the message as relates to legislative council be referred to the committee on good of the order.

5. So much of the message as relates to constitutional amendment be referred to the committee on constitution.

6. So much as relates to different departments be referred to the finance committee.

7. So much of the message as refers to political action be referred to the legislative demands.

8. So much of the message as refers to financial reform be referred to the committee on monetary reform.

9. So much of the message as refers to sectionalism be referred to the committee on good of the order.

Report was adopted.

The invitation extended by the Sub-Tropical Exposition to visit the Exposition Saturday, at 11 a. m., in a body, was accepted.

Minutes of yesterday's meeting read and approved with the following amendment, that portion of the resolution referring to delegates from States not having State organizations be accorded privilege on the floor without the mileage and per diem, and without a vote. Adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas,

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

In view of the mountain of mortgage debt heaped upon our people through the unjust financial system enacted during and since our unfortunate civil strife, and the notorious unreliability of the United States census concerning the amount of that indebtedness; be it resolved, That the National Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union recommend to all county Alliances throughout the Union the appointment of a competent committee to examine the mortgage records of each county and compile accurate statistics upon this subject for information of the people.

Report of the national secretary read and referred to the committee on finance.

Special committee on message from business agents' association appointed S. S. Harvey, W. L. Peck, Hancock of Louisiana, H. L. Loucks, and Northrup of Michigan.

Resolution adopted that the national secretary be requested to send out, as soon as possible after he has received reports from State secretaries to October 1, 1890, an aggregate national report of membership by States.

Conference committee reported as follows:

Your committee on fraternal relations, etc., ask that parties representing the Citizen's Alliance, Anti-Monopoly League and Workmen's Reform League be admitted to the hall and given twenty minutes each to express their wishes.

The following resolution was adopted:

That reports from the different State delegations as to the condition of the order and the progress of the conflict in their respective States be made a special order of business for Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

The following resolution was adopted:

A committee of three be appointed to ascertain what the business is doing with the cotton

Committee appointed composed of Messrs. Livingston, Talbert and Groce. Delegations from fraternal organizations were received and escorted to the rostrum. These were Messrs. J. D. Holden, Frank Williams and Gen. Rice, representing the Citizen's Alliance of Kansas; W. H. Carsey, of Washington, D. C., representing the Anti-Monopoly League, and A. H. Galbraith representing the Workmen's Reform League. Short addresses were made, expressing a desire for closer union between the order and these organizations, and asking that a committee be appointed to confer with them. Response was made by Brother Carskadon of West Virginia.

A committee was ordered appointed as follows: P. B. Maxson, H. L. Loucks, J. L. Talbert, D. F. Allen and W. H. Carskadon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by President Polk at 2:30 p.m.

The committee on mileage and per diem was instructed to fix mileage at the rate of 3 cents each way by the nearest route, and per diem at \$2 while in actual attendance.

Committee on Alliance literature appointed: A. E. Meye, P. H. Haney, W. S. McAllister, W. Corey, and H. C. Loucks.

Resolution adopted requesting the president to appoint one delegate from each organized State to the Southern Inter-State Immigration Convention, to be held at Asheville, North Carolina, December 17 to 19 1890.

A committee of three was appointed to recommend a design for a national emblem or pin: Nevell, Alexander and Secretary Turner.

Resolutions of thanks to President

Rogers of Florida, and citizens of Ocala were adopted.

Brother Pickler of South Dakota, was invited to address the meeting. He said he visited the National Council to ascertain what legislation the farmers would urge in the present and next Congress, and that he was ready to serve them. He stated that the sub-treasury plan was in the hands of the ways and means committee of the House, and of the finance committee of the Senate, and he believed action would be taken when urged by this body or legislative committee. The sub-treasury plan was the best for the distribution of issues of money yet proposed.

Moved and adopted that the president and executive committee be instructed to prepare such amendments as in their opinion are necessary to be made to the constitution, the same to be submitted at the next annual meeting of the National Council.

Adjourned till next morning.

What Wars Cost.
From the San Francisco Chronicle.

In time of peace the statisticians count the cost of wars in men and money, which does not seem, however, to have any effect whatever in the way of prevention. The fact is, neither governments nor people want war in the abstract, though there always exist latent jealousies and hatreds and the desire for advantages which war alone can bring that render it possible at any moment.

The fact is, neither governments nor people want war in the abstract, though there always exist latent jealousies and hatreds and the desire for advantages which war alone can bring that render it possible at any moment. You cannot make governments count their dead before hand, though it is easy enough to count them afterward, while as for the prospective debt, a nation assumes it in advance as coolly as a farmer places a mortgage on his farm.

According to the estimates of French and German statisticians, there have perished in the wars of the last thirty years 2,250,000 men, while there has been expended to carry them on no less than the inconceivable sum of \$13,000,000. Of this amount France has paid nearly \$3,500,000 as the cost of the war with Prussia, while her loss in men is placed at 155,000. Of these 80,000 were killed on the field of battle, 36,000 died of sickness, accidents or suicide, and 20,000 in German prisons, while there died from other causes enough to bring the number up to the given aggregate. The sick and wounded amounted to 474,421, the lives of many thousands of whom were doubtless shortened by their illness or injuries. According to Dr. Roth, a German authority, the Germans lost during the war 60,000 killed or rendered invalid, and \$600,000,000 in money, this being the excess of expenditure over the material losses over the \$1,250,000 paid by France by way of indemnity.

Dr. Engel, another distinguished German statistician, gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars of the last thirty years: Crimean war, \$2,000,000,000; Italian war of 1859, \$300,000,000; Pruso-Danish war of 1864, \$35,000,000; war of the Rebels, North, \$5,100,000,000; South, \$2,300,000,000; Pruso-Austrian war of 1866, \$330,000,000; Russo-Turkish war, \$125,000,000; South African wars, \$8,770,000; Afghan war, \$13,250,000; Servo-Bulgarian war, \$176,000,000. All these wars were murderous in the extreme. The Crimean war, in which few battles were fought, cost

750,000 lives, only 50,000 less than were killed or died of their wounds, North and South, during the war of the rebellion. The figures, it must be remembered, are German, and might not agree precisely with American estimates. The Mexican and Chin se expeditions cost \$200,000,000 and 65,000 lives. There were 250,000 killed and mortally wounded during the Russo-Turkish war, and 45,000 each in the Italian war of 1859 and the war between Prussia and Austria. In the other wars the loss of life was relatively less, which did not make either the men or money easier to part with in the more limited areas where they occurred. As this is but a part of the accounting, since it does not include the millions expended during the last twenty years in maintaining the vast armaments of the European powers, the losses caused by the stoppage of commerce and manufactures, and the continual derangement of industries by the abstraction from useful employment of so many millions of persons held for a period of military service extending from three to five years.

The Mission of the Alliance.

BY R. M. HAWLEY, SPUR LOG, MO.

The Alliance is a force in the land of no mean proportions, and one that can not be ignored by the political philosophers of the age. This force consists of three elements: First, education; second, action; third, results. This force has a general characteristic that must pervade all its elements, which is nonpartisanism. In a recent number of the *ECONOMIST* an editorial said "the mission of the Alliance is to educate." This first element of the Alliance force is well understood, but not so well practiced; hence the necessity of the frequent exhortations on this topic. In a previous number a position was taken in advance of the common thought, in which was set forth very clearly the second element of the Alliance force, not only in electing a number of non partisan Congressmen, but in these Congressmen forming a nonpartisan force in Congress that should act as a balance of power to obtain legislation in the interest of the whole people. This can only be accomplished by every educated Alliance man putting his knowledge in practice according to knowledge. Let the education go on till every farmer is a graduate, and the action go on till every agricultural district shall be represented by nonpartisan Congressmen. But what of the results? Many of these have been anticipated by the people who are demanding reform in the finance, land and transportation systems. The results, then, must be nonpartisan legislation. No "protection" to party favorites; no force bills to keep up party and sectional prejudices; no secret caucuses by members of Congress or members of the legislatures, to consider matters of legislation. Let these be abolished by law. Also abolish all party primary elections and party conventions for nominating candidates, and provide for a people's primary election, where every voter can write on his ticket the name of any person he prefers to

any office, from President down to constable. Let the proper county, State and national officers, who shall be designated by law, receive the returns, count up and authorize the result, which shall be that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, and the one receiving the next highest number, for each office, shall be declared the contending candidates at the final election. This would empty politics of party strife and all its concomitant evils, and lead to the representation of the leading industry of each district in Congress and county in the State legislatures. Party blindness would be removed, and let in the clear light of the science of economical government. I believe that nonpartisanship will not reach its full and natural results till these things are accomplished; and this, I believe, is the mission of the Alliance.

VALUE OF RAILROAD TONNAGE.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has written to Bradstreet's a statement of railroad freight values, supplemental to the article quoted in *THE ECONOMIST* last week. It follows in full:

In the somewhat hasty preparation of the article which you are about to print on our strength and weakness financially considered, I ventured to compute the average value of the tons carried by the railway system of the United States at a minimum of \$20 per ton. I had no time to make any reasonably close investigation prior to writing this article. The matter had been a subject of some consultation between myself and Mr. Poor at previous dates. In the *Financial Chronicle* of November 22 the data of the traffic of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad are given. It consists of the following elements, against which I have put certain rough and ready figures, with the general result in round numbers:

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

Actual Estimate
tons per
moved, ton
Amounts.

Totals.....\$9,292,000

\$417,000

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. One cent per square line, plus costs 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, we therefore do hereby 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.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

A QUESTIONABLE DISCRETION.

Mr. Secretary Windom devotes considerable necessary details in his annual report to the extraordinary disbursements of his department. Among the transactions, he explains, was the prepayment of interest on currency sixes. These are bonds of the several Pacific railroads, payment of which, principal and interest, the government guarantees, and to recognize the binding force of which upon the government is to admit either that the roads themselves are not responsible legally, or that they are incapable of payment, and therefore not in liquidation merely by failure of creditors to assert their rights. It is an abandonment of the rights of the people, and impossible of justification under even the pretense that thereby more money was put into circulation.

The prepayment of interest in any manner, except perhaps as a means of sustaining the bonds for exchange upon a basis equal to the money for which their face calls, is of doubtful propriety, and the present Congress could go far toward establishing its standing as friendly to the mass of taxpayers by instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest hereafter only when due, leaving the power to purchase bonds not yet due at a reasonable premium. The Secretary says, in giving a reason for the action of the department:

Whatever the actual increase in premium may be, it is certain that it is material and it is unjust to the people. It is equally certain that the Secretary of the Treasury, by the prepayment of interest, adopts a policy similar to that of physicians who administer alcohol as a remedy for mania poti. It may not be fair to accept the inference that as the people expect to pay interest, they will not consider the regular annual payments thereof in connection with the premium, which would seem larger if it was stated including one more year's

the market. He fails to discover that the very fact that interest is kept prepaid advances the price of bonds, and adds to the abnormal premium demanded on them. Yet this is as clearly demonstrable as any problem in finance. Any income-bearing investment is enhanced by the discrimination which makes accretion subject to demand before it is earned, whether the rule be applied in short discounts at bank, to rents, or to long-deferred payments in the purchase of real property. The bonds of higher rate all having come within the year of maturity, and interest having been prepaid, the government has only to provide for the principal, which will certainly be exacted to the last cent. The bonds which bear premium now draw 4 per cent, with sixteen annual interest installments to be met. If these installments be paid one year before maturity, then it is clear that an advantage is given the holders not contemplated at the time the debt was created, and it is made unnecessarily and unjustly onerous upon the people, the debtor. How much this understanding adds to the price of the bonds is an interesting and intricate problem, but that it does increase the premium must go without successful contradiction. The smallest computation would put it at the one year's interest on each anticipated payment, which, at the rate of interest borne by the bonds, would be 4 per cent on \$64 for each bond of the face-value of \$100, or a reduction of the price paid by simple change of policy of over 2½ per cent; or, carried to the total outstanding 4 per cent bonds, a saving of \$15,000,000. As the bonds are nearly or quite all in the hands of fiduciary agencies, which use the interest in discounting other short-time paper at a much higher rate, the premium is doubtless increased by a much greater amount. It would thus furnish a constant annual sum for investment at practically compound rates, so that the prepayment gives an addition to the premium equal to the last year's compound interest charge.

These prepayments of interest are expressly authorized by section 369 of the Revised Statutes. They are deemed expedient because of the disposition of the holders of bonds to demand exorbitant prices for them.

Reference to the statute shows that this power is discretionary with the Secretary, and therefore he it was who was convinced of its expediency, because of the high premium commanded by bonds on

interest, and that the Secretary has increased actual disbursements to play upon that fact. Certain it is, that if the money paid in anticipated interest had been withheld, the premium on bonds purchased would have been many millions less than the sums of interest and premium actually disbursed.

THE AMENDED DEMANDS.

The National Council at Ocala has reaffirmed the demands of the St. Louis meeting, with slight amendment, as follows:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories 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; we demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$30 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures on all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials such as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

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

4. 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 that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. 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 methods of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuse now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

At Ocala the sub-treasury plan was readopted and will continue to be the rallying cry of the Alliance. The objection to it, what little there was, seems to have been captious, and made but little impression. In this the Alliance should be congratulated as having taken no backward step in this great effort of reform.

The proceedings of the National Council were furnished for publication too late to be completed in this issue of THE ECONOMIST. They are given in condensed form to and including the third day. The body adjourned Monday night, so that but half the business is reported this week. The synopsis of the entire proceedings will be finished in next issue.

THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

A Brief Account of the Conditions Under Which They Exist.

VENEZUELA.

The republic of Venezuela is composed of the part of the original Confederation of New Granada that seceded in 1830 then comprising the eastern division of country. The operating cause of the secession was a dispute, somewhat similar to that which agitated the United States forty years ago, between the friends of a more enlarged federal power on the one hand, and the sticklers for a strict construction of the federal and clearly defined State powers on the other. Up to this time the republic had been united with Colombia and Ecuador into a confederation, and its history had been the history of New Granada. Starting out in its career under protest against federal supremacy, the republic has since been controlled in its internal policy by this governmental theory, and has now conferred upon its general government less power than have the other members of the American sisterhood. Several changes have been made, and the country has been cursed with periods of bloodshed and civil disorder, though its early career was more quiet than those of its immediate neighbors.

In 1846 the original question of limitation of powers induced a time of commotion, and society was unsettled until 1870. In 1854, amid a condition of unrest, the republic emancipated its slaves. In 1870 the cause of federation, as against the unionists, rose to ascendancy though it was successful by the paradoxical assumption of power as a dictator by Guzman Blanco. In 1873 Blanco became president with a federal constitution, and for many years his influence was paramount in political affairs, always in support of order and lawful administration.

The present constitution received its last modification in 1881, and is patterned closely after that of the United States in its theory and division of powers, though the limitations to the general government are more stringent. The president is the head of a central executive, the powers of which are exercised through six ministers and a federal council of sixteen members. This council is appointed every two years by congress, and from its number names a president, who is also president of the republic. Neither president nor members of the federal council are eligible to succeed themselves, and the president has no veto power. The congress is divided into house and senate. Members

of the House represent each a district of 35,000 inhabitants, and are elected by universal suffrage, there being fifty-two members. The senators are elected by the State legislatures, and are twenty-four in number, being three from each State. The terms of members of both houses are four years. The congresses of the respective States are elected by universal suffrage within the respective States. The judiciary system comprises several classes of courts. The States have their own budgets and judiciary, the avowed purpose of the confederation being the common defense. The territories are administered by the federal government. The president of the republic is Señor Palacio, whose term of service began in March, 1890.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a revision was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the federal district, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the new States and territories according to an estimate in 1889:

State, etc.	Square Miles.	Population.
Federal District.....	45	70,466
Guzman Blanco.....	72,499	517,508
Carabobo.....	2,984	170,948
Bermudez.....	32,243	287,979
Zamora.....	25,212	247,502
Lara.....	9,296	254,431
Los Andes.....	14,719	327,798
Falcon.....	36,212	200,898
Bolivar.....	88,701	58,560
Territories:		
Goaijoro.....	3,608	36,551
Alto Orinoco.....	119,780	38,850
Amazonas.....	90,928	43
Colon.....	166	43
Yuruaní.....	81,123	20,510
Caura.....	22,562	In ad-
Armisticio.....	7,046	joining
Delta.....	25,347	States.
Settlements:		
Guzman Blanco.....	214	1,511
Bolivar.....	8	830
Total.....	632,695	2,234,385

Of the whole population of the republic, it is estimated that there are 326,000 Indians, the greater part being civilized. The number of foreign residents is less than 50,000.

Though there is no persecution,

the lawful religion is Roman Catholic, and public exercises of others

is restrained.

Since 1870 education

has been compulsory, and there

are now about 2,000 primary

schools, two-thirds being federal,

and the others municipal and pri-

ate, with more than 100,000 pupils.

Besides, there are four normal

schools and one industrial.

To aid in the support of these schools the

government contributes annually

about \$500,000.

There are two universities,

twenty federal col-

leges, nine national colleges for

girls, twenty-eight private col-

leges and schools of art, music and poly-

technics and a nautical school.

The national library at Caracas, the capital, has 32,000 volumes. There are 133 newspapers, 47 being daily. The revenue of the government is derived principally from customs. The unit of account is the bolivar, of the value of the French franc, and will be used in stating sums of money in this sketch. The federal revenue for 1887-'8, the last accessible, was 40,724,531 bolivars, and the expenditures 43,250,950 bolivars. The expenditures were scheduled as follows:

Bolivars.
For public debt.....
For public works.....
For public instruction.....
For army and navy.....

For public debt..... 4,287,509

For public works..... 9,338,332

For public instruction..... 3,388,334

For army and navy..... 4,057,647

To this add the income of the federal district, and the States separately, in 1887-'8, 8,019,424, and the expenditure 7,297,114 bolivars.

The foreign debt of Venezuela in 1889 was stated as follows:

Bolivars.
Internal national consolidated debt.....
External.....
Diplomatic conventions debt.....
Bonds of 1 per cent per month.....

Total..... 112,587,184

The defense is provided for with a regular army of about 4,000 officers and men, and a militia system providing for conscription of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This would provide an army of 250,000 men in case of extreme need. The navy consists of five steamers and five schooners.

The exports of the republic for 1887-'8 were valued at 84,412,624, and the imports at 78,963,288 bolivars. Of these 18,743,824 bolivars were imported from the United States, and exports to this country in return were valued at 45,615,499. The leading article of export was coffee, being to the value of 60,417,399 bolivars, 42,108,757 coming to the United States. Cocoa, gold, copper and silver also enter into commerce, the value of gold sent out the same year being 4,095,457 bolivars. The principal port is Maracaibo, the name of which designates the grade of coffee entering largely into commerce.

Venezuela lies wholly within the tropic zone, from 1° 40' to 12° 26' north latitude, and has an extension east and west of 15°. Its eastern boundary is yet unsettled, the English laying claim to a fine gold-bearing belt as a part of Guyana. In the northern part of the continent the Andes are separated into several ranges, spreading out to the North and East. These make several grand divisions of the higher lands of the republic, and though generally of less altitude than the main Andes farther south, there are many peaks and ridges of great height. Making its way east of northeast the great Orinoco river divides the country into two nearly equal parts, receiving innumerable tributaries from both northern and southern watersheds, and presenting possibilities of transportation which should put the products of the country in the world's markets at little expense. In the interior, because of the considerable elevation of the surface of the land, are to be found extensive districts of splendid climate, in which tropical and sub-tropical products of great variety can be successfully cultivated.

There are three distinct divisions or zones, the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest. The first comprises the rich valleys in the mountain ranges, and is capable of great development. The rich lands on the lower Orinoco are little cultivated, that whole region being poisoned with malaria and subject to visitations of endemic fevers; they, together with the lower mountain slopes elsewhere in the republic are covered with heavy timber, which will doubtless add materially to the comforts of civilization. This division furnishes to commerce sugar, coffee, coco, and cereals.

The pastoral division is described as very similar in appearance to the prairies of Kansas, Texas and Colorado, being sections of treeless, rolling upland, with timber fringing the watercourses and strips of land covered with a variety of mimosa, akin to the mesquite of the West. At one time vast numbers of cattle and horses occupied this range, though about forty years ago a murrain raged, which greatly reduced their numbers, and there has been less attention paid to them since. It is probable that this will, under proper civil and commercial conditions, become a great wheat producing area.

The forest division lies principally in the farther southern sections of the republic, and comprise part of the great Amazon valley,

APPLIED SCIENCE

In Agricultural and Rural Economy.

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

TOBACCO CULTURE.

There is, perhaps, no plant so dependent upon peculiarities of climate and soil for the development of quality as tobacco. The writer has had connection with disappointing results from attempts to grow better grades of tobacco in southern Maryland under the advice and suggestions of a distinguished expert in tobacco culture. One word describes the whole result—failure. That failure not from inexperience or lack of intelligence. The climate and soil refused utterly to produce a crop worth anything, of any of the improved sorts grown in Virginia and elsewhere. On the other hand not 30 miles distant, in Fairfax county, Va., within twelve or thirteen miles of Washington city, the first trial produced bright tobacco which was sold in Richmond at \$40 per hundred. In that locality experts decided before trial that the attempt would be useless; and experts of the Richmond market said it could not have been believed that tobacco of that quality would grow in that locality. Other trials may succeed in Maryland, but the writer greatly doubts whether it is possible to make tobacco culture pay anywhere in that State. Possibly some northern variety might be introduced there which would pay better than the sorts now in use, but the writer believes that

the Potomac River is the northern limit of the southern varieties. The gray gneiss and old red sandstone which impinge upon the Potomac at Seneca, and which form the eastern border of the Virginia Piedmont clear across the State, produce soils which will grow first-class bright tobacco. Northward and eastward the writer's observations and experiments lead him to believe it cannot be grown, and he greatly doubts whether any profitable sort can be. In the present disorganized and unreliable condition of agricultural labor it requires business management to make such a crop, which requires so much and careful handling, pay expenses, even if climate and soil are favorable. Where nature is hostile the attempt must fail.

OSTER CULTURE.

Artificial propagation and rearing of oysters have passed beyond the experimental stage. When business principles are applied to it, under the guidance of scientific knowledge, the results have been substantially remunerative. It is gratifying that at length the States concerned show some evidences of probable action in the matter; somewhat in accord with the principles of common sense, and the rights of riparian owners; not neglecting the rights of persons practically engaged in the industry. It is not too much to say that the bungling and foolish legislation of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the more bungling and foolish attempts to enforce bad and foolish laws, have been, and are thoroughly disgraceful to both premates. Serio-comic naval battles

were of every day occurrence last winter on the bay, between the oyster navy of Maryland, and the pungies of illegal dredgers. In several instances, the comic features were replaced by tragic wounds and death. General Bradley T. Johnson has lately made some very sensible suggestions concerning the legal regulation of this great and important industry on the part of Maryland. Governor McKinley of Virginia has also been giving the matter serious attention. It has been proposed to give Johns Hopkins University and other literary institutions what are styled experimental farms for the illustration and advancement of methods. There is no good sense in this; this business is beyond that stage when university people can do it any good. Nothing is wanting but to define and legally protect the rights of citizens who may put their capital in the business. And to define and protect also the rights of persons engaged in the industry of working the public oyster grounds. The pretense that there is any real difficulty in doing this is absurd and ridiculous. It has been ascertained that the spatting of oysters is far more successful when the water is pretty strongly impregnated with salt, and that the growth and fattening is far more rapid and the quality better when the water is fresher. This points to an ultimate division of the industry into spat farms and rearing and fattening farms. Spat farmers pretty well down the bay would sell their yearlings and two-year olds to the feeding farms pretty well up the bay in the vicinity of Annapolis, just as the Texas stock man sends his young cattle in store condition North and East to the richer pastures and corn fields to be fitted for the great markets for beef. The oyster is a delicious, wholesome and tolerably nutritious food, and this industry under proper regulations is capable of unlimited expansion.

Oyster legislation hitherto is on a par with the fish and game protective legislation and is silly and conflicting in all possible ways. The United States Fish Commission has stood ready to do valuable work in oyster culture, but has been paralyzed by the stumbling blocks cast in its way by existing State regulations. It would be difficult to name a case where conflicting interests struggle for exclusive legal advantages, in which the miserable filth of partisan politics has not sufficed to make a disgusting mess of the whole matter; so it has been that the oyster industry has had its Mill's and McKinleys, its Carlisles and its Reeds; its Clevelands and its Harrisons, on a small scale, and like the seal skin business, its wars, and its rumors of wars. But Professor Elliot declares the seal skin war off, and says there are no seals any more; and so it will be with the oyster soon if matters go on as they have gone.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Maryland Agricultural College takes a forward step in providing for a compilation of geological data in the form of a so called geological survey of the State. It should be the nucleus of a complete physical survey. It should be the

beginning of an illustrative collection of all the natural and agricultural products of the State, and of all its great productive industries. Let each and every agricultural and mechanical college in all the States do likewise. Let it be comprehended in the beginning that such a survey must be an evolution from a nucleus, and can no more be done in a year, or two or three years, than was Rome built in a day. One of the most interesting departments of the National Museum at Washington is that of comparative anatomy. The collection of mounted skeletons in the osteological room would be worth a great sum to an agricultural college. This writer, in his capacity as a farmer and breeder of live stock, has spent, with his sons, many a profitable and pleasant hour in that room. As between a geological and an agricultural survey; as between a geological and an agricultural collection, an agricultural college should have most use for the latter. And what of the climate of your State? its rains; its early and late frosts; its droughts; its floods; its coldest and hottest days? Does the college know? What of its insects injurious to plants? Its diseases of plants; fungoid and others? A geological survey is better than no survey. It is, as it were, a straw showing the direction of the current. It is a movement; a beginning, which is better than no movement and no beginning. Passing by some of these colleges one thinks of Lord Tennyson and his "deserted house."

Shut the door and come away.
Life and thought are gone.

Let us give praise to the Maryland Agricultural College. There is to be, if not a wide opening of the doors to life and thought, nevertheless, a setting of them ajar. To one who would enter, a door ajar is better than a door shut.

HIGH JUMPING.

A great performance in any line elicits admiration and applause of men. To clear a bar seven feet two inches high is certainly a great leap for a horse. It is the world's record. Two horses have done it; one called Rosebery, the other called Filemaker. But another gentleman comes forward claiming to possess a horse capable of clearing a bar seven feet six inches high. Neither of these animals is a thoroughbred. This is all very well on selected exhibition grounds; but such a leap in the course of an ordinary gallop across country would be dangerous both for horse and rider. There is nothing practical in such a performance. Many a cavalryman, however, has been caught or killed in the valley of Virginia because his horse would not take a three and a half foot stone fence.

COAL IN PIEDMONT, VIRGINIA.

It is reported that coal of an excellent quality has been found near the village of Buckland, in Prince William County, Va. This is a strange find for that place, and it may be suspected that the deposit will not be extensive. This spot is not far from the historic plain of Manassas, a few miles southeast of Thoroughfare Gap in Bull Run mountain. At Buckland the old

red sandstone comes to the surface, and both east and west are hard magnesian shales; and between there and the mountain various outcrops of primitive rocks, with patches of boulders and nigger heads. At or near Manassas petroleum was found at no great depth, but not in important quantity. That whole region is much mixed up in many ways, geologically and historically.

Women in the Farmers Alliance.

BY MRS. R. M. KING, BANANA, FLA.

With much pleasure I return Mrs. Wardall's sympathetic greeting to myself in a late number of THE ECONOMIST. I feel that our aims are one. Let men and women stand together, shoulder to shoulder, fairly, equally, socially, financially and politically. I feel also that our desire for this advance is the same in both. It is for the good of all. As a woman, I desire the advance of women only in so far as they may bring with them a better and higher morality. As a farmer, I desire the advance of farmers only in so far as they may bring with them greater truth and honesty. If women and farmers mingle with, and work in the financial and political spheres only to carry on and strengthen the present systems of fraud, greed and chicanery all hope for a brighter future in America and the world seems humanly impossible. The positions of women and farmers are very similar. Both are producers, one of mankind, the other of the sustenance of mankind. Both, until lately, have been isolated, the woman in her home, the farmer on his farm, and it has been said of both that they can not combine. Both have been told *ad nauseam* that their immediate surroundings are their "sphere," in which they are to toil unremittingly and not "meddle with politics." Both until still recently have been totally ignorant of the science of money or finance, and both by the "power of the purse" have been ruled and kept in subjection. Besides this, there is no profession in which the man and the woman have so laboriously worked side by side and shoulder to shoulder as in farming. Both classes have been kept in a measure from the world—the world of the financier and the politician—and are, therefore, at present free from the taint of the vices now almost become ingrained in these exclusively masculine systems. Therefore they can enter them with clean hands, and God grant that they enter them with justice in their hearts and a clear insight, resolved not to fall in with, or succumb to the vicious influences which will encompass them, but to conquer them and be the ultimate means of saving their country and the world. These are big words, but none too big for the great cause at stake.

What the farmers will achieve may be judged of by their first fruits. Are they going to be just to their female co-workers? Have they insight enough to see what women have been to them, and what they can and will be to them if they advance hand in hand with them? Or will they, with the common ignorance, common van-

ity, common unfairness and common greed for place and power among men, put the woman aside now and say, "these higher walks of finance and politics are not for women; her sphere is the home." Let me show what has been done in one modern organization by practically holding to the truth of the equality of the sexes. No organization in modern times has effected so much as the Salvation Army. Nearly every newspaper in the world has given its tribute of respect and admiration to the woman who was, if not the superior, at least the full equal in the formation of that organization. And now the mighty plan thought out by the man and woman is meeting with a hearty response from all classes and all ranks. Bishops, dukes and lords (people not easily moved) are sending their hundreds of pounds to help carry it out. I quote from some of the earliest rules and regulations of the army.

As the army refuses to make any difference between men and women as to rank, authority and duties, but opens the highest positions to women as well as to men, the word "woman," "she," "her" are scarcely ever used in orders, "man," "he," "his" being always understood to mean a person of either sex unless when it is obviously impossible.

Legislators and the State.

BY S. C. LE BARON, RANCHO, TEX.

Ever since the decided hostility of legislators to the sub-treasury bill has shown itself, I have tried to impress upon the members of the Alliance that they (the legislators) were outside of their prerogative. That the State (people) had the right to make any demand which it deemed was for its interest, and that there was but one medium by which the demand could be decided. That there was no other authority that could legitimately come between the State and this medium. I also urge that the State is supreme; that it is amenable only to itself under the constitution, and when circumstances arise which compel the State to act, and which act represents actual needs of the State, and yet comes in conflict with the constitution, then the State has a right to make the constitution conform to the needs of the State, for the constitution was made for the State and not the State for the constitution. The following I quote from Mr. Stead's "Review of Reviews":

The extent to which the Salvation Army has employed women in every department of its administration has been one of the great secrets of its success. No religious body, with the exception of the Society of Friends, has ever accorded to both halves of the human race equal rights in the affairs of religion. The army did this from the first, but it was not till 1875 that the absolute equality of the sexes in all departments of the administration of the army was solemnly and formally affirmed. It may be a coincidence, but if so it is a curious one, that that year marks the beginning of what may be called the phenomenal expansion of the Salvation Army. If salvationists had rendered no other services to humanity and civilization than that which is involved in revealing to the world the latent capacities and enormous possibilities of usefulness that lie in womanhood, they would have deserved well of this generation.

It may be said that this is all right; that women work well in this, because it is a religious work (although religion as a profession has been the most firmly shut against them). But the Salvation Army is much more than a body of religious enthusiasts. It is a vast organization conducted on strict business principles, and without such business methods would have been an utter failure. It has the strict discipline of an army, as well as the perils and danger and the call for bodily, mental and moral strength of an army.

Let me say that I am no salvationist, not even an ordinary "pious" person. But of the wonderful power and strength of the army I have for some years been an amazed watcher; but now, that I know the secret of its success, I am no longer amazed. The extent to which the Salvation Army has employed women in every department of its administration has been one of the great secrets of their strength.

Farmer, take this lesson to heart. If you want to succeed, follow this great secret of success. It is the gradually revealed secret of the present day, and those who do not read it aright

and follow where it leads cannot succeed. Let the men who lead the great farmers' movement, men whose names I respect, and whose words have made my heart warm and thankful, let them study this great secret. Let President Polk, who is our general, lead on his farmers' army of co-equal men and women, and of a surety he will lead them on to victory, the greatest and noblest the world has ever seen.

But it is of no use merely to allow women to enter the order, or to tell them in mere words that they are equals there; they must be urged on every hand, and induced by every means to enter and develop within it "their latent capacities and enormous possibilities of usefulness" in every department and office of the Alliance, from the highest to the lowest; so shall their life blood circulate through it with ever gathering force.

Legislators and the State.

BY S. C. LE BARON, RANCHO, TEX.

For some years The Constitution has been contending not only that there is not enough money in circulation to meet the demands of the people, but that, under our present system, it lacks the flexibility necessary to meet the emergencies of trade and business. The people are waiting for it, for they know that there can be no substantial prosperity anywhere so long as Wall street controls the Treasury Department at Washington, and so long as speculation in New York has the power to call the limited supply of currency now in circulation out of the legitimate channels of trade and business.

We have already, in discussing this important matter, alluded to the prosperity of France and her people. It is true, as the Chronicle says, that the wants of this country can be gauged by the wants of no other country in the world, but the financial situation in France is suggestive. Here the currency circulation amounts to about \$22 per capita. In France the circulation is \$57 per capita. The difference is striking. France is what may be termed a finished country. There is no movement there in the direction of industrial development, and yet those who have the management of her financial affairs have given the people the benefit not only of an ample supply of money, but of a flexible currency. In France, the double standard prevails. There is more silver in circulation than any other form of money. The result is that France is the most prosperous nation of Europe in every respect, and on two occasions recently she has prevented a financial crash in Europe by coming to the aid of her neighbors. Under Republican financing, controlled by Wall street, the currency has been gradually contracted until the last year or two, and, as a consequence, all kinds of business, and all forms of industrial development have been hampered. The people have suffered, and the farmers worst of all. English and foreign syndicates, taking advantage of the situation, have reaped where our own people have sown. India has been permitted to dictate the price of our cotton and wheat, and the profits that should have accrued to our farmers have been pocketed by

the currency increase has been poured into many thousand holes, no deeper than the pockets of the people. The absorption that has taken place may be regarded as a phenomenon by those who are in the habit of measuring the financial needs of this people by the Wall street yardstick, but, as a matter of fact, it is as natural as the absorption of rainwater by the parched earth. The suddenness and completeness of the absorption shows that there is room for a still larger increase of the currency. The Chronicle does well to say that the needs of this country, so far as money is concerned, can be gauged by the wants of no other nation in the world. No nation has, or ever has had, such a future before it. No country has ever presented such a field for profitable investment as this country now presents, and no people have ever before witnessed such vast movements in the direction of industrial development as are now underway. It is idle, therefore, for the organs of Wall street, or the agents of the gold bugs to talk glibly about an inflated currency. The need of more money is felt in every part of the country and in every department of business. We have already, in discussing this important matter, alluded to the prosperity of France and her people. It is true, as the Chronicle says, that the wants of this country can be gauged by the wants of no other country in the world, but the financial situation in France is suggestive. Here the currency circulation amounts to about \$22 per capita. In France the circulation is \$57 per capita. The difference is striking. France is what may be termed a finished country. There is no movement there in the direction of industrial development, and yet those who have the management of her financial affairs have given the people the benefit not only of an ample supply of money, but of a flexible currency. In France, the double standard prevails. There is more silver in circulation than any other form of money. The result is that France is the most prosperous nation of Europe in every respect, and on two occasions recently she has prevented a financial crash in Europe by coming to the aid of her neighbors. Under Republican financing, controlled by Wall street, the currency has been gradually contracted until the last year or two, and, as a consequence, all kinds of business, and all forms of industrial development have been hampered. The people have suffered, and the farmers worst of all. English and foreign syndicates, taking advantage of the situation, have reaped where our own people have sown. India has been permitted to dictate the price of our cotton and wheat, and the profits that should have accrued to our farmers have been pocketed by

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

British middlemen. The country needs more currency than France, and it needs a financial system that shall adjust itself to the demands and necessities of our people. This is an issue that the Democratic party should aid the farmers in pushing to the front. It is an important issue, and it is a winning issue.

Benefits of Organization.

BY MERLINDA SISINS.

The State Democrat, published at Lansing, Michigan, has this to say of the campaign just closed:

As the smoke of battle slowly rises from the field, it is apparent that this was a farmers' year. * * * The Democratic victory in Michigan is the result of the action of the farmers.

Although the farmers have been organized in this State but a short time, yet they are acknowledged to be a power, and their demands will be carefully looked after in the coming legislature, as shown from further extracts from the same article:

The Democracy has been placed in power by the farmers, and the farmers will expect the Democracy to promote the interest of the farmers. If this is well and thoroughly done, the farmers may continue their favors to the Democracy. If it is not done they are morally certain to withdraw their support.

The Democrats fully realize that it is the disaffection of the producers that has brought them into power for the first time in twenty-eight years in this State, and they also realize that to hold this farmer support they must accede to their just demands. Again the thought is reiterated:

The duty of Michigan Democracy in the premises is clear. They must grant the farmers their reasonable requests so far as Michigan is concerned, and aid them to secure their just rights at Washington, or go down to defeat. * * * If the new Democratic administration does not show results satisfactory to the farmers, the Alliance will be a good third, if not an actual first, in the next election.

Do the farmers of the United States need any further or more convincing proof of the benefits of organization than the above extracts from a leading organ of one of the two (at present) leading political parties? Would the Union soldiers now receive \$100,000,000 in pensions and many other favors at the hands of legislators, had they not organized? The farmers of Michigan gave the Democracy a large support because the Democratic platform advocated their leading demands, and they wanted a sure change. Now if the farmers and all wage-workers will organize in every town and hamlet in the United States, throw aside the subsidized old party press and subscribe for none but industrial papers, the two old parties will fall over each other to get their votes. Not only that, but the producers could enter the race themselves and not only take the first, second and third quarters, but they could go under the wire head, neck and heels ahead of all competitors.

I wish that every farmer and laborer within the borders of this trust-ridden land could have these two great needs—organization and education by taking only industrial papers—stamped into their minds with a sledge hammer. If you will heed this appeal, though it comes from an old woman whose

labors are nearly done, you can elect every officer from president to constable in 1892. My prayer is that I may be spared to witness the millennium.

Representation.

BY J. H. ROBERTSON, MT. VINCO, VA.

It is not the purpose, neither is it in the power, of the present writer to treat exhaustively the subject of representation. It is proposed to give a few thoughts on that branch of the subject presented by the political machine. The most prominent feature of the machine seems to be the "boss," otherwise called the chairman. Under this "chief boss," are other general bosses called the committee, under these come the State chairmen with their committees, and last of all under the State committee we have the county organization. It is proposed to examine in detail the county organization, not only because it is typical of the whole machine, but because it alone comes in contact with the people. It will be observed that the "boss," or county chairman as he is called, is a miniature of the State and national "boss." Proceeding from the body of the people at the beck and call of the "boss," we see certain curious little parasite creatures, commonly known as "office seekers." The function of these remarkable creatures, aside from seeking the pecuniary blood of the people, seems to be to convey information to the "boss," and to transmit his orders to the people. From various causes not pertinent to our present inquiry, the body of the people is found on certain days at a certain place, called the court-house. It is at this place and on one of these days that the "boss" has decided to exhibit his farce. We note that he has appointed several of the aforementioned curious little creatures to select delegates for the people. After consultation with each other, this committee selects certain of its own kind, whose views and interests are known to be with the machine as delegates. The individuals selected have various local means, but will be sufficiently designated under the generic names of Lawyer Gobbleall and Merchant Moneybags, who, being put in nomination (as it is called), and the nomination being duly seconded, the "boss" says: "All in favor of Mr. Gobbleall and Mr. Moneybags as delegates to represent the county, in the convention to nominate a candidate for the House of Robbers, will say aye." Now, all the aforementioned little parasitic creatures, having properly stationed themselves in the body of the people, are heard to give a great shout of "aye." The "boss" now says: "All opposed will say no." After silence for a short space, the "boss" declares Mr. Gobbleall and Mr. Moneybags to be the duly elected delegates to represent the people! The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the farce, is that the people really imagine they have selected the delegates. But since these delegates represent, not the people, but the parasites who prey upon the people, it follows most naturally that the political action of the law makers selected by this machine, whatever may

be their private views, will be controlled by the machine, and that they will be compelled to make laws, whereby the pecuniary blood of the people can be most adroitly extracted for the benefit of the parasites. It would appear that the only true remedy for the depressed condition of the people, is the destruction or removal of the parasites, and the election of delegates who will truly represent the interest of the people. The present evolution of which the Industrial Union is the exponent, is the first vicious effort of the people to remove the parasites and to overthrow the machine. The common observation in the different organs of the machine, is a struggle to retain the power that has enabled the machine to live upon the sweat (not of its own) but of other people's brows. Since the Industrial Union is the effectual means, whereby the interest and influence of the people can be brought to bear upon the law makers, it is to be hoped that it will forever keep clear of all machine methods that intercept the will of the people. It is to be hoped that its representatives, feeling the responsibility of the trust committed to them, will ever remember that they are selected to act for and to give voice to, not their own will, but the will of the people. In casting the vote with which they are intrusted, no personal or party friend-ship, enmity or interest can be allowed influence without crime. Favoritism and partisanship, in the light of present distress, are found to be deadly poisons to and fatal disqualifications for public service. The chronic office seeker, who per chance may seek a lodgment in the order, will doubtless be taught that the Industrial Union of America was not organized especially for the purpose of giving office to him, his family, or his party.

The Farmers Alliance and Prohibition.

BY REV. H. G. COWAN, ALLENWOOD, N.J.

The Farmers Alliance being a non-partisan organization can not, of course, adopt as a principle of the order the shibboleth of a political party, however good and laudable it may be, for that would be construed as a subordination of the Alliance to party interests and principles, and would lead to the withdrawal from the order of all opposed to the party so favored. The Alliance is a movement in advance of political parties, and any recognition of partisan principles, plans and methods would be a backward step. But suppose some party should arise having similar or identical principles and interests with the Alliance, would not much be gained by a union of the two associated? A party identical in interests with the Farmers Alliance could only be formed by Alliance men, and would be an outgrowth of the Alliance, in which case there would be no union necessary. But it is claimed that there are parties if not identical, yet working on parallel lines of moral reform, with which it would be well for the Farmers Alliance to join forces. The Prohibition party claims to be working in the interest of the farmers and laborers, and not campaign passes but that earnest appeals are made to agriculturists and mechanics to array themselves on the side of the home against saloon, and tables are arranged with painstaking care which show the benefits that will accrue to producers and wage earners from the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

This correspondent does not object to the free coinage of silver, but on the contrary, favors it, as a measure that will lessen the evils of our monetary system. But he is not content that the owner of silver bullion—a product—shall be preferred to himself, who is the owner of a product which is far more valuable and necessary to society, i. e., cotton. Inasmuch as the people have abdicated the right to be the sole issuers of money, and as they are not likely to reassess and exercise that right in the immediate future, as a citizen of this country I claim for myself all of the rights (?) and privileges that are extended to other citizens. All I ask is that my products be endowed with the power that is conferred upon the products of other citizens, and upon the products of aliens as well. Is there anything wrong or revolutionary in this? If it is right to clothe one product or its representative with the power to measure and pay debts and settle balances, can it be wrong to confer the same power upon any other product, especially one of great value? No! And I will add in closing this squib: These fellows who write in the interest of the money power, know they are lying when they say that the Alliance will be content with any such special and class legislation as is proposed by the free coinage of silver.

That prohibition of the liquor traffic would result in great benefit to farmers and laborers is axiomatic, but is not intended for discussion here; that the Prohibition party is a better friend to farmers and laborers than the Democratic and Republican parties admits of considerable doubt; and that the Farmers Alliance is unfriendly to prohibition can not be proven. The last two propositions demand our attention.

By commiserating the poor farmer, and expressing great solicitude for his welfare, the Prohibition party organs pose as his friends; the trusts and corporations are duly anathematized for his benefit; and the curse of taxation is portrayed in deepest dyes when applied to the farmer. Then the farmer receives a great deal of generous advice from these organs; he should economize and live within his means; he should practice diversification in order to avoid overproduction; he should pay his debts and drain his land, mend his fences and paint his house and barn; keep his chickens out of his neighbor's garden and his machinery under the shed; and more than all else he should walk past the Republican and Democratic parties and vote the Prohibition party ticket. Apart from the principle of prohibition, however, it is not certain that the Prohibition party stands for anything new or progressive in politics; except it be woman suffrage, and that is a point upon which Prohibitionists are not a unit. When it comes to financial reform the only remedy offered by the third party is tariff reduction, a measure borrowed from the Democrats. Upon the free coinage of silver, the abolition of the national banking system, the issuing of treasury notes to the people direct at cost, and the sub treasury bill, the Prohibition papers are in line with the old party press, which opposes the people's demands from plutocratic points of view, because dependent upon plutocratic support. Recent utterances of the Voice and the Witness, of New York, give no hope that the Prohibition party will ever advocate the reform measures of the Farmers Alliance, but indicate that at the dictation of plutocracy those measures will receive only ridicule

and denunciation from the Prohibition leaders and papers. While the third party contains no saloonists nor liquor men, yet it is filled with lawyers, merchants and bankers, land, stock and produce speculators, whose theories of finance are based upon a gold standard and a great national debt as a great national blessing, with corporations to dictate to the people the selling price of their produce, the cost of transportation and remuneration for labor. The Voice, the Witness, and other Prohibition organs have weekly many honorable gentlemen who, as advocates of Prohibition, rank high as statesmen, and whose able services the nation is losing by not making them legislative, executive, or judicial officers; but when a Farmers Alliance champion gets up and delivers some of his advanced thought upon economic questions, oh! he is "a demagogue," his views are "impracticable," and if the farmers are crying aloud for recognition, and that it will not do to ignore them. No reform is final, but there must be progress all along the line, and eternal vigilance must ever be the price of liberty. I believe in prohibition, but unlike our third party friends, I cannot believe that where that reform has been secured, in whole or part (in the States above named), other reforms are crying aloud for recognition, and that it will not do to ignore them. The last two propositions demand our attention.

The Voice has recently concluded that unless the Farmers Alliance declares for prohibition it will be the duty of the Prohibition party to fight the Alliance, and construes the silence of the order upon that great question as proof that it is in favor of licensing the liquor traffic. Apropos of the first conclusion as above, we are reminded of a sheep that undertook to fight a rock, and although the sheep was very lively, so much that after a hard day's battle a passer-by found its tail still butting the rock after its head and body had disappeared, yet the rock remained immovable. On the presumption as stated secondly, we have to say that it is only presumption. There is not only no proof that the Farmers Alliance favors license, but there is much evidence that it is opposed to that system. The States of Maryland, Georgia and Tennessee in the South are communities where local option has largely driven out the liquor traffic, and in the West Kansas, Iowa and Dakota have won much renown from the fact that they are prohibition States. In the last two named in the South the Farmers Alliance is the ruling political factor, while its growth in the first named, especially in the local option counties of the eastern shore, assures its ascendancy at an early day. In none of these States has local option suffered as the result of the rise of the Alliance, and from the fact that the moral and religious forces of the people, including the prohibitionists, are in the Alliance, nothing need be feared by the friends of temperance when the Farmers Alliance comes into power. In the prohibition States of the West it is a matter of history that the Farmers Alliance has been foremost in advocating prohibition; that in Dakota but for the influence of the Alliance the dominant party would not have touched the question. In Iowa the Alliance emphatically declared in favor of the prohibitory law, and in Kansas the State chairman of the Prohibition party declares the prohibition law in force there "safe in the hands of the people's party," which is an outgrowth of the Alliance. During the recent campaign in Nebraska the Voice took great

pleasure in saying that Alliance men were for prohibition, and printed the endorsements of the Nebraska State Alliance president and other prominent members of the order, of the pending prohibitory amendment.

The Farmers Alliance can never favor the licensing of the liquor traffic, because—

1. It is a monopoly and the Alliance is opposed to all monopolies.

2. It is a great source of corruption in both social life and in government, and the Alliance is opposed to all corruption.

It is evident that I have not prepared this article to oppose prohibition, but to call a halt upon would-be reformers who while very zealous for a much needed reform are too narrow-minded to see that where that reform has been secured, in whole or part (in the States above named), other reforms are crying aloud for recognition, and that it will not do to ignore them. No reform is final, but there must be progress all along the line, and eternal vigilance must ever be the price of liberty. I believe in prohibition, but unlike our third party friends, I cannot believe that where that reform has been secured, in whole or part (in the States above named), other reforms are crying aloud for recognition, and that it will not do to ignore them. The last two propositions demand our attention.

The Voice has recently concluded that unless the Farmers Alliance declares for prohibition it will be the duty of the Prohibition party to fight the Alliance, and construes the silence of the order upon that great question as proof that it is in favor of licensing the liquor traffic. Apropos of the first conclusion as above, we are reminded of a sheep that undertook to fight a rock, and although the sheep was very lively, so much that after a hard day's battle a passer-by found its tail still butting the rock after its head and body had disappeared, yet the rock remained immovable. On the presumption as stated secondly, we have to say that it is only presumption. There is not only no proof that the Farmers Alliance favors license, but there is much evidence that it is opposed to that system. The States of Maryland, Georgia and Tennessee in the South are communities where local option has largely driven out the liquor traffic, and in the West Kansas, Iowa and Dakota have won much renown from the fact that they are prohibition States. In the last two named in the South the Farmers Alliance is the ruling political factor, while its growth in the first named, especially in the local option counties of the eastern shore, assures its ascendancy at an early day. In none of these States has local option suffered as the result of the rise of the Alliance, and from the fact that the moral and religious forces of the people, including the prohibitionists, are in the Alliance, nothing need be feared by the friends of temperance when the Farmers Alliance comes into power. In the prohibition States of the West it is a matter of history that the Farmers Alliance has been foremost in advocating prohibition; that in Dakota but for the influence of the Alliance the dominant party would not have touched the question. In Iowa the Alliance emphatically declared in favor of the prohibitory law, and in Kansas the State chairman of the Prohibition party declares the prohibition law in force there "safe in the hands of the people's party," which is an outgrowth of the Alliance. During the recent campaign in Nebraska the Voice took great

WHEN the sub treasury bill was being argued before the House Committee of Ways and Means it was with the utmost difficulty that even a respectable minority of that committee could be induced to pay any attention to the matter. The last two propositions demand our attention.

By commiserating the poor farmer, and expressing great solicitude for his welfare, the Prohibition party organs pose as his friends; the trusts and corporations are duly anathematized for his benefit; and the curse of taxation is portrayed in deepest dyes when applied to the farmer. Then the farmer receives a great deal of generous advice from these organs; he should economize and live within his means; he should practice diversification in order to avoid overproduction; he should pay his debts and drain his land, mend his fences and paint his house and barn; keep his chickens out of his neighbor's garden and his machinery under the shed; and more than all else he should walk past the Republican and Democratic parties and vote the Prohibition party ticket. Apart from the principle of prohibition, however, it is not certain that the Prohibition party stands for anything new or progressive in politics; except it be woman suffrage, and that is a point upon which Prohibitionists are not a unit. When it comes to financial reform the only remedy offered by the third party is tariff reduction, a measure borrowed from the Democrats. Upon the free coinage of silver, the abolition of the national banking system, the issuing of treasury notes to the people direct at cost, and the sub treasury bill, the Prohibition papers are in line with the old party press, which opposes the people's demands from plutocratic points of view, because dependent upon plutocratic support. Recent utterances of the Voice and the Witness, of New York, give no hope that the Prohibition party will ever advocate the reform measures of the Farmers Alliance, but indicate that at the dictation of plutocracy those measures will receive only ridicule

and denunciation from the Prohibition leaders and papers. While the third party contains no saloonists nor liquor men, yet it is filled with lawyers, merchants and bankers, land, stock and produce speculators, whose theories of finance are based upon a gold standard and a great national debt as a great national blessing, with corporations to dictate to the people the selling price of their produce, the cost of transportation and remuneration for labor. The Voice, the Witness, and other Prohibition organs have weekly many honorable gentlemen who, as advocates of Prohibition, rank high as statesmen, and whose able services the nation is losing by not making them legislative, executive, or judicial officers; but when a Farmers Alliance champion gets up and delivers some of his advanced thought upon economic questions, oh! he is "a demagogue," his views are "impracticable," and if the farmers are crying aloud for recognition, and that it will not do to ignore them. No reform is final, but there must be progress all along the line, and eternal vigilance must ever be the price of liberty. I believe in prohibition, but unlike our third party friends, I cannot believe that where that reform has been secured, in whole or part (in the States above named), other reforms are crying aloud for recognition, and that it will not do to ignore them. The last two propositions demand our attention.

The Voice has recently concluded that unless the Farmers Alliance declares for prohibition it will be the duty of the Prohibition party to fight the Alliance, and construes the silence of the order upon that great question as proof that it is in favor of licensing the liquor traffic. Apropos of the first conclusion as above, we are reminded of a sheep that undertook to fight a rock, and although the sheep was very lively, so much that after a hard day's battle a passer-by found its tail still butting the rock after its head and body had disappeared, yet the rock remained immovable. On the presumption as stated secondly, we have to say that it is only presumption. There is not only no proof that the Farmers Alliance favors license, but there is much evidence that it is opposed to that system. The States of Maryland, Georgia and Tennessee in the South are communities where local option has largely driven out the liquor traffic, and in the West Kansas, Iowa and Dakota have won much renown from the fact that they are prohibition States. In the last two named in the South the Farmers Alliance is the ruling political factor, while its growth in the first named, especially in the local option counties of the eastern shore, assures its ascendancy at an early day. In none of these States has local option suffered as the result of the rise of the Alliance, and from the fact that the moral and religious forces of the people, including the prohibitionists, are in the Alliance, nothing need be feared by the friends of temperance when the Farmers Alliance comes into power. In the prohibition States of the West it is a matter of history that the Farmers Alliance has been foremost in advocating prohibition; that in Dakota but for the influence of the Alliance the dominant party would not have touched the question. In Iowa the Alliance emphatically declared in favor of the prohibitory law, and in Kansas the State chairman of the Prohibition party declares the prohibition law in force there "safe in the hands of the people's party," which is an outgrowth of the Alliance. During the recent campaign in Nebraska the Voice took great

Liberty Bell (Sioux City, Iowa) says:

Whatever may be the various views of the members of the Independent movement throughout the country, it is quite evident that the leading issue is bound to be the money question. The country needs some wise legislation on the question of money. The people are fast comin' and

derstanding among themselves as to what they want; and the result of the recent election ought to convince anybody that when the people are so disposed they can get what they want. What the people want in the way of legislation on the money question is nothing more or less than wise statesmanship. They want the national banking system abolished, as being an unnecessary burden on the producing classes and a standing menace to a free government. They want free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and an issue of full legal tender treasury notes sufficient to make up a circulating medium equal to the demands of business. They want the government to establish a national maximum interest rate of not more than 3 per cent, by loaning upon good real estate security, government money at that rate. This is about what the people are wanting on the money question, and they are going to want it so bad that they will vote for it, too.

The Washington (Kan.) Republican notes:

The Globe Democrat seems to have joined the conspiracy to prejudice the people's party. It seems that our people will have to continue to stand the abuse of the old party hacks until such time as the logic of events forces a little sense into their heads.

The Industrial Age (Duluth, Minn.) touches up the crank:

People who insist upon forcing to the front some special measure of reform to the exclusion of every other, are like children who know but one letter in the alphabet trying to read. There is not enough in one idea to go around among the sixty odd millions of the population of the United States. The days of the one-idea man are numbered. Many specific measures of reform, all of importance and worthy of the most careful consideration, are forcing themselves upon public consideration. We can not well afford to ignore them all and give our entire attention to any person's pet hobby, no matter how forcibly its claim may be presented.

The Echo (Houston, Tex.) says:

The record of failures continues unbroken, and daily the dispatches report one or more great firms gone to the wall. This is the report as given to the public, but how many lesser business men are carried down by each big wreck is not reported.

One fact is becoming painfully evident, that the country is in the grasp of a financial squeeze of some kind, though no definite cause can be assigned for the difficulty. Every day the hope is expressed by the knowing ones that the worst is over, but the succeeding day the same story is retold. The country is feeling the effects of the contraction policy of the late and present administrations, and feeling it plainly. The only wonder is that those chief in bringing about the villainy could not or would not heed the impending ruin, that was being wrought by their manipulations.

The Evening Star (Washington, D. C.) notes the progress of the Alliance fight for money reform:

The financial system of the republic is undergoing rigid scrutiny. At the capital the Secretary of the Treasury makes a full review of the national finances, pointing out the inelasticity of currency, but recommending no specific remedy therefor. In Congress bills to accomplish the free coinage of silver are introduced. The Farmers' Alliance in session at Ocala, Florida, likewise give the question prime attention. The journals of the country are all discussing finance. The people evidently deem the money question one of paramount interest and importance. There is no doubt that Secretary Wm. Windom is right when he says: "In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. The demand for money in this country is so irregular than an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster." He points out that the crop movement will help to bring about a financial crisis, possibly entailing heavy losses in the future as well as other business

interests. Nearly all the great commercial crises in our history have occurred in those months. The Secretary remarks, in concluding this paragraph of his report, and before considering the surplus, that unless some provision be made to meet such contingencies in the future like disasters may be confidently expected. It is to be regretted that he makes no positive suggestion of a remedy, merely hinting at one by pointing out that government bonds are now too high to render the issue of currency profitable. This appears to suggest a cheaper bond convertible into currency, which it was said a few weeks ago the Secretary would recommend specifically fixing the rate at two per cent.

The Plainview (Neb.) Independent rises to kick, and explains things somewhat at length:

The political vote jugglers are through at last and that greatest farce of Nebraska, the "official count," has been completed. It gives Boyd 1,744 plurality over Powers with Richards away behind. The balance of the Republican ticket is fixed so that it appears to be elected from 2,000 to 4,000 plurality over the Independent ticket. Every day shows new evidence of fraud at different points. It is now plain the Democrats and Republicans traded and perpetrated frauds of the deepest dye; nothing was too mean and devilish for them to do to defeat Powers and elect Boyd. These evidences that the election of Boyd was secured only by fraud were so strong and conclusive that contests have been prepared by the Independent party against all those claimed to be elected, and the notices have been served. * * * The work of taking testimony will shortly begin. The rank and file of the Independents are in full accord and urge their leaders in the move, and a public demand for a fair count, no matter whose head comes off, will have public approval. The question is whether the people shall rule by a free ballot and a fair count, or whether corporations and monopolies by money, mob violence, fraud, and intimidation. Every fair minded and honorable citizen of this State is vitally interested in the proper solution of this question. No independent wants a man seated who has not been elected.

The Farmers' Friend (Iola, Kan.) remarks:

The Freewater (Ore.) Herald says:

Money and transportation are the vital questions now before the people. Your attention should be directed to the study of these questions, that you may cast an intelligent vote in 1892.

This from the Peoples' Advocate (Anderson, S. C.) may be in some sort a prophecy:

There are 60 Alliance men in the House and 20 more sympathizers and about 20 Alliance men in the Senate, so the reform movement is certain to control the election of the next United States Senator, all vain talk to the contrary. Senator Butler went to Columbia a few days ago to influence the Edgefield delegation for Hampton, and it is said they told him to go about his own business.

The Rights of Labor (Chicago) says:

Just think of this beautiful financial system of ours that compels a concern with six million dollars in assets and three million dollars in liabilities to make an assignment, and yet our millionaire House of Lords in Washington led by John Sherman, everyone of whom is a stockholder in a national bank, will continue to prate about our great financial system—"greatest in the world, gentlemen, greatest in the world; we know, because we are all in it."

The Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) says:

We want longer terms and better schools; better schools and better teachers; better teachers and better pay for them. There is an idea quite prevalent that a child must have eight or ten studies, and make as many recitations within the four or five hours that the school is in session. Along with this stuffing process is another idea that mental training is education. With this also joined the fallacious idea that a lesson hearer is a teacher. To acquire knowledge is to be educated, and, while mental training is important, that training should be coupled with the acquirement of useful knowledge. The average public school does not propose to give a collegiate educa-



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

DR. PARKER,

153 N. Spruce Street, Nashville, Tenn.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Organ of the Colored Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union.

Representing the Colored Farmers of America, a population of more than six million, with branches in more than twenty States.

TERMS - - - - ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

R. M. HUMPHREY, Editor and Proprietor.

Houston, Texas.

ALABAMA.

President—S. M. Adams, Randolph.

Secretary—J. P. Oliver, Dadeville.

ARKANSAS FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—John P. Russ, El Paso.

Secretary—R. H. Morehead, Hazen.

ARKANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Paul T. Davidson, Hollywood.

Secretary—W. B. W. Heartill, Greenwood.

COLORADO.

President—J. H. Brammer, Burlington.

Secretary—W. S. Starr, Hoehne.

CALIFORNIA.

President—Marion Cannon, Ventura.

Secretary—C. W. Bedlar, Gilroy.

NORTH DAKOTA.

President—Walter Muir, Hunter.

Secretary—M. D. Williams, Jamestown.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

President—H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake.

Secretary—Mrs. Sophia M. Harden, Woonsocket.

FLORIDA.

President—R. F. Rogers, Little River.

Secretary—A. P. Baskin, Anthony.

GEORGIA.

President—I. F. Livingston, Cora.

Secretary—E. L. Burks, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

President—M. L. Crum, Virginia.

Secretary—F. G. Blood, Mt. Vernon.

INDIANA.

President—Thomas W. Force.

Secretary—W. W. Prigg, Middletown.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

President—A. H. Nuttall, Caddo.

Secretary—D. S. Irvin, Caddo.

KANSAS.

President—J. H. Clover, Cambridge.

Secretary—J. B. French, Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

President—S. B. Brown, Bowling Green.

Secretary—B. F. Davis, Ezel.

LOUISIANA.

President—T. S. Adams, Clinton.

Secretary—J. W. McFarland, Homer.

MISSOURI.

President—U. S. Hall.

Secretary—J. W. Rogers, Puxico.

MARYLAND.

President—Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.

Secretary—T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomonkey.

MISSISSIPPI.

President—R. C. Patty, Mach.

Secretary—C. T. Smithson, Newport.

NORTH CAROLINA.

President—Elias Carr, Old Spartan.

Secretary—H. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

President—Henry C. Snively.

Secretary—Harry C. Demming, Harrisonburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

President—J. W. Stoker.

Secretary—J. W. Reid, Reidsville.

TENNESSEE.

President—J. P. Buchanan, Murfreesboro.

Secretary—B. B. Wade, Murfreesboro.

TEXAS.

President—Evan Jones, Dublin.

Secretary—S. O. Davis, Springtown.

VIRGINIA.

President—B. Main Page, Brandon.

Secretary—J. J. Silvey, Amherstville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

President—S. A. Houston, Pickaway.

Secretary—H. Z. Martin, Peterstown.

WISCONSIN.

President—Col. C. M. Buff, Viroqua.

Secretary—N. C. Moody, Viroqua.

NEW MEXICO.

President—J. N. Coe, Lincoln.

Secretary—W. L. Breece, Nogal.

OKLAHOMA.

President—W. H. Barton, Guthrie.

Secretary—Spencer E. Sanders, Downsville.

MICHIGAN.

President—A. Cole, Fowlerville.

Secretary—John M. Potter, Lansing.

ILLINOIS.

President—H. S. LEHR, A. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OHIO NORMAL UNIVERSITY, ADA, OHIO.

Largest and Most Flourishing School in the State. Confers Degrees. Has the Largest Library in the Country. Ten Departments.

475 Students enrolled annually. \$18 pays

for room, board, rent and tuition 49 weeks.

\$28 pays same for book, rent, heat, light, etc.

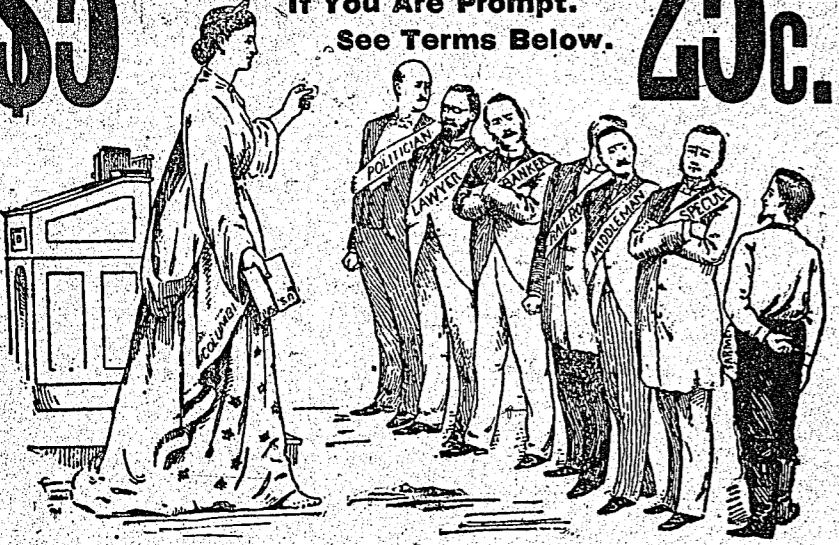
Address: North Western Business College, Naperville, Ill.

JOHN S. DUFFIE, ATTY-AT-LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Rural New-Yorker has DONE MORE FOR FARMERS than nine-tenths of all the land-grant Colleges and Experiment Stations.—New York Tribune.
Has done more to promote THE TRUE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE than all the Experiment Stations.—New York Times.
MOST TRUSTWORTHY of any paper of its class.—J. J. HARRISON, Storrs & Harrison Co.

\$5 VALUE FOR 25c.
If You Are Prompt.
See Terms Below.



MISS COLUMBIA'S SPELLING SCHOOL.

This cut is reduced from a large picture illustrating a poem in the Rural New-Yorker. It represents Miss Columbia's Spelling School where the big boys—Pug Politician, Larry Lawyer, Billy Banker, Ralph Railroad, Mark Middleman, and Si Speculator—have been doing about as they pleased with Franklin Farmer. But when it came to defining JUSTICE in the spelling class, young Farmer addressed them and said, "Get up ahead!"

Go "up ahead!" Let "Justice" come. Let all men that word define.

"Equal rights and honest share!" on that motto form your line.

Be as fair as you can, as true that you struggle.

Right's the only thing in life that can well afford to wait.

Life's a race, free the slave; give him fullest compensation.

Build the groundwork of your cause on the rock of common sense.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

The foremost rural newspaper. Its writers are leading agriculturists in all the States. It is brilliant, illustrative, it gives the latest experiments by exposing humbug "novelties" in the interest of its readers. It maintains a practical and valuable experiment station.

IT GIVES AWAY SEEDS or PLANTS of important new varieties. \$2.00 a Year; REST OF THIS YEAR FREE to subscribers for 1891.

We will send till January, 1892, to the first 10 who name this paper, and its date, and send 25 cents each for the ten weeks trial.

\$5 VALUE FOR 25 Cts.
Further, deduct this 25 cts. when you subscribe for '91, if not in the 15.

The Rural Publishing Co., Times Building, New York.

NATIONAL ECONOMIST. Both is ordered at \$1.00.
RURAL NEW-YORKER. 2.00. One time for only \$2.25

Address orders to either office,
The Rural Publishing Company, Times Building, New York,
or National Economist, Washington, D. C.

THE ALLIANCE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.

THORNTON BARNES,

241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our House was one of the first Wholesale Grocery Houses in the Country to come out boldly and firmly to DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FARMERS ALLIANCE AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. All the goods we handle we purchase direct from the leading Importers and Manufacturers in large amounts. We carry a

Large and Complete stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

We would be pleased to receive a TRIAL ORDER, and compare the quality of our Groceries with what you have been using. We guarantee to please you, and you will obtain Pure Goods and Full weight. In dealing with our House you

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middleman's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can buy EXCLUSIVELY TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when under seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Sub-Alliance, and the goods will be shipped on 30 days' time—when you have received the goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices of any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

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

Do You Want a BUGGY PHAETON SURREY

CART or HARNESS of any kind?

BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

We hire no agents or middle men, but sell direct to the consumer. The man who buys us gets all this profit. Special arrangements made with Farmers' Alliance Lodges. New Factory, New Styles, New Prices. Write for catalogue and prices to

THE ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

ONE YEAR TRIAL FREE!

300 DUEBER
A Unique Watch.
An Unparalleled Offer.
Don't buy a worthless watch that can't stand the test; it is dear at any price. This is the picture of our new genuine DUEBER.
Full engraved silver watch, fully warranted and guaranteed by us for 3 years. The watch is perfect as a timekeeper. The case is warranted by the great Dueber Co. to hold 1000 degrees of heat, equal to 1000 silver for a lifetime. The engraving on it is heavy and elegant finish and cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the World for less than three times the cost of this watch. Our own special ruby jeweled full plate lever movement is of the highest quality. Extra polished plinths, finely fitted trays, and magnificently engraved dial. The hands are a perfect timekeeper and positively unequalled in appearance. The hands are gold plated and will give better results than this, and guarantee it in all respects.

Put this out and send it with your order, and we will ship the watch to you by express. O. D. Jones, President of the express office you find it as represented pay the express charges, and we will refund the same to you, otherwise you pay nothing and it will be returned at our expense.

ONE YEAR TRIAL.

With each watch we will give you the privilege to return the watch any time in one year if it does not give perfect satisfaction. Can anything be fairer?

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO.
(incorporated), 191 & 193 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FLORENCE WAGON CO.
FLORENCE, ALA.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

If you want the best desks the best "aids to school discipline," slates paper, or any other style of black boards, or any other "tools to work with" in the school-rooms such as maps, globes, charts, or black boards, the best thing to do is to write the B. Merwin School Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., for special introductory prices on these articles. This firm furnishes the best goods at the lowest prices, and will take pleasure in answering all inquiries. Address the

H. C. EZELL,
WILKESON, TENN.
Importer and raiser of fine Black Spanish Jacks and Jennetts to head on hand. Write for catalogue and price list, or come and see me.

J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.,
1104 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
We speak from personal knowledge, as we have dealt with this firm.—[Ed.]

HOLTON STOCK FARM,
ROB'T E. PARK, PROPRIETOR,
HOLTON, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.
R. T. V. & G. R. R. Eight miles from Macon.

IMPORTED SHETLAND PONIES,
REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS.
REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE,

OF best Butter Families.
Handsome Jersey Bull Calves, thoroughbred and high grade Jersey Heifers for sale.
Little Guinea Cows.

Address
T. A. CLAYTON,
Agent of the Farmers Union Commercial Association of Louisiana, Limited,
218 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

Headquarters for purchase of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee & Rice, and for sale of Cotton, Staves, and all country produce.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED

We can show proof that agents are making from \$2,000 to \$15,000 per month in the West. Ladies have great success selling our 10 USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Samples at wholesale to
anyone.

WE INVITE ALL TO INVESTIGATION. Write for particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO. 107 Huron St., Erie, Pa.

THE FINEST ON EARTH.

The CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD SAFETY VEHICLE TRAINS, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the ONLY LINE running THROUGH RECLINING CHAIR CARS between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Reclining Cars between Cincinnati, Dayton, Ill., and the OHIO & DIRECT LINE between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the State of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record we can assure that its patrons speed, comfort, and safety.

Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo.

E. O. McCORMICK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SUNSETON PRICES. \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Three months trial for 25 cents.

The leading advocate of the reform movement in the West. If you desire to post yourself on the great people's movement, sometimes termed the Western Revolution, subscribe for this paper.

TRADEMARKS, etc., promptly procured. A large copy on letterhead showing the issue of Patents ready. Send model for free opinion as to patentability. Highest references. Address

W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y at Law,

804 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mention ECONOMIST.

PATENTS,

TRADEMARKS, etc., promptly procured. A large copy on letterhead showing the issue of Patents ready. Send model for free opinion as to patentability. Highest references. Address

W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y at Law,

804 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mention ECONOMIST.

THE WESTERN ADVOCATE,

Burr Oak — Kansas.

SUNSETON PRICES. \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Three months trial for 25 cents.

The leading advocate of the reform movement in the West. If you desire to post yourself on the great people's movement, sometimes termed the Western Revolution, subscribe for this paper.

TRADEMARKS, etc., promptly procured. A large copy on letterhead showing the issue of Patents ready. Send model for free opinion as to patentability. Highest references. Address

W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y at Law,

804 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mention ECONOMIST.

FARMERS ALLIANCE

EXCHANGE,

835 Broadway, New York.

Represents the Farmers Alliance in the

Sale of Produce and Purchase of Supplies.

We deal directly with the Manufacturer, thereby giving the producer and consumer all中间人's profit. Have the best facilities for selling all kinds of produce. Write for Price List and particulars. Address

Oswald Wilson, Manager.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one, remember that

\$188.00 — A Saw Mill For — \$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found.

Address the old stand,

The Lane & Bodley Co.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

CINCINNATI, O.

Do You Want a BUGGY PHAETON SURREY

Price 15 cts.

Address

M. D. SWISHER,

CHICAGO, ILL. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JENNINGS TREATISE ON

PEARS AND PEAR TREES

For the South, and Catalogue, Free. Address

JENNINGS MURPHY CO., Thomasville, Ga.

THE ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

212

THE ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

\$2,637.94. The sum of one thousand dollars was voted to the officers of the previous year and the president-elect was allowed \$600 for a stenographer and office and traveling expenses. The secretary was allowed office expenses; the lecturer, traveling expenses; the members of the Executive Board, traveling expenses, and the national crop statistician printing and postage expenses. All these obligations were incurred by the Supreme Council, and no provision was made for funds with which to discharge them as they became due. In this emergency the chairman of this Executive Board applied to the president for a ruling as to whether the per capita dues were payable in advance or not. He ruled that they were, but the judiciary committee refused to concur in the ruling, and according to the constitution that question has been held in abeyance to be decided at this session of the Supreme Council. The result has been great confusion. Eleven States, namely, Kansas, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas Alliance, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Maryland reported their number of active members according to their strength on the first day of October, 1890, and paid on them for the year ending October 1, 1890. These payments were scattered throughout the year in ten States, namely, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas Farmers and Laborers Union, Colorado, and New Mexico had not reported and paid in full on the first day of November, as the constitution expressly provides shall be done. Six States, namely, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas Farmers and Laborers and New Mexico had not reported or paid anything on the 25th day of November, at which date this board examined the books of the secretary. The gross expense for the year, including every item authorized by the Supreme Council and all the running and incidental expenses necessary to carry on the work, has been \$19,551.65. The gross receipts from the per capita dues for year ending October 1, 1890, has been \$1,231.27. The gain upon supplies sold by the national secretary was \$1,380.33, and the amount of fees and dues received from unorganized States was \$918.95, making the gross receipts for the year ending October 1, 1890, \$13,530.55, and leaving a deficiency of \$6,021.10. This deficiency has been reduced to \$2,862.75 by the use of \$3,158.35, which has been received on the per capita dues for the year ending October 1, 1891. The net deficiency, therefore, for the year, as shown by the secretary's books on the 25th day of November, was \$2,862.75. In view of these facts your board respectfully makes the following recommendations:

1. The salaries and expenses should be reduced to the very smallest possible amount on which the business can be conducted and must be reduced until the expenditures do not exceed the income.

2. There exists no necessity for requiring the national president or the chairman of the Executive Board to live at the national headquarters, because they can attend to the business just as well and live at home where they will require less salary and incur less expense.

3. The salary of the president should be reduced to not over one thousand dollars per year, and he should not be allowed an assistant, because the business of the office does not require it. The salaries of the chairman and members of the Executive Board and the treasurer should be abolished, and for such time and travel as may be found necessary each should be allowed mileage and per diem.

4. The Executive Board should have authority to curtail the expenses authorized by the Supreme Council whenever the condition of the exchequer makes such curtailment necessary. With such a system of rigid economy inaugurated, the treasury would soon be in possession of funds that would enable effective work in the educational field.

5. The system of collecting per capita dues should be improved by having a stated time of year in which all State organizations should collect same. A State with a membership of forty thousand that is increasing at the rate of

25 per cent per year, would have two thousand dollars to pay if it paid in advance; but should it defer the payment to the end of the year, it would have twenty-five hundred dollars to pay on account of the accessions to membership; but on the other hand, if the State be decreasing in membership, it would be decreasing in membership, it would be cheaper for them to pay at the close of the year. To avoid these fluctuations and establish the fairest and most uniform method would be for all States to enumerate and pay at the expiration of the first six months of the year. To do this, it would be necessary to the subordinate bodies to report their active membership and pay five cents per capita dues with their April report to the county secretary. The county secretaries would have it all in and make their report and remittance to the State secretary in July, accompanying their regular reports to the State secretary who would have plenty of time to receive and compile same by the first day of September, at which date the report and remittance from the State secretaries should be due, with the distinct understanding that the first day of November would be the last day of grace and that all States which violated the constitution by not having made both report and remittance on or before that date would have no right to demand representation in the Supreme Council.

This board has held three sessions during the year, the first in February, at the beginning of the year, for the purpose of establishing the work, approving bonds, etc. The second was in May, immediately after the expiration of the first half of the year. This meeting was called by the chairman for the purpose of examining the secretary's books and to see if the expenses could not be curtailed so as not to exceed the receipts. After a careful examination of the condition of affairs in connection with the president it was decided that this board had no authority to curtail expenses expressly prescribed by the Supreme Council. A short summary of the condition was sent to each State organization then about to convene, showing that there would probably be a deficiency of nearly \$6,000, and calling their attention to the constitutional provision requiring them to report and pay on the first day of November, in order to be entitled to representation. The prediction then made as to a probable deficiency has been verified, but the prompt response of the States has reduced same very materially, and should the balance of the States pay their indebtedness, all obligations can be discharged, the expenses of this session and funds left in the treasury for the expenditures of the coming year on the economical basis herein recommended by this board, but otherwise it will not be sufficient. The third and last session of this board was held on the 25th of November for the purpose of examining the books and closing up the business of the year.

The secretary has made a very ample and complete report, one that reflects credit upon himself and will be appreciated by you on account of its simplicity and the readiness with which you can understand it and prove its correctness. A copy of same is submitted with this report and your attention is called to the various vouchers for the expense account of the secretary and other officers, by which you will see that economy has been the rule, and that no display or luxury has been indulged; also to the bill of printing and supplies of books sold by the secretary, which will show the great help the national organ has been by having facilities which enabled it to do the printing much cheaper than it could be procured elsewhere. Much credit is due our secretary for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties, and he defied any man to bring any charges or adduce any evidence on which charges could be based. He was not on the defensive and could not be put on the defensive. All three agreed in demanding a thorough and complete investigation by a committee composed of one from each State. This was granted and the following committee of investigation appointed: McDowell, of Tennessee; Allen, of New York; Demming, of Pennsylvania; Mitchell, of Maryland; Beverley, of Virginia; Vance, of North Carolina; Latimer, of South Carolina; Wright, of Georgia;

sary. Past experience has shown that the cotton exchanges of this country are not prepared to assist us efficiently, and it seems clear that we must bring desired influence to bear on European markets, if we are to succeed.

With this end in view we recommend that a special committee of three be appointed, viz.: T. A. Clayton, of Louisiana, chairman; W. A. Brighton, of Georgia; George Gaither, of Alabama, whose duty it shall be to take charge of this question, and if, in their opinion and after exhausting negotiation by correspondence, a personal visit to any of the markets in this country or in Europe be necessary to accomplish the desired object, they are hereby authorized to act accordingly.

Carried.

Mr. Alexander said: "I do not desire to endorse that portion of the resolutions that recedes from the St. Louis platform."

Minutes read and approved.

The committee on constitution made a partial report, and had proposed amendments read for the second time.

Moved by Mr. Livingston that the house concur in the reports of the committee on resolutions that "do not pass."

Carried.

Report of special committee on communication of State Business Association:

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of the State Business Agents Association respectfully recommend that an article to the constitution be adopted as follows:

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

We recommend that sections 17, 18 and 20 of the statutory law be stricken out. That section 23 be amended so as to read as follows: "The salary of the president shall be \$3,000, office and travelling expenses, and \$600 for a clerk, with headquarters at Washington, D. C." Strike out sections 24 and 25 and insert "the salary of the secretary-treasurer shall be \$2,250 and office expenses."

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

Strike out sections 27 and 28 and insert "the salary of the members of the Executive Board other than salaried officers shall be three cents per mile each way and five dollars per day while in actual service. This shall apply to the Executive Board only."

Adopted.

Amendment to article 4, section 1:

The last clause shall read "president, vice-president, lecturer and secretary, who shall also be treasurer."

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

Whereas, one of the chief objects of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union is to secure reforms through national legislation; and whereas, the interest of the different sections, States and localities should receive equal recognition by our Order.

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

Adopted.

Amendment to Statutory Law:

Section 2, of the Statutory Law, last line, change to make sentence read: "Three cents shall be paid on or before the first day of April, and two cents on or before the first day of October."

Amendment to Constitution:

Amend article 3, section 1, by inserting the word "country" before mechanic, and in article 8, section 1, strike out "strictly agricultural" and after the word paper insert "who supports all national demands and the demands of the State Alliance under whose jurisdiction he may live, provided that no sub-Alliance shall interfere with the county president and secretary shall endorse and the State president approve the application."

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the president of the National Legislative Council to keep in substantial form a correct record of the proceedings of each legislative council to be presented to the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at its next meeting.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Council to cause to be printed any measures, bills, resolutions or petitions which it may decide to present to Congress and cause the same to be transmitted by the national secretary to all subordinate bodies in each of the States under the jurisdiction of our Order, together with such other arguments or other information as in the judgment of the council should be given to the membership.

Section 5. It may appoint a national legislative committee consisting of not more than three members to be chosen from its own body and require said committee to give such personal service as may in the judgment of the council be necessary to a proper presentation for the measures before Congress. Each member shall receive such compensation as may be provided by his State Alliance out of its treasury. The per diem and mileage of the legislative committee shall be fixed by the National Legislative Council, to be paid out of the national treasury upon the warrant of the national president.

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

Whereas, it is important that a complete record of all the sub and county Alliances, Wheels or Unions belonging to our Order should be kept in our National office, therefore be it enacted:

1. That the Supreme Council requests that President of each State organization to instruct his State secretary on or before the first day of April, A. D., 1891, to make a full and correct list of all the subordinate and county organizations on such forms or blanks as shall be supplied to them by the national secretary.

2. That the State secretaries be in-

Hine, of Florida; Bone, of Alabama; Burkett, of Mississippi; Adams, of Louisiana; Jones, of Texas; Barker, of Arkansas; McGrath, of Kansas; Hall, of Missouri; Winn, of Kentucky; Crum, of Illinois; Force, of Indiana; Howe, of Michigan; Houston, of West Virginia; Vestal, of California; Starr, of Colorado; Stewart, of Indian Territory; Sanford, of North Dakota; Van Doren, of South Dakota.

North Carolina delegation voting for the resolutions indorsing the St. Louis platform be reconsidered, that those delegates not present when vote was taken might set themselves right on this question.

over the agricultural district of the State.

Committee on constitution and by-laws respectfully reported:

That it has only one-half day to examine the great number of resolutions referred to it. That it returns each resolution with its recommendation on the back of it, and makes the following recommendations in regard to changes in your constitution and statutory laws:

Moved by Mr. Livingston that this house concur in the reports of the committee on constitution and by-laws.

Amendment to constitution:

Amend section 2 of article 5 so as to read as follows: President shall have authority to interpret and construe the meaning of the laws of the national Order by official ruling, which ruling shall be the force and effect of laws until the next meeting of the Supreme Council, provided the appeals may be taken from the interpretation and rulings of the president to the judiciary department, whose decisions shall be final.

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

We recommend that sections 17, 18 and 20 of the statutory law be stricken out. That section 23 be amended so as to read as follows: "The salary of the president shall be \$3,000, office and travelling expenses, and \$600 for a clerk, with headquarters at Washington, D. C." Strike out sections 24 and 25 and insert "the salary of the secretary-treasurer shall be \$2,250 and office expenses."

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

Strike out sections 27 and 28 and insert "the salary of the members of the Executive Board other than salaried officers shall be three cents per mile each way and five dollars per day while in actual service. This shall apply to the Executive Board only."

Adopted.

Amendment to article 4, section 1:

The last clause shall read "president, vice-president, lecturer and secretary, who shall also be treasurer."

Adopted.

Section 1—shall read as follows:

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

Adopted.

Amendment to Statutory Law:

Section 2, of the Statutory Law, last line, change to make sentence read: "Three cents shall be paid on or before the first day of April, and two cents on or before the first day of October."

Amendment to Constitution:

Amend article 3, section 1, by inserting the word "country" before mechanic, and in article 8, section 1, strike out "strictly agricultural" and after the word paper insert "who supports all national demands and the demands of the State Alliance under whose jurisdiction he may live, provided that no sub-Alliance shall interfere with the county president and secretary shall endorse and the State president approve the application."

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the president of the National Legislative Council to keep in substantial form a correct record of the proceedings of each legislative council to be presented to the Supreme Council of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at its next meeting.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislative Council to cause to be printed any measures, bills, resolutions or petitions which it may decide to present to Congress and cause the same to be transmitted by the national secretary to all subordinate bodies in each of the States under the jurisdiction of our Order, together with such other arguments or other information as in the judgment of the council should be given to the membership.

Above section was adopted by a vote of State:

Amendment to Statutory law:

Amend article 3, section 1, so as to read as follows: "The regular annual meeting of the Supreme Council shall be on the third Tuesday in November in each year."

Adopted.

Amendment to statutory laws:

Whereas, it is important that a complete record of all the sub and county Alliances, Wheels or Unions belonging to our Order should be kept in our National office, therefore be it enacted:

1. That the Supreme Council requests that President of each State organization to instruct his State secretary on or before the first day of April, A. D., 1891, to make a full and correct list of all the subordinate and county organizations on such forms or blanks as shall be supplied to them by the national secretary.

2. That the State secretaries be in-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

structed to make quarterly reports to the national secretary of all organizations effected during the quarter and of charters revoked.

3. That the State secretaries shall include in the reports the names and postoffice address of the secretaries of the subordinate bodies, also the names and postoffice address of State and county lecturers and organizers.

4. That these records shall be securely kept in the office of the national secretary to be used only for the benefit and good of the Order.

Adopted.

Moved and seconded that the report be adopted as a whole.

Carried.

Report of Committee on Insurance read, discussed and laid on the table.

Mr. Beverley of Virginia:

Resolved, that this Supreme Council hold its next meeting in the city of Washington, D. C.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Livingston, that the secretary of the Supreme Council be authorized to send, as directed by Mrs. Dickinson, chairman of the petition committee of the woman suffrage, certain petitions furnished by her to the sub-Alliances at her expense.

Adopted.

Resolution by Mr. Burkitt, of Mississippi:

Resolved that the secretary-treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized to settle with the members of this body for per diem and mileage by paying each delegate — per cent of the amount due as shown by the certificate of the chairman of the committee on mileage and per diem, and that he issue his check for the remainder, which check shall be receivable for national dues from the several State Alliances.

Adopted.

Resolved that this Supreme Council re-inforce THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST and actions 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.

Adopted unanimously by rising vote.

Report of committee on salutation and fraternal relations between the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and Colored Farmers National Alliance and Co-operative Union:

Your committee on above beg leave to report we visited the Colored Farmers National Alliance and Co-operative Union committee, and were received with the utmost cordiality, and after careful consultation it was mutually and unanimously agreed to unite our Orders upon the basis adopted December 5, 1890, basis between the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union and the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association to adopt the St. Louis platform as a common basis and pledge our Orders to work faithfully and earnestly for the election of legislators, State and national, who will enact the laws to carry out the demands of said platform, and to more effectually carry it into effect recommend the selection of five men from each national body, two of whom shall be the president and secretary, respectively, who shall with similar committees from other labor organizations form a Supreme Executive Board who shall meet as often as may be deemed necessary, and upon the joint call of a majority the presidents of the bodies joining the confederation, and when so assembled after electing a chairman and secretary they shall be empowered to do such things for the mutual benefit of the various Orders they represent, as shall be deemed expedient, and shall when officially promulgated to the national officers be binding upon their bodies until reversed by the action of the national assemblies themselves, political, educational, and commercial, and hereby pledge ourselves to stand faithfully by each other in the great battle for the enfranchisement of labor and the laborers from the control of corporate and political rings. Each Order to bear its own members' expense on the Supreme Council, and be entitled to as many votes as they have legal voters in their organization. We recommend

and urge that equal facilities, educational, commercial, and political, be demanded for colored and white Alliance men alike, competency considered, and that a free ballot and a fair count will be insisted upon and had for colored and white alike by every perfect compliance with the law.

Adopted.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand its repeal.

4. 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.

Adopted.

4. 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.

Adopted.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another; and we further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have; we further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; 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.

Adopted.

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.

Adopted.

7. We demand that 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.

Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Livingston that the report be adopted as a whole.

Carried.

The following substitute was adopted, to which Wade, of Tennessee, had his name withdrawn from this portion of the report:

1a. We demand the abolition of national banks.

b. We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which sub-treasuries shall loan money to the people on approved security at a low rate of interest not to exceed two per cent per annum. *Provided*, That real estate, non-perishable farm products shall be considered approved security; and that the circulating medium be increased to at least \$50 per capita, keeping the volume equal to the demand.

For this the following substitute was adopted, to which Wade, of Tennessee, had his name withdrawn from this portion of the report:

1a. We demand the abolition of national banks.

b. We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

c. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. The vote by States on the first proposition was as follows:

	Yes.	No.
Alabama.....	4	
Arkansas Alliance.....	2	
Arkansas Union.....	2	
Indian Territory.....	2	
Virginia.....	4	
West Virginia.....	2	
New York.....	1	
Kansas.....	8	
Florida.....	3	
North Dakota.....	2	
South Dakota.....	3	
Kentucky.....	4	
Pennsylvania, not voting.....		
Michigan.....	3	
Louisiana.....	4	
Mississippi.....	2	
Illinois.....	2	
Missouri.....	2	
Georgia.....	7	
North Carolina.....	4	
South Carolina.....	4	
Texas.....	4	
Colorado, not voting.....		
Tennessee.....	1	
Maryland.....	2	
California.....	2	
L. L. Polk, President.....	1	
B. H. Clover, Vice-Pres.	1	
J. H. Turner, Secretary....	1	
C. W. Macune, Chr. Ex.	1	
Jones, Judiciary Com.....	Absent.	
A. Wardall.....	1	

Tennessee, in voting 1 aye and 3 no, explained that they would have voted 4 aye on the section as it came from the committee before it was amended.

2. That we demand that Congress

shall pass such laws as shall effectively prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

We your committee on finance beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union shall not assume any debts contracted prior to October, 1889, unless by special agreement. As to the account of C. M. Wilcox, we believe that this is a just claim against the Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union, but the claim cannot be allowed by this committee. The account of R. J. Sledge cannot be paid unless by special order of this council. We recommend that J. W. McFarland be allowed twelve dollars for services as sergeant-at-arms during this session.

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the matter of finance under consideration and report to this body the number of delegates entitled to seats on this floor. Committee appointed J. H. Beaman of Mississippi, Prather of Kansas, and Oliver of Alabama.

Moved that we reconsider the place of holding the next meeting of this body. Carried.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved that we reconsider the place of holding the next meeting of this body. Carried.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved that we reconsider the place of holding the next meeting of this body. Carried.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Moved and carried that this matter of locating the next annual meeting be left to the executive committee to choose between the States of Indiana and Illinois.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

and hospitalities extended to this National Council of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

Moved by Mr. McDowell, that the president and secretary approve the minutes.

Carried.

The following was adopted:

Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Rev. J. B. Lee and request of him a copy of his sermon preached at 11 a.m., December 7, 1890, on the subject of the farmers' movement, its relation to government, etc., that it may be given to the public through the press, believing the principles discussed therein, if freely disseminated, will accomplish much good.

The Supreme Council adjourned.

The committee appointed to report on music by the last national meeting beg leave to state that they have thoroughly examined the Farmers Alliance songs, a collection of words and music of new and familiar songs and hymns, for use in the Alliance industrial gatherings and the home circle by Prof. E. O. Excell and Dr. D. Reid Parker, and most cordially and earnestly recommend it to the members of the Order. The work is admirably gotten up, the sentiments are pure and elevating, and the music especially adapted for the purposes intended.

We have also examined a song-book compiled by Leo Vincent, entitled "The Alliance Songster," and one entitled "The Nightingale," by Florence Olmstead, and can cordially recommend them both to the members of the Order as containing songs adapted to use in both our meetings and our homes. We also recommend a little song published in sheet form by Jonathan Jones, of Kansas, entitled "Clasp Hand in Hand," an appropriate piece for opening and closing meeting.

COMMITTEE ACTING DURING SESSION.

On communication from the Business Agents Association—S. S. Harvey, Florida; W. L. Peck, Georgia; J. T. W. Hancock, Louisiana; H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; George Northup, Michigan.

On music—W. S. Morgan, Elias Carr, N. A. Dunning, Ben Clover.

On Alliance literature—E. A. Moye, North Carolina; P. H. Haney, Arkansas; Robert Beverley, Virginia; W. Carey, Indiana; H. L. Loucks, North Dakota.

On special communication and conference—L. F. Livingston, Georgia; U. S. Hall, Missouri; James Blakeley, Kansas; Frank Burkett, Mississippi; Robert Beverley, Virginia.

On excursion—R. F. Rogers, Florida; W. L. Peck, Georgia; W. W. Prigg, Indiana.

On good of the Order—Mann Page, Virginia; W. A. Broughton, Georgia; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; L. H. Moore, Arkansas; A. W. Knepper, Pennsylvania.

On national exchange—W. L. Peck, of Georgia; T. S. Adams, of Louisiana; M. D. Davie, Kentucky; M. Neville, Kansas; N. N. Howe, of Michigan.

On demands—A. E. Cole, Michigan; P. E. Maxson, Kansas; Elias Carr, North Carolina; Hugh Mitchell, Maryland; E. B. Wade, Tennessee; U. S. Hall, Missouri; Walter Muir, North Dakota; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; S. C. Vestal, California.

On finance—George Christman, Virginia; Thomas Hinds, Florida; H. P. Bone, Alabama; F. G. Blood, Illinois; W. S. Starr, Colorado.

On mileage and per diem—James Blakeley, Kansas; Joe S. Barbee, California; R. C. Betty, Indian Territory; A. W. Knepper, Pennsylvania; J. H. McDowell, Tennessee.

On resolution of crop statistician—J. P. R. Beck, Alabama; D. E. Parker, Arkansas; W. T. Wynn, Kentucky; N. J. Wollard, Missouri; George Williamson, North Carolina.

On order of business—M. D. Davie, Kentucky; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; Walter Muir, North Dakota; F. G. Blood, Illinois; S. A. Houston, West Virginia.

On printing—J. W. Stokes, South Carolina; J. H. McDowell, Tennessee; W. Cory, Indiana; I. P. Langley, Arkansas; M. L. Crum, Illinois.

On president's message—L. F. Livingston, Georgia; S. B. Alexander, North Carolina; J. P. Buchanan, Tennessee.

On conference with Citizens' Al-

lance—P. B. Maxson, Kansas; H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; D. F. Allen, New York; J. R. Carskadon, West Virginia.

On Alliance literature—E. A. Moye, North Carolina; P. H. Haney, Kentucky; W. S. McAllister, Mississippi; W. Cory, Indiana; H. L. Loucks, North Dakota.

On credentials—W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; W. L. Peck, of Georgia; M. D. Davie, West Virginia; G. T. Barbee, Virginia; P. B. Maxson, Kansas.

On auditing—S. C. Vestal, California; J. E. Jarnigan, South Carolina; A. V. VanDoren, South Dakota.

On constitution—S. B. Alexander, South Carolina; H. C. Demming, Pennsylvania; T. R. Carskadon, West Virginia; M. L. Crum, Illinois; Frank McGrath, Kansas; J. M. Perdue, Texas; Mann Page, Virginia; L. Leonard, Missouri; J. W. Stewart, Indian Territory; W. L. Peck, Georgia; M. D. Davie, Kentucky.

On claim of Arkansas Farmers and Laborers Union—J. P. Oliver, Alabama; G. L. Clark, Texas; S. A. Houston, West Virginia; A. D. Lafargue, Louisiana; E. A. Moye, North Carolina.

On communication from director-general of World's Fair and Columbian Exposition—J. R. Carskadon, West Virginia; H. L. Loucks, North Dakota; A. E. Cole, Michigan; R. B. Vance, North Carolina; M. L. Crum, Illinois. On permanent summer encampment—H. C. Demming, Pennsylvania; Hugh Mitchell, Maryland; Col. Robt. Beverley, Virginia.

Committee memorializing Congress on lotteries—I. L. Polk elected—T. S. Adams, Louisiana; I. P. Langley, Arkansas.

Committee on secret work—H. C. Demming, Pennsylvania; J. M. Perdue, Texas; W. S. Copeland, Georgia.

Committee of three on excursions and invitations—R. F. Rogers, Florida; W. L. Peck, Georgia; W. W. Prigg, Indiana.

Committee on order of business—M. D. Davie, Kentucky; J. H. Beeman, Mississippi; Walter Muir, North Dakota; S. A. Houston, West Virginia.

Committee on mileage and per diem—James Blakeley, Kansas; Jos. S. Barbee, California; R. C. Betty, Indian Territory; J. H. McDowell, Tennessee; A. W. Knepper, Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF NATIONAL LECTURER.

GENTLEMEN: I will not trespass upon your valuable time by reverting to the work done by your national lecturer during the past year in the States where your president has seen proper to send me. I leave to your judgment as to how that work has been done, but it is of the future that I wish to speak to you. The effectiveness of your lecturer in the past has been greatly hampered by three causes, to which I call your attention. First, (and one that if not remedied will be the source of much harm to the cause in the future), that is the want of uniformity in the positions taken by the different lecturers from sub to national; at the present time there is no concert of action, but each takes his own course and educates upon his own peculiar ideas of what action should be taken to relieve the producer from his present depressed condition. This, instead of effecting that unity of action absolutely necessary to success, defeats it, and in time, if not remedied, will render abortive the efforts of the Order to control national legislation in the interests of the people. The second cause is that your lecturers should be teachers, and to be effective they must understand and be able to defend the demands of the Order. You can not expect them to make a successful fight for your demands unless they are well supplied with ammunition, which is information. The third cause is, you do not place enough responsibility upon your lecturers. They should be men of influence from the sub up, and should be charged with the education of the members of the Order and held responsible for the faithful performance of their duty, which duty should be more clearly defined in a system of lecturing which I herewith respectfully submit.

I would suggest that district Alliances (to conform to the Congressional districts) be organized in each State.

That the lecturer of the sub-Alliances be *ex-officio* member of the county Alliances; that the county lec-

turer be *ex-officio* member of the district alliance, and district lecturer be *ex-officio* member of State Alliance, and State lecturer *ex-officio* member of the National Alliance. That immediately after adjournment of National Alliance the State lecturers meet, with the national lecturer as chairman, and that they be allowed the attendance of the national secretary; that they may call for any demand of the body and discuss the same to the end that they become unified in their understanding of the same. The importance of this meeting (may I say the necessity) must be apparent to all. Your State lecturers, having just been present and participants in the debates of the national body, must have a better understanding of your demands; counseling with each other all difference or misunderstandings are removed and they go back to their respective States a unit. Each State lecturer should immediately visit each district Alliance and unify and instruct the district and county lecturers, and each county should call his sub-lecturers and instruct and unify them.

3. The county lecturer should have the authority to call a meeting of his sub-lecturers for consultation as to the best methods to build up the Order in his county. Each district lecturer has power to call the county lecturers, and the State lecturer to call the district lecturers, and the national lecturer should have the power to enter any State once in a year and call the State and district lecturers to meet him to examine into the condition of that State, and after conference with the State and district lecturers to make as many appointments as the necessities of the State may in their judgment demand.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I believe if you adopt this system lecturing will be effective and the Order unified, strengthened and carried to a grand success. After nearly four years service in the lecturers' field I am convinced against all lotteries be materialized and enforced, is the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the States from establishing or maintaining any lottery or from granting any lottery charter; and

One of the features of the convention was the report of the joining of nearly four thousand farmers in one day last week. They came principally from the counties of Greene, Washington, Fayette, and Potter. The banner county in the State in the number of local Alliances is Green, with 51, and an average membership in each Alliance of over 50.

Whereas the Farmers State Union of Louisiana has arrayed itself against the Louisiana State Company, and has done noble work in the great struggle being carried on in that State against the great gambling association, and

Whereas we sympathize cordially with our brothers of Louisiana, and we know that they fully deserve our thanks for their efforts in behalf of their State and of the whole Union; and that they are entitled to the fullest assistance on the part of our Order; therefore be it

To the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

Convened at Ocala December 3, 1890, Alliance and Co-operative Union recognizes your fraternal greeting; gladly do we accept your right hand, and pledge ourselves to the fullest co-operation and confederation in all essential things.

J. S. JACKSON.
J. H. NICHOLS.
W. A. PATILLO.
JOHN D. NORRIS.
L. D. LAURENT.
H. J. SPENCER.
JAMES C. SANDERS.

MEMORIAL OF LOTTERY COMMITTEE.

Whereas lotteries are most pernicious in their effects and are destructive of the morals of the people as well as of their material interests; and are condemned by the virtually unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States, expressed by the highest courts in the land, and by the laws of forty-two States of this Union, and

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, to correspond with all the Alliances and Unions throughout the United States, and with all other bodies in sympathy with the movement requesting the presentation at once to Congress of similar memorials.

The Pennsylvania Farmers Alliance.

These officers of the Pennsylvania State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union were elected for the ensuing year previous to the adjournment of the convention at 3 o'clock this morning, H. C. Demming having resigned the position of lecturer, to which he had been elected earlier in the proceedings:

President—Henry C. Snavely, of Lebanon.

Vice President—Curtis S. Clark, of Crawford.

has despoiled the people of the United States, is now striving by the use of all of its tremendous power and uncounted gold to obtain from the people of Louisiana an extension of life for twenty-five years from January 1, 1894; and

Whereas the recent attempts of the Louisiana State Lottery Company to possess itself of the government of the State of Dakota, and its unparalleled audacity, exhibited to the whole country, during the recent session of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, show beyond all question its power to make dangerous attacks upon any State of the Union; and

Whereas it is the duty of the Congress each and every State of the Union against the great evils arising from the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and all other lotteries, and especially against the tremendous dangers of an onslaught by the Louisiana State Lottery Company upon their governments for the purpose of obtaining so-called lottery charters, thereby fostering the corruption of public men and exciting political emotion of the gravest character; and

Whereas Congress has partially performed its duty to the nation by the enactment of the recent anti-lottery law, but the same will prove ineffectual, because of the immense power and wealth of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and especially because of its determination to violate the law and the subterfuges it is contriving to evade the same; and

Whereas the only means by which the Louisiana State Lottery Company and all other lotteries can be effectively destroyed for all time, and the people of the United States relieved permanently from one of the greatest evils of the times, and the States made absolutely secure from attacks upon their governments by such corrupt corporations, and the national sentiment against all lotteries be materialized and enforced, is the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the States from establishing or maintaining any lottery or from granting any lottery charter; and

One of the features of the convention was the report of the joining of nearly four thousand farmers in one day last week. They came principally from the counties of Greene, Washington, Fayette, and Potter. The banner county in the State in the number of local Alliances is Green, with 51, and an average membership in each Alliance of over 50.

Whereas the Farmers State Union of Louisiana has arrayed itself against the Louisiana State Company, and has done noble work in the great struggle being carried on in that State against the great gambling association, and

Whereas we sympathize cordially with our brothers of Louisiana, and we know that they fully deserve our thanks for their efforts in behalf of their State and of the whole Union; and that they are entitled to the fullest assistance on the part of our Order; therefore be it

To the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

Convened at Ocala December 3, 1890, Alliance and Co-operative Union recognizes your fraternal greeting; gladly do we accept your right hand, and pledge ourselves to the fullest co-operation and confederation in all essential things.

J. S. JACKSON.
J. H. NICHOLS.
W. A. PATILLO.
JOHN D. NORRIS.
L. D. LAURENT.
H. J. SPENCER.
JAMES C. SANDERS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COLORED FARMERS ALLIANCE.

The following communication was received from the Colored National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union:

To the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union:

Convened at Ocala December 3, 1890, Alliance and Co-operative Union recognizes your fraternal greeting; gladly do we accept your right hand, and pledge ourselves to the fullest co-operation and confederation in all essential things.

J. S. JACKSON.
J. H. NICHOLS.
W. A. PATILLO.
JOHN D. NORRIS.
L. D. LAURENT.
H. J. SPENCER.
JAMES C. SANDERS.

MEMORIAL OF LOTTERY COMMITTEE.

Whereas lotteries are most pernicious in their effects and are destructive of the morals of the people as well as of their material interests; and are condemned by the virtually unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States, expressed by the highest courts in the land, and by the laws of forty-two States of this Union, and

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, to correspond with all the Alliances and Unions throughout the United States, and with all other bodies in sympathy with the movement requesting the presentation at once to Congress of similar memorials.

The Pennsylvania Farmers Alliance.

These officers of the Pennsylvania State Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union were elected for the ensuing year previous to the adjournment of the convention at 3 o'clock this morning, H. C. Demming having resigned the position of lecturer, to which he had been elected earlier in the proceedings:

President—Henry C. Snavely, of Lebanon.

Vice President—Curtis S. Clark, of Crawford.

Lecturer—J. S. Potts, of Indiana county.

Secretary—Henry C. Demming, of Dauphin county.

Treasurer—Valentine Hay, of Somerset county.

Business Agent—E. H. Werner, of Somerset.

Executive Board—Henry Brobst, of Berks county; E. D. Roche, of Potter county; and William Wible, of Adams county.

Judiciary Board—H. B. Schall, of Armstrong county; W. P. Bricker, of Lycoming county; and Theodore M'Allister, of Adams county.

Chaplain—S. B. Kent, of Greene county.

Steward—J. K. Brubaker, of Lebanon county.

Door-keeper—Robinson Reed, of Potter county.

Assistant Door-keeper—D. M. Omwake, Franklin county.

Sergeant-at-arms—John Dieffenbach, of Berks county.

A resolution passed unanimously to have a summer encampment, and a committee was appointed with full powers on the subject. The committee are H. C. Demming, chairman; J. B. Moore and William Wible.

One of the features of the convention was the report of the joining of nearly four thousand farmers in one day last week. They came principally from the counties of Greene, Washington, Fayette, and Potter. The banner county in the State in the number of local Alliances is Green, with 51, and an average membership in each Alliance of over 50.

Whereas the only means by which the Louisiana State Lottery Company and all other lotteries can be effectively destroyed for all time, and the people of the United States relieved permanently from one of the greatest evils of the times, and the States made absolutely secure from attacks upon their governments by such corrupt corporations, and the national sentiment against all lotteries be materialized and enforced, is the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the States from establishing or maintaining any lottery or from granting any lottery charter; and

One of the features of the convention was the report of the joining of nearly four thousand farmers in one day last week. They came principally from the counties of Greene, Washington, Fayette, and Potter. The banner county in the State in the number of local Alliances is Green, with 51, and an average membership in each Alliance of over 50.

Whereas the Farmers State

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
BY THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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

The publishers of this paper have given a bond in the sum of \$5,000 to the President of the Farmers' Alliance, to guarantee 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 boldly and resolutely maintained 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.

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON,
D. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.**N. R. P. A.****THE RESULT.**

The national meeting at Ocala has come and gone. It was, doubtless, the most important in many respects of any meeting that ever has or will be held by the Alliance for many years. Following as it did immediately after the close of a political campaign of remarkable surprises, it was compelled to bear a burden of pressure from both the old parties—one being driven by disaster to the verge of despair, and the other elated by success to the point of dictatorial assumption. The Republican party hoped that the meeting would result in certain indiscretions which would break the power of the Alliance, and permit that party to regain its waning strength. The Democratic party was anxious to have the Alliance recede from its advanced position on economic questions in order to make co-operation more probable. Again, there was a strong element from the West demanding independent action and at the same time showing as the result of such a movement the fruits of last election. This was met by a conservative force largely from the South, but really from nearly all the States represented, which considered it unwise and untimely. The wily politician was there also, and as usual dangerous to all honest purposes; the traitor and breeder of discord was not wanting, and the coward could be occasionally met with. All this tended to distract the brethren and destroy that continuity of action without which the results of the meeting would have been disastrous.

Under such unfavorable circumstances the delegates began their work. For weeks and months earnest No. 1 newspapers and individuals On been poisoning the minds of

the brotherhood with slanderous assaults upon certain members of the Order whose downfall would best serve the purposes of the politicians of either party, and prepare the way for the overthrow of the Order if possible. These attacks were so bold and brutal that an investigation was at once demanded by some of the victims. The message of the president was temperate, well considered, and enthusiastically received. It was full of encouragement, and seemed to crystalize the scattered forces and bring the delegates together. The report of the secretary was thorough and complete, and inspired confidence in that officer. The report of the lecturer disclosed a year of hard work, and the addition of a large number of States to the Order was proof of the efficacy of his labor. The report of the executive committee was thoughtful and logical, and contained much that was worthy of consideration. Taken altogether the national officers made a splendid showing of the year's work, and the brethren were highly pleased. The real labor of the meeting was begun in earnest, and with the determination to do that which was best for the interest of the Order honestly and fearlessly. The old officers were re-elected with the exception of Brother Willits of Kansas being chosen national lecturer in the place of Brother Terrell, who had held that position for the past four years, and Brother Cole, of Michigan, being selected as a member of the judiciary committee. The salaries were changed in some particulars, and the membership confined strictly to the country. A Legislative Council was instituted, consisting of the national President and the president of each State Alliance. An understanding was arrived at concerning the duties of Alliance papers in the discussion of Alliance principles, which will no doubt be of great benefit to the Order. A platform or declaration of principles was adopted that will stand as the crowning glory of the meeting. It will warm the hearts of all true Alliance members, inspire them with confidence, and nerve them to renewed action. The schemes of the slanderer failed, the plans of the traitors were destroyed, and the plots of the politicians disclosed, and the Alliance comes out of the ordeal purified, stronger than ever, more united than ever, and more determined than ever to push on the work so grandly and earnestly begun.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

It is said that Secretary Windom has gone to New York and has asked for a consultation with the bankers in order to hatch up some means of tiding over the present panic of silver as a compromise with the silver men. Is it also feared that

this scheme may be carried out, as the same silver lobby that defeated free coinage last session is on hand ready to dictate the terms of further legislation upon that subject. All that this committee wants is a market for silver; the question of an addition to the volume of money is of minor importance to them. This position is clearly proved by the compromise made by Senator Jones, of Nevada, whereby the present silver bill was substituted in the place of free coinage. It should be remembered that every person who labors in production is interested in such legislation equally with these so-called and self-styled "silver men," and that Congress will make another grave mistake if it counsels with them and does not heed the demand of the people for absolute free and unlimited coinage of silver.

COLORED National Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union met in convention at Ocala at the same date as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Much business of an important character was transacted. The address of General Superintendent R. M. Humphrey will be printed in the next issue of **THE ECONOMIST**.

LETTERS, telegrams and resolutions were received from nearly all parts of the country asking for the next annual meeting of the Alliance. It was left in the hands of the Executive Board to determine that question.

THERE is no ground for the claim that Alliance principles are not clearly defined. The English language could not more plainly express their meaning at no greater length. And Alliance members are everywhere united upon these principles. They will win.

BROTHER A. S. Mann arranged for the delegates to the national meeting and their friends a most enjoyable trip through the State of Florida. All the details were perfect, and general good feeling prevailed.

THE national meeting of the State business agents was held at Ocala in connection with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, during which much business of an important character was transacted. The session was both interesting and profitable. A full account will be given in **THE ECONOMIST** at an early date.

THE people must care for themselves. The first step toward this is education.

AGAIN Secretary Windom has gone to New York and has asked for a consultation with the bankers in order to hatch up some means of tiding over the present panic of silver as a compromise with the silver men. Is it also feared that

the age of silver. As a result the dispatches state that the crisis is over, and prospects are brightening for an easy money market. This statement is getting rather musty and fails to have the desired result. Banks and business enterprises continue to break with alarming regularity and the whole financial fabric seems ready to fall. The banks have been caught in counting the clearing house certificates as cash in their reserves, and a general shaking up is imminent. The clearing house has issued so far as known over \$15,000,000 of certificates which are doing the service of so much money, and that too in direct violation of law. Something must be done and that quickly or the business of the country will be entirely ruined.

REPRESENTATIVE DORSEY, he that was snowed under in Nebraska and is chairman of the finance committee, is in favor of issuing a 2 per cent bond running 50 years as the basis for national bank issues. He says that \$300,000,000 would be taken in a week's time. This is a shining example of consistency. The banks are now reducing their circulation under the plea that it is unprofitable. If it is unprofitable to issue currency on a 4 per cent bond, how is it made profitable by issuing on a 2 per cent bond? The whole thing is a fraud.

The banks want to realize the immense premium that is being paid on bonds, and at the same time control the issue of all money to the people. This is the plain truth in regard to the matter, and the people should loudly protest against it.

BRO. PICKLER, Congressman from South Dakota, introduced on first day of the session a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He proposes to urge its passage vigorously.

THE National Citizens' Alliance has begun operations in a manner that seems to mean business. The first number of its national organ will be issued January 1. Already applications for charters and inquiries concerning the organization are pouring in. It is bound to be a success. Those desiring information in regard to this order can obtain it by addressing Ralph Beaumont, Washington, D. C.

ALL sorts of subterfuges are being proposed to keep the government from issuing money direct to the people, and they all come from those friendly to the money owners. Every proposition so far contemplates either bonds or the payment of tribute to the banks. Such statesmanship will not merit the approval of the people, and if persisted in, will result at the next

election in a much worse disaster than the one just passed. The people demand an increase of currency issued to them direct, without the tribute that for twenty-five years they have been compelled to pay. The party or parties who permit this demand to remain unheeded will be hurled from power never to return.

BROTHER R. F. Rogers, president of Florida State Alliance, is deserving of great credit for the splendid entertainment of the delegates and their friends at Ocala. His persistent work, good judgment, and earnest determination to redeem all pledges and provide attentively and abundantly for the visiting brethren have won for him the gratitude and esteem of them all. He seemed to be everywhere present, equal to any emergency, and always good natured and obliging. Bro. Rogers may well feel proud of the success which has crowned his efforts, and can rest assured that his labor and anxiety will be appreciated and remembered by all those who shared in the results of his earnest endeavor.

IN the discussion upon the sub-treasury bill at the Ocala meeting Hon. Jerry Simpson, Congressman-elect from Kansas, made the following pointed argument. He said Kansas last year raised 270,000,000 bushels of corn, which the farmer sold at prices varying from 13½ to 14½ cents per bushel, but that of the entire amount the grain gamblers in Chicago got control of 240,000,000 bushels and sold it at 45 cents per bushel, which took \$60,000,000 from the pockets of the farmers of Kansas. If the United States government had protected the farmers as it protects gamblers this never could have happened. If the farmers had got this \$60,000,000 they could have devoted \$30,000,000 of it to the payment of farm mortgages, and have used the remainder for home comforts and farm improvements.

ONE of the most gratifying results of the late national meeting was the adoption of the sub-treasury plan with but four dissenting votes. After a year of discussion from every possible point of view, after all the ridicule and contemptuous treatment it has received from the hands of its opponents, but four votes could be found against it in a convention that represented thirty-five States. No better evidence is needed of the rapid advancement of economic education among the people.

THE declaration of principles adopted at the national meeting will challenge the admiration of every candid, thinking man throughout the entire nation. Its demands are simple, plain, practical, and entirely within the provisions of the Constitution. There is nothing revolutionary in their character, and they could be easily and cheaply administered. The convention acted wisely, honestly, and with moderation. These demands are limited almost entirely to the three great questions, land, transportation, and currency. Upon these it speaks with no uncertain sound.

No backward step has been taken, but a long stride in advance has been made. The sub-treasury plan has been reaffirmed with the addition of loans upon real estate. This makes the financial proposition complete, and will tend to greatly strengthen the whole. With loans direct to the people upon land as the basis for a permanent addition to the circu-

lation, and loans upon products to furnish that flexibility which all just systems of finance should possess, the Alliance can meet any and all objections with the most convincing arguments. The demands in regard to the means of transportation and communication have been strengthened by explicitly stating in terms not to be misunderstood the exact ultimatum. It is a platform upon which every honest man can stand. It is a demand for reforms that all candid men will endorse, and as a whole it constitutes a declaration of purposes that will lead the people out of their distress, and in the end bring peace and prosperity.

IN the discussion upon the sub-treasury bill at the Ocala meeting Hon. Jerry Simpson, Congressman-elect from Kansas, made the following pointed argument. He said Kansas last year raised 270,000,000 bushels of corn, which the farmer sold at prices varying from 13½ to 14½ cents per bushel, but that of the entire amount the grain gamblers in Chicago got control of 240,000,000 bushels and sold it at 45 cents per bushel, which took \$60,000,000 from the pockets of the farmers of Kansas. If the United States government had protected the farmers as it protects gamblers this never could have happened. If the farmers had got this \$60,000,000 they could have devoted \$30,000,000 of it to the payment of farm mortgages, and have used the remainder for home comforts and farm improvements.

ONE of the most gratifying results of the late national meeting was the adoption of the sub-treasury plan with but four dissenting votes. After a year of discussion from every possible point of view, after all the ridicule and contemptuous treatment it has received from the hands of its opponents, but four votes could be found against it in a convention that represented thirty-five States. No better evidence is needed of the rapid advancement of economic education among the people.

THE declaration of principles adopted at the national meeting will challenge the admiration of every candid, thinking man throughout the entire nation. Its demands are simple, plain, practical, and entirely within the provisions of the Constitution. There is nothing revolutionary in their character, and they could be easily and cheaply administered. The convention acted wisely, honestly, and with moderation. These demands are limited almost entirely to the three great questions, land, transportation, and currency. Upon these it speaks with no uncertain sound.

No backward step has been taken, but a long stride in advance has been made. The sub-treasury plan has been reaffirmed with the addition of loans upon real estate. This makes the financial proposition complete, and will tend to greatly strengthen the whole. With loans direct to the people upon land as the basis for a permanent addition to the circu-

at last awakened to a partial realization of the peril of the situation. The people are becoming frightened, and as a result money is being hoarded instead of being deposited. With the small amount in circulation this course will very soon, much sooner than many anticipate, take from the channels of trade every dollar of surplus currency. If Congress does not at once adopt some measure to restore confidence among the people and increase the volume of money, specie payments will be suspended within the next sixty days. In fact, good business men are predicting a suspension before the beginning of a new year. The banks of New York are only kept from destruction by the issue of loan certificates from the clearing house, of which the United States is a partner. The prophecies of the Alliance are being fulfilled, and the acknowledgment of the soundness of its principles is thoroughly complete. Yet amid all this wreck and ruin, amid this urgent demand for financial relief, stand the representatives of New England with the force bill in one hand and the bloody shirt in the other, determined to obstruct all legislation, with a continuance of the doctrine of sectional hate. This lesson should not go unheeded by the better portion of the people, and should teach them the necessity of joining the South and the Northwest in one solid array against this continued assault upon the peace and integrity of the nation.

THE following dispatch speaks for itself and shows to what extent the old parties will go in their efforts to break down the Alliance movement:

Topeka, Kans., Dec. 15.—The various prominent Kansas Farmers' Alliance men mentioned in last night's dispatches as having been concerned in a plot to disintegrate the Southern Democracy by supporting the sub-treasury bill at the recent Farmers' Alliance convention laughed at the story to day. Messrs. Willets, Chase, and others said they voted for the sub-treasury bill because they believed in it, and they have no apologies to make to their constituents for having so voted.

THE following political brevities disclose the feelings of some of Mr. Mills' constituents:

The Alliance of the Ninth Congressional District of Texas, in convention assembled, at Temple, Tex., December 2-3, 1890, unanimously adopted the following demands:

1. We demand of R. Q. Mills, our Congressman, and also of Senators Reagan and Coke, to urge the passage and vote for the demands of the Texas State Alliance adopted at its last session.

2. We demand that they urge the passage of and vote for the sub-treasury bill as introduced into the House at its last session.

3. We demand of our national Congress to amend our Constitution, that our President and Senators may be elected by a direct vote of the people.

J. B. CHAFFIN, Secretary.

REMEMBER, brethren, that the National Economist hand book of

facts and Alliance information will be ready to send out by January 1. It should be in the hands of every Alliance member; the price is low, only 15 cents. It contains information found in no other publication; also important proceedings of the national meeting at Ocala.

THE New York Financial Record, in a recent issue, discloses its conversion to the principles of the sub-treasury plan. It says:

One who will study the course of financial events the last two or three years will, we think, become convinced that what this country needs is a currency device which provides for local issues capable of great expansion and corresponding contraction. Why is it that an injection of \$63,000,000 of currency has not been felt in the channels of commerce this fall? Why was it that a somewhat similar issue last fall was almost equally powerless? Why is it, although the government has issued since August 1, 1889, \$118,386,000 of currency, that during all that time we have had a strained condition of monetary affairs, with a panic this year and nearly a panic last year? Is there any explanation of these occurrences and conditions except that we have a system of currency incapable of any flexibility whatever? There is no redemption for it provided, and hence during the more quiet seasons of the year the surplus gathers at our monetary centers, and the banks holding it (most of which pay interest to their depositors) must necessarily give it employment; so they enter upon the fall season expanded to the extreme limit of their reserves. Such a system, from its very character, requires for efficient service new issues by the government every fall, and a larger issue each succeeding year of activity. Unless thus reinvigorated the system must break down, for within itself it has no restorative or recuperative functions.

What is wanted, then, in this country is liberty to commerce, under certain restrictions to security, to shape its own currency. The place of issue and the amount of issue will fix itself if the system is permitted to be a product of trade and regulated by trade. Manufacturing money at Washington to move the crops in the vicinity of Kansas City, or of Spokane Falls, or of Los Angeles, or of Vicksburg, or of Augusta—money that goes East for employment in the spring and summer and becomes tied up there in questionable enterprises which need just such superheated conditions to vitalize them—is of little more use to the farmer and his crops than irrigation ditches that dry up every summer.

The Iowa Tribune (Duluth) says: The New York clearing house has a power of providing money for the banks whenever distress comes and the United States Treasury fails to respond. These certificates are put out in violation of the national bank act which gives a monopoly of the business of issuing paper money to the banks, but rich men are a law unto themselves and do just as they please under pressure. The banks are using this illegal money.

APPLIED SCIENCE
In Agricultural and Rural Economy.
EDITED BY DR. M. G. ELZEY.
WOODSTOCK, MD.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER AND THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

In its late issue the Southern Planter makes acknowledgment of its inadvertence in attributing to THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST the views of the writer published by that journal as correspondence. That is the way it should be, although so far it is a matter of small consequence. No purpose is here entertained to prolong discussion with the Planter. (Not "controversy" brother.) That warehousing is not and never was a necessary feature of the sub-treasury plan is true, and the action at Ocala shows that it was never so intended. The sub-treasury plan "or something better" is the shape in which the bill has been put forward for discussion and amendment. The necessity for discussion plainly appears from the fact that many have opposed it within and without the Alliance without having been at any pains to understand it. They called it crude without knowing what it was, and they themselves have the crudest of crude notions about the true intent and meaning of the measure.

The sub-treasury plan is not by any means, as this writer comprehends it, a mere plan to increase the volume of currency, but a plan to substitute money for a part of the currency which is not money, and to provide means of getting that money into the hands of the people without usurious and ruinous expense in obtaining it. And further, to give to the volume of the currency a flexibility responsive to the fluctuating demands of trade, which are seasonal in their character, there being a vernal and autumnal ebb and flow of the demand and use for money. If the first draught of a measure intended to cover such ground is found to be lacking in perfection of detail, is not that just what was to have been expected? Why then was attack and denunciation substituted for discussion? Undoubtedly it is much easier to attack and denounce than intelligently to discuss. Undoubtedly there are some people quite equal to attack and denunciation, who are incompetent for intelligent discussion. Undoubtedly as a rule those most incompetent to discuss are the first to rush to attack, and most violent in denunciation. By this very fact the incapacity of many supposed statesmen stands exposed. It begins to be suspected by some that one of our great troubles is that we have in this country too much currency and too

little money. We appear to be rapidly approaching a condition of things when gold, which does not circulate, is to be the only money we are to have, and the whole circulation is to consist of "substitutes for money." For example, "clearing house certificates" which circulate only from bank to bank. It comes out that the banking business is done upon ninety odd per cent of substitutes for money, and less than ten per cent of money, and whenever a particular bank is caught short of substitutes the "clearing house" makes it a lump substitute for the money it owes, in the shape of a certificate. "Fiat money" with a vengeance. Fiat money with the fiat of the "clearing house" behind it. Fiat money right out of the banks; and which ought to be taxed under the law ten per cent, like any other private bank note. Moreover, the clearing house has stolen for private use a leading feature of the sub-treasury plan. These certificates are an addition to the supply of currency when there is an especial demand for it, to be withdrawn when the extra demand ceases. The collapse of the Barings exhibits a precisely similar state of things in London, the guarantee by the Bank of England, Rothschilds and others being a certificate of a sort of improvised "clearing house." In London no less than in New York, this kind of business is carried on to the extent of more than ninety per cent with paper substitutes for money, capable of passing from bank to bank, but not of being used by the people. There is plenty of currency for the money mongers, while that for the use of the people is reduced to a gold basis; not one-tenth enough to do their business. Moreover, if the money mongers run short of this currency the "clearing house" makes a fresh loan for temporary use. The true inwardness of monometallism begins to crop out, its hideous nakedness, its devilish meanness begins to be perceived. As to the need for more money and cheaper money for the use of the people, the discussion forced by the Alliance seems to have driven everybody except the Baltimore Sun and ex-President Cleveland to confess its existence. And that confession concedes in effect, "the sub-treasury bill or something better." The Baltimore Sun says of the present silver bill: "It is a saner measure than free coinage." There was once a man, an intimate of a retreat for the sick, who accounted for his presence there by explaining that he was undoubtedly sane and everybody else undeniably insane; but the insane were too many for him. It

is to be hoped that on this question the "insane" will prove too many for the Sun and the ex-president, and that we shall have "free coinage" of silver into debt-paying money, and not into currency. This sort of free coinage will take the silver business out of the hands of bullion syndicates, and put money in circulation among the people, and the money mongers know it, and hence these tears. So, then, the scheme is a clearing-house basis for money mongers; a gold basis for "poor white trash," certificates for the debts of the rich man, gold for the debts of the poor man. A fine scheme is this, but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." Does our good brother of the Planter favor that sort of thing? No. The Baltimore Sun says the third nomination of ex-President Cleveland by the Democrats is assured, and being re-elected to the presidency he will reassert his silver policy (anti-silver!), and the Democratic majority in Congress will regard it as authoritative. Is that so? Does the Sun speak by authority? It is neither doubted nor denied by anybody that the ex-president is seeking a third nomination. Does he stand for this third time upon the "reassertion of his silver policy?" If he does we Democrats of the Alliance want to know it now.

ACCIDENTS WITH HORSES.

Many sad and fatal accidents from the handling of vicious horses occur every year. Prime causes of these accidents are bad and incomplete handling and breaking of young horses, putting horses to use for which by breeding and temper they are obviously unfit, defective vehicles, defective harness, timid and careless driving and riding. There remains another cause very prolific of these accidents, viz: insufficient work or exercise, with high feeding and grooming, which will render almost any horse more or less difficult of control, when first brought out of the stable. A lack of wisdom in this behalf has within the writers' knowledge, caused fatal accidents in several wealthy families recently. The owners of high mettled teams, going to be absent several months, give strict and minute orders to grooms, forbidding absolutely the use of the horses by anybody, for any purpose, under any pretext whatever; but they are to be regularly fed and groomed, and cared for in the best manner every day. So the horses stand idle in their stalls for many weeks or months, fed and groomed and faring sumptuously every day. At length the family return and the carriage is ordered for a drive. The horses are brought out in beautiful condition and of course dangerously high; the ladies are helped in; the driver mounts the box; alas, a brief, swift ride to death ensues. We are simply writing down brief and terrible details of what has actually

happened twice in less than a year within the writer's limited circle of personal acquaintance. It is rare, indeed, that by reasonable foresight and good sense, these dreadful accidents could not have been easily prevented. It is unfortunate that while everybody thinks himself a genuine horseman, and judge of horses, there are really so very few people who are such. Horsemanship is a science, and like other sciences only to be acquired by extensive theoretical knowledge and constant practical experience. It is not for the benefit of real horsemen that these cautions are offered, but for the consideration of people who depend on the knowledge of grooms and are guided by sentiment in their management of their teams. Instead of leaving teams as described above to be pampered in idleness in their stalls for months, the wise horse owner should provide for them one of two things: either a let up and run to grass; or for their daily and constant exercise, and reasonable use; and against high feeding and paupering. A wealthy lady and daughter, for example, going abroad, to return home only to be both killed in a runaway accident, would have been alive and well, in all probability, to-day, had an arrangement been made, say with the family physician, to let the driver bring the carriage and horses and take him to his professional visits at stated times, even once a week. In the purchase of teams, instead of depending on the judgment of grooms, or the interested advice of horse dealers and livery men, it would be wise to take the advice of a friend, who has sufficient familiarity with the temper of particular breeds and strains to understand that no horse with even a remote cross to certain blood can be relied on not to get above himself and become treacherous at some time. On the other hand there are other families and strains, for example, the old Vermont Morgans, known to be reliable and faithful under all circumstances. People have neglected these things and got killed in consequence. In the future it is certain others will neglect them and so lose their lives.

STEAMING STOCK FOOD.

In a recent number we closed some suggestions with regard to the cost of steamers for cooking stock feed with some reflections on the "nastiness" and "un-Americanism" of cheapness. We had intended to say that where steam is concerned things of the Cheap John order, which are sold for less than the cost of the iron necessary to make a good and safe article, had better not be fooled with. Persons who have already farm steam engines will not need separate boilers for cooking rations for stock. But where water or wind powers are in use separate boilers, especially made for steaming, are cheaper than buying an engine merely to get the boiler to cook with. Such boilers, safe, substantial and durable, may be had at a price far below the cost of an engine boiler, besides being more economical and convenient in use. A railway tread horse-power of modern construction is very convenient, economical and safe to

use, for both cutting the chaff and grinding the grain to be used in the rations under consideration; oxen or bulls may be used to work these powers. One of these, and say a \$40 boiler, will make an admirable outfit for grinding grain, cutting chaff and steaming "chop" on a farm of moderate size. Some such power, water, wind or horse, in the absence of a steam engine ought to form part of the equipment of every modern farm, and ought to be made to pay for itself every year. Its utility will be largely increased if used to prepare a ration for animals to be steamed by a good food steamer.

TO MAKE AN OLD WELL SAFE.

Nothing is so dangerous as an old style dug and walled up well, as a source of water supply for family use. The best thing to do with such a well in many cases will be to fill it up and bore a new one and fit it with metallic casing in modern fashion. In some cases this may be a cheaper and better way, viz: put down the casing tube used in the bored wells in the center of the well; pack around the tube between it and the old wall as high as above the water with some first class filtering material, and from this point to the surface fill with concrete. Fitted on a good pump, secure from surface flow and all access of dangerous material, such a well could never destroy a family with typhoid fever.

MORE FROM PROFESSOR KOCH.

Already it is intimated Professor Koch has two new cures, one for diphtheria, and these remedies, not lymph of difficult preparations but simpler chemical substance, which any druggist can prepare. This may be premature, but is in the line of those marvelous advances in germicidal medicine and surgery which may be pre-figured upon the fact that germicides have been discovered which the higher organisms can bear in germicidal strength without injury. Advances along this line by Professor Koch, or somebody else, are sure to come, as the natural and necessary outcome of the present state of knowledge once more. "What hath God wrought?" Moreover, what a flood of light begins to pervade the whole field of preventive medicine.

Germany's Currency System.

From Bradstreet's.

The recent financial disturbance here and abroad has naturally called attention to the workings of the currency and banking systems of the world. The adequacy of the machinery which governs the British money market has also been questioned, and there is a discussion in progress as to whether Peel's act, the statute which for nearly fifty years has regulated the relations of the Bank of England to the currency of the country, is not in serious need of amendments. One feature of this discussion, both here and in England, is the appearance of a tendency not only to criticise the conditions and workings of existing banking and currency laws, but to institute comparisons with and inquiry in regard to the systems in vogue in other countries. And while the diversity in this respect between the legislation and customs of the various civilized nations is great, such object lessons are not without value.

In a recent number of the London Statist there is an extended and valuable discussion of the currency system of the German empire as operated through the Imperial bank, which, although it bears more resemblance to the financial system of Great Britain than to anything which exists here, furnishes an interesting field for inquiry. The Imperial bank holds to the German empire substantially the same relations which the Bank

College. On what facts the anticipation of a revival in beef is predicated is not stated; we suppose on the Byronian principle that "when things are at their worst, they sometimes mend." Many persons base such forecasts on increase of population, and great relative increase of urban population; and they argue these people must be fed. But the truth is they are not fed as they ought to be. Too many of them are forced to dine on ten-cent coffee and a buttered roll. Economy in production is one direction in which the fat stock show has done a great work. But economy in production is one factor only in the agricultural problem. The factor which now dominates the result is an economy of consumption which has been driven by harsh compulsion beyond the limits of the most rigid economy and has become a niggard and beggarly parsimony. In the mean time high revel goes on in Wall street; and after the bacchanalia, is the "shadow dance" with political harlots: the Mugwumpian can-can, which puts to shame the ghastly horrors of the midnight revel of "Auld Alloway's witch-haunted kirk" when the devil played the fiddle himself, and "Cuttsark" led the hideous dance. Without is the blackness of hideous night to which the hungry poor are exposed; huddled in dingy cellars, along filthy alleys, comes the half naked forms of shivering human mothers to whose milkless breasts are pressed in vain the lips of starving infancy. It is here that the fountains of life are dried up. Of what avail is fat beef in Chicago? More money and less taxes for the people first, and afterwards economy in production.

Germany's Currency System.

From Bradstreet's.

The recent financial disturbance here and abroad has naturally called attention to the workings of the currency and banking systems of the world. The adequacy of the machinery which governs the British money market has also been questioned, and there is a discussion in progress as to whether Peel's act, the statute which for nearly fifty years has regulated the relations of the Bank of England to the currency of the country, is not in serious need of amendments. One feature of this discussion, both here and in England, is the appearance of a tendency not only to criticise the conditions and workings of existing banking and currency laws, but to institute comparisons with and inquiry in regard to the systems in vogue in other countries. And while the diversity in this respect between the legislation and customs of the various civilized nations is great, such object lessons are not without value.

In a recent number of the London Statist there is an extended and valuable discussion of the currency system of the German empire as operated through the Imperial bank, which, although it bears more resemblance to the financial system of Great Britain than to anything which exists here, furnishes an interesting field for inquiry. The Imperial bank holds to the German empire substantially the same relations which the Bank

of England does to the government of Great Britain. It is essentially a state institution, and possesses the monopoly of currency note issue. But the legislation of Germany on this important matter involves a system of greater flexibility than is the case in England. The right of the Bank of England to issue notes, save for a certain small amount, which may be secured by consols in its possession, is strictly limited to the amount of its holdings of gold coin and bullion. Peel's act, which imposes this limitation, may, indeed, be suspended by the government and the bank allowed to issue notes in excess of its holdings of gold. This action has been taken three times since Peel's act was passed—in 1847, in 1857, and again in 1866. During the recent troubles which culminated in the liquidation of Baring Brothers & Co. it is understood that the government would have suspended the act if the bank had requested such action. It was found possible, however, to tide over the troubles without taking such a step, although the matter illustrates very decidedly the lack of flexibility which the hard and fast lines of Peel's act create in the currency system of the empire. It is necessary to refer to these facts, because the greater familiarity of American readers with the workings of the English system will facilitate the explanation of the German plan. The Bank of Germany (Reichsbank), like the Bank of England, may issue notes to any amount against coin and bullion in its possession. It, however, has an authorized note issue of about \$75,000,000, and, provided that it pays a tax of 5 per cent upon any excess, it may issue additional notes to any amount beyond its authorized note issues and its holdings of coin and bullion. How this works in practice is shown by the operations of the Imperial Bank during the last seven months. In June last its holding of coin amounted to about \$220,000,000, which, plus its authorized issue of \$75,000,000, made the legal amount of its notes outstanding, was only \$295,000,000. As a matter of fact the amount of its notes outstanding was only \$230,000,000, leaving some \$65,000,000 which it might, but did not, put in circulation. This increased dividends on railroad stock means increased cost of transportation between the East and West, which will decrease the profits on agriculture and add to the cost of living of every person who uses any commodity shipped over these roads.

But the evil is not wholly unmixed with good. The lesson may be worth to the people all that it will cost. The natural tendencies of the times are toward combinations. The larger the combination the more economically can the business be conducted. And hence competition must disappear whenever combination is possible. The intention of the inter-State commerce law was to prevent pooling, but it can not prevent the ultimate ownership of all the roads of the country by one combination which practically defeats the law. Undoubtedly the popular opinion among the people was to secure free competition between the roads, and hence lower rates of service for the patrons of the roads. The effect has been to promote, rather than retard the work of combination. A remedy for exorbitant charges the people must and will have. If the interstate commerce law will not secure this, more radical and effectual measures must be adopted. If combination is good for the roads why not try it in the interests of the people. We are frank to admit that we believe that it would be better to have but one manage-

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

ment for the railroad system of the United States, and that management the government. Then the roads would be run so as to pay expenses and keep the roads in the best possible condition, with a margin to build new roads as needed. Such a system as this would give to the people all the advantages that could be secured by the largest possible combination. It would reduce the cost of operating the roads to a minimum, and give to the people transportation at actual cost. With the present tendencies toward consolidation, it seems evident that we are rapidly approaching this final and satisfactory solution of the question of transportation. But it is not railroads only which are destined to pass under government control. Everything that is monopolistic in its character will, ere long, be owned and operated by the people, for the benefit of the whole people. And this in the not distant future will be the sole source of public revenues and all other forms of taxation will be abolished, and the people, being their own employers, will produce what they can consume and consume what they produce, without paying tribute to any class of non-producers for the privilege. Then will the people be free indeed. It will be objected by individualists that such a culmination would tend to lower the standard of manhood. That competition develops the individual we do not doubt, but the character of the individuality developed depends upon the nature of the competition by which it is affected. John Sullivan has developed his muscular power and is a decided success as a pugilist, but woe to the unlucky one who incurs his ill will. Jay Gould has developed his business faculties as a wrecker of railroads and has amassed millions by his superior power in this line. But how is it with his victims? What chance is left for the thousands of paupers which his strong individuality has created to develop that higher manhood and womanhood, that would really enoble and elevate the race. We see all around us the effect of business competition—a few millionaires on one side and millions of paupers on the other. Remove the business competition which produces this deplorable result, and the individual will still remain. Men will still compete, but the character of the competition will be changed and a nobler class of individuals will be developed. Business competition brings poverty and misery to millions who, under co-operation, could and would compete to develop themselves into the highest types of manhood, physically, mentally and morally. This much-to-be-desired result can not be secured as long as business competition is permitted to fill the world with heartless plutocrats and helpless paupers. Business competition has developed the material resources of the world by appealing to the selfishness and greed of a certain class of minds, and now this same element with characteristic business shrewdness, are resorting to co-operative methods to increase their gains. Hence the organizations of gigantic trusts to control every branch of production and

distribution. The time has come to take another step forward and give to the masses of mankind the full benefit of all the material progress of the past and abolish poverty and its attendant consequences of ignorance, vice and crime by establishing justice. Do this and emulation will take the place of business competition, men and women will still seek to excel each other, but not in accumulating wealth which they cannot consume and in the mad race for dollars reducing others to misery. But they will strive to become more intelligent, more refined and more truly good and great. By this kind of competition a higher and more enabling individuality will be developed, and vice and crime will be placed in a course of rapid extinction. This is the grand ultimatum for which every true reformer should labor. And fortunately for the great mass of the people who are to be benefited by the change, the plutocrats are forcing the contest, and by the very means they are using they are showing us just what we must do in order to protect ourselves from their rapacity. The lessons taught by the recent panic in Wall street and its results are indeed most valuable, and in the present state of popular discontent we doubt not that they will be used for all they are worth. The outlook is indeed encouraging. Plutocratic excesses are the people's opportunity. Let us not weary in well doing but press on in the good work of agitation, organization and education, and all will be well.

The Crash is Coming!
By O. N. JONES, MEDINA, MO.

A thoughtful mind can not but be impressed with the truth, the present order of things can not last.

Look at a volume of \$20,000,000 of public and private indebtedness as shown by Senators Stewart and Plumb in speeches in last Congress. The late census shows 62,200,000 population, and this is per capita indebtedness of \$230 for each man, woman and child in the United States; estimate one voter for each five it is \$1,600 on his head and family of five. At the rate of 7 per cent per annum, it is \$112 per annum, "hearth money," set on the roof-trees and home altars of the nation. The tyrant James II, of England, in the seventeenth century repealed the "hearth money" tax on his people. The American-English money power conspiracy has revived it on the republic in the latter part of the nineteenth century with a rigor never known before. We must remember this \$1,600 is on the basis that each voter pays his pro rata share. In fact, we know that 25 to 50 per cent of them already are bankrupts or non-property holders, and that means that 25 to 50 per cent is to be, and actually is, added to the burden of those who are still able to bear. And to pay that intolerable curse, debt and burden, the money of the nation has been stolen out of circulation by class legislation until, as shown by Senator Plumb in his June 6 speech, in the United States Senate, there actually is only \$7 to \$10 per cap-

ita in the hands of the people doing duty as money. The truth is, the class who have insidiously and persistently worked for twenty years to bind us down under this intolerable burden of debt, do not intend we, or our children after us, shall ever pay anything but the annual "interest" and "income" on it. That is all they want; that makes them masters and us slaves, and that is what they set out to accomplish. Labor in agricultural pursuits does not pay; the products are sold on a market that actually does not pay the cost of production.

I took part in the late Kansas campaign; made speeches in all sections of that State. Will give financial status of two counties as specimens of her condition. Pratt county is south and west of the center of the State; the late census shows 8,000 in the county, 800 in the county seat, Pratt.

I have the printed docket of the October, 1890, term of the district court, with 322 foreclosure cases on it, and enough more, I was informed, were on the court docket to make 400—and 25 lawyers. A thoughtful mind could guess the rest. Money loaning at 10 per cent per annum to 3 per cent a month according to the necessities and adversity of the borrower. I heard informed men debating the question, whether more than six men in the county were mortgaged. Yet they had an "overproduction" of corn last, and a very good wheat crop this year. Lyon county is in the central-eastern part of the State; Emporia, the county seat, the home of Senator Plumb, about 25,000 people; about 5,000 voters. The Alliance appointed two competent men to make an actual search of the records and report the data of the real and mortgage debts of the county. The men employed put in fourteen days of ten hours each, and the following as the result of their labors; they only examined as to instruments filed since January 1, 1885, and until September 1, 1890: They found 4,555 first mortgages and 9,15 second mortgages on "farming and other lands," 329,432 acres and 3,376 "towns and city lots," and calling for the sum of \$5,110,291. They found that in the same period 1,290 chattel mortgages had been filed of which 179 had been canceled, leaving 1,111 uncanceled and calling for \$478,366. They show that this is 100 per cent of the assessed valuation of the real estate of the country, and 76.25 per cent of the total real, personal and railroad property of the county.

Then think of \$3,000,000,000 of actual railroad property capitalized at \$10,000,000,000 for the purpose of compelling the people to pay "income" on \$7,000,000 of "watered stocks." In Kansas the roads are capitalized for \$97,000 per mile and assessed for \$3,000, and the railroads are clamoring for a "reduction" to \$2,000 per mile. Other States will show a condition nearly as bad.

The lands of Kansas farmers, as they are sold under the mortgages, are to be bought by an English syndicate and turned into vast plantations to be plowed by steam plows. Englishmen have actually chartered a school, to be estab-

lished in Leavenworth county, in which the sons of Englishmen are to be taught "Kansas agriculture." They propose to educate our "future landlords" on our own soil. It was the discussion and the knowledge of these facts that turned Kansas upside down in the late campaign. They are actually and literally making a last stand for their homes and hearthstones. And woe betide the man or men who crowd them much further. They have gone by the "tariff" and pension racket. The question no longer is whether a man shall get drunk and go home in that condition to his family, but whether he shall own a home to go to, drunk or sober. The mortgage curse and blight is actually extirpating the homes of the people. And the same conditions are at work in every State in the Union; it is only a difference in degree, it is not a difference in kind; it is only a question of time when we will one after another as individuals and States be brought face to face with the very same conditions. In fact Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, and New York, so far as their agricultural interests and property are concerned, are but little better off now. Not one thing has yet been done to arrest the class legislation and hell-born schemes of the money power conspiracy that is subverting the republic and robbing the people. The only bow of promise on our political horizon is the people are arousing and becoming alarmed. Sound the tocsin of alarm! Arouse them to a sense of the impending danger! In the meantime look at the revels, blasphemies, and insults of the manipulators of this \$20,000,000,000 of public and private debts. See them "insuring their lives" for themselves and their children after them on the "basis of five per cent" to all eternity. See English syndicates investing in breweries, railroad stocks, grain elevators, packing establishments, in a word in all our handling agencies and means of transportation, also on a "basis of 10 per cent per annum income." Look at the whole gambling crew, stock jobbers and sellers, usurers, from the pious hypocrites in the pulpits and church press, to the gamblers on the board of trade; civilized, moral and intellectual cannibals devour each other, and never happy unless able to do it. And one and all of them raise and produce what? What indeed but the annual crop of hell; all based on and supported by what? What indeed but an unsettled, down-trodden, robbed, strangled, famishing, dying agricultural and industrial interest in the country, supported by an annual toil and sweat, that yields nothing to him who does it, but an eking out existence, year by year growing more and more precarious. Look at the sigh-laden, burden-bearing masses; each vote saddled with the burden of \$1,600 of debt. Look at the crew in the saddle, 7,000 millionaires, English syndicates, 25,000 men owning one-half the wealth of the country. Yes "we have sown to the wind." Look out for the "funnel-shaped cloud;" a house divided against itself cannot stand. This conspiracy proposes to divide the

house with as the Irishman did with his wife, "Biddie," said he, "we can't agree, we will divide the house; you take the outside and I'll keep the inside." The old parties nor their leaders offer or promise one measure of relief. In fact they antagonize every proposed measure to hold the work of the money power conspiracy. They oppose repeal of the national bank system; they oppose government ownership and control of the means of transportation. In a word, they oppose all the conspiracy opposes, and are willing to grant only such relief as it is willing to grant. They are as subservient to the dictates of the wage slave powers, as they, two dominant parties of that day, were to the chattel slave power. And did you ever think of it? A man or woman is worth in money just about the same price under the dominion of each, just about \$1,600. Then why not carry their ideas of political reform into the Democratic party? One of the cardinal principles of Democracy is "the greatest good to the greatest number." Does the Alliance in any of its measures seek to destroy that principle of Democracy? It does not. "Equal rights to all and special favors to none" is another grand principle of Democracy. The Alliance does not seek to destroy it. It is contended by some that the Alliance's flexible currency measure will not result in "the greatest good to the greatest number;" to say this seems to admit that the people are not capable of self-government, and that it should be intrusted to a favored few to determine our mode of government. We all know that such would be contrary to Democratic principles. As the demand for money in our country is flexible, its supply should be likewise if we desire anything like uniformity in values, and no statesman can show wherein a flexible currency would conflict with Democratic principles.

The "pride that goeth before destruction" was the very thing that brought about its abolition; the same "pride" and blasphemous insult of the laws of God and man will undo the wage slave power. The crash is coming. It was averted with difficulty the other day in (Babylon) New York, by the clearing houses carrying banks found short. The religious, civilized, refined, moral, intellectual, financial cannibals, had set before them a repast of such proportions they did not dare commence on the bill of fare. If they did, each voter was afraid he would in time be eaten; that was all the reason they did not do it.

Stand from under, for the crash will come. Men and nations must take the consequences of violated law, or stand from under its penalties.

Democracy and the Alliance.

By E. N. MACY, VINEY GROVE, ARK.

I have carefully observed the position taken by some of our leading men relative to Alliance principles and measures, and it seems that many have taken the flexible currency feature of the Alliance as the main target, at which to level their aim of ridicule and abuse. Many have slandered the leaders of the Alliance with a view, no doubt, of creating if possible discord within the Order. The question naturally arises in the minds of intelligent people, why has this one measure received so much attention from some leading lights between Alliance measures and Democratic principles? Nor do I believe democracy will cast aside from her platform the Alliance flexible currency principles, especially when the masses are heard within the party.

The farmers and laborers, after thorough discussion and study among themselves, realize the great importance of flexible currency. Then, why should any of their trusted servants (?) try to prevent them from carrying that principle into their party? A flexible currency is in perfect harmony with the principle of democracy set forth in "the greatest good to the greatest number" and it cannot conflict with the great expense to the government in erecting suitable buildings, etc., etc. I say, when we agree upon the great principle underlying the sub-treasury bill, it will be an easy matter to harmonize upon the detail. To obviate the great expense of erecting warehouses we might let each county that adopts the plan vote her bonds, drawing a small rate of interest,

and the national government issue her currency upon the deposit of said county warehouse bond the same as national bank currency is issued upon deposit of national bonds, and the currency so issued to be used in erecting suitable warehouses in such counties. In that way such counties as desired could have warehouses. The business men, merchants, and bankers throughout the country should favor this financial principle, as it will produce activity in all lines of commercial pursuits. There is no conflict, and there should not be, between the Alliance and the commercial men of the country, for they are identified with the welfare of each other.

I have no doubt but that some will say that if democracy is in accord with Alliance principles and measures, why have the Alliance? To such I will say, that this country, by a combination of circumstances, has been divided upon one or two issues for many years, until political strife has become very strong, thereby making it an impossibility for the people of the different sections of the country to unite with either the Republican or Democratic party in a great reform movement. The work of the Alliance is now being felt all over the land in removing sectional hatred that has existed too long for our political welfare. We have bound together in one common brotherhood and political school the farmers and laborers of all sections of this country, thereby preparing ourselves by self education in great economic principles, to act in unison in bringing about the much-desired relief and reformation. The recent victories of Democracy should teach the power of the labor movement, and we hope Democracy will at once, eliminate from her ranks all who are identified with the money power that are forever trying to oppress the American people through corrupt financial legislation, and place herself strictly in line with the Alliance.

In conclusion I will say the principle involved in the flexible currency monetary system of the Alliance will continue to be discussed until it becomes a law of the land. Alliance men, stand by your principles and see that your political parties carry them out.

The Case Stated.

By J. M. RICKETT.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are controlled by leaders whose interests and sympathies are with organized capital and corporations of vast proportions that neutralize individual enterprises—monopolies that subordinate all labor and the earth itself, and the fullness thereof. This is the creature of legislation that is causing the people to rise in their might to overthrow. "Equal and exact justice to all and favors to none" is fair play, and the masses ask for nothing more and will submit to nothing less. The crowning idea of American civilization is the liberty and welfare of the individual citizen, and protection against the unscrupulous and vicious, and above all the encroachments of combinations of capital through legislation, which is the worst enemy to be feared by the masses.

However plausible the theories for legislative immunities and privileges, yet in the logic of experience uniformly, they result to the prejudice and injury of the individual citizen. We are hastening to a point of civilization that monopoly under the name of trusts, with the combination of big capitalists, will have absolute control of most of the industries of the country and the masses who depend on their investments in individual business enterprises can not survive.

The primary object of all combinations of capital is for the purpose of private gain to the investors. Our three thousand five hundred national banks is one grand congregation of money combinations that control the money circulation of the whole commercial business of the country. These money combinations that are organized and conducted by government sanction as a monopoly in the interest of the stock holders, also enjoy as a patrimony their entire circulation bestowed by the government. The money is thus made cheap to the banker and he is given the opportunity to make it dear to the people who are compelled to have it. On this condition depends the success of the enterprise. The tendrils of this financial monster clutch the muscles and sinews of every producer in the land, and it grows and fattens on the substance of his labor. This national bank system is unquestionably the sum of all the financial villainies foisted on the people by legislation since the origin of the government. The old United States bank that President Jackson throttled, and the people said "Bully for Old Hickory!" was in comparison as a lamb to a pack of wolves. It rendered service to the government free of charge as the depository and disburser of the public money. It issued its own notes, payable in coin, which were as good as gold, and without loss to the government or the people, and increased the volume of money circulation; that benefited the people. But it loaned money to Congressmen and Senators and contributed to elections, and its indulgence in these practices incurred the displeasure of the old hero and the people, who were more exacting and less submissive than latterly, and they wiped it out, but not without a death struggle of it and its many friends. The brazen money monopoly of to-day can defy either the Democratic or Republican party, but the rising sentiment in the farmer element of the people betokens hope for the life of the republic. It means the doom of all monopoly in this country that stands in the way of an elevated civilization, peculiarly American in character, that vouches to every citizen a just share of nature's store house, and the development of its resources, and a participation in the discoveries of science and inventions of labor saving machinery. This is the whole law and the prophets of the farmers' movements. Relying upon the justice and right of their position, they have put their hand to the plow and with steady eye look forward, unswerved by intimidation or bribery, to the coming har-

vest that is sure to ultimately crown their efforts. Among the measures proposed for legislation is the remonetizing of silver, to be minted and coined on a parity with gold; repeal of the national bank law, and providing for the redemption of national bank notes with legal tender treasury notes; an increase of the currency by the issue of government legal tender notes sufficient for the needs of prosperous business; the repeal of internal taxes on the products of labor; the imposition of a graduated tax on all incomes over \$2,000; the prohibition of trusts; the regulation of charges by railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other similar public enterprises; a tariff for revenue equitably adjusted, having due regard for the interests of labor, and the establishment of a government warehouse system of the most expedient plan for the storage of non-perishable farm products, embracing the objects proposed by the farmers. These measures together with a general reduction of public expenditures, national, State and municipal, advocated by the farmers' movement, will enlarge the field and broaden the avenues to advanced and improved political conditions that will conduce to the development of more general prosperity and contentment.

Condition is the environment that determines and moulds into form and being everything in the broad universe, and this principle is equally true in the organization and development of government and the social relations of a community. To illustrate: The condition of a stinted currency circulation inadequate to conduct the labor and commercial business necessitates credit, and credit means interest, and interest soon resolves community into two classes, the few who become the proprietors of the money and monopolize its use, who are clothed in fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, whilst the many are struggling for existence, or sorrowing in the toils of debt. "He that goes borrowing goes sorrowing," as poor Richard says. Such is the situation of the people of this great country to-day. The millions who labor in the field, in the mine and the workshop, that produce everything, have found out that their earnings are being absorbed by a few whose growing princely wealth is the marvel of the age. This is the condition that has awakened public sentiment from the slumber of sectional prejudice and partisan blindness of false issues. The farmers' movement is harbinger of a new political epoch in the march of American civilization that flashes its light across the continent from the New South and the Great Northwest, the glare of which dispels the altars and false gods of fossilized parties as the morning mist before a summer's sun, giving joy and hope to the people.

It remains to be seen what effect the late elections will have on legislation.

This is the first instance in history when the producers were banded together in a proper organized body to defend the common people against the money power. In every instance the people have

under the leaders of both of the old parties, except the aspirants for office, are becoming dissatisfied with the methods of deception and the corrupt use of money in nominations and elections, and the extravagant appropriations of public money to local objects, many of them of no utility except to give a representative a lift at his home, and when he is helped he in turn is expected to lend a hand to some other Congressman's little job. There seems to be no limit to legislation of expenditures of money, like pouring water into a rat hole, it far exceeds the most liberal provisions of the appropriations committee. And then the order of proceedings that has characterized the House of Congress; it is below the dignity of a prize ring of gladiators or sluggers. That the people are satisfied with much of the legislation or take any interest in the scenes of the House is a mistaken confidence that is somewhat unpleasant for some of the champions of the arena to contemplate.

A Review.

A. B. Brassell, in the Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

Now the wars are over, we will turn back to the place where we first started.

Open the ring and take another round to relieve the poor broken-hearted.

The first battle between the people and plutocracy, or the people and the money power, has been fought and the ground is covered with the slain. The people have gained the day, but let us not be too much elated; let us turn back the place where we first started, and educate, drill, discipline and prepare for the final contest in 1892. In this contest we have captured a strong position and the breastworks of one strong national fort, and hold the passes in most of the State legislatures that if fortified and properly maneuvered will compel the surrender of the entire force and put us in possession of the country. That the enemy will bring foreign recruits, use strategy and resort to any method without regard to fairness, honesty, civilization or even humanity, need not be doubted. Nothing will be too cruel or low-down to accomplish their design, but if we will keep strictly inside the lines of justice and right with "equal rights to all, special favors to none," embazoned upon our banners and be united in all things essential, we will be victorious. All that we can do until we get possession of the Senate and White House, will be to hold the enemy in check. We cannot accomplish any national reforms. We cannot enact any national laws for the relief of the people before 1892, when we will come in possession of the government by capturing the Senate and Cabinet. Will the farmers of the country stand a unit for the interest of the agricultural and laboring class until they gain relief? Or will they become indifferent and divide upon minor issues devised by the enemy?

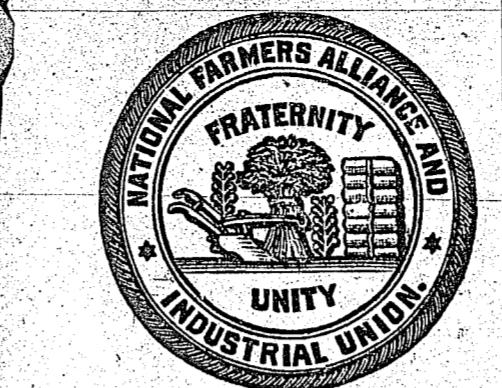
It remains to be seen what effect the late elections will have on legislation. In the meantime the organization of the farmers that has begun will go on until town, as well as country, will catch the sentiment and fraternize, and in '92 can set up shop if necessary. The masses who are enrolled

been divided and fought, each for his master against each other, to protect the money ring of his side. This is a fight by the people and for the people against the money rings. Not Carthage against Troy, but the people against Wall street. It may be that some of the old senators seeing what has been done in this battle will surrender and join the people's side, if so, give them a chance to redeem their patriotism by voting for the repeal of the oppressive and discriminating laws enacted at the last term, taxing the people with \$1,500,000 to pay the 1,300 officials created specially for political purposes, and \$1,347,100 increased pay for personal services in the discretion of executive officials. Repeal or reduce the act creating nine general appraisers of customs to a less number with less salaries. Reduce the salaries of the 1,100 existing officials that was increased in aggregate \$132,000. Reduce the inefficient employees of the departmental service, and keep up this line in the departments until the actual needs in officials and salaries has been reduced to an economical basis for the administration of the government. Let the fifty-second Congress be devoted to undoing and repealing the vicious and monopolistic laws now on the statutes. A whole term devoted to reducing the taxes and freeing the people from the unnecessary partisan officials created in the interest of parties. Compromise with the pensioners and indemnify them as France did Bismarck, it will be cheapest in the long run, it may free some of the distant future generations of our posterity. Give us State banks based on national currency with cheap money to loan on farmer's surety. Tax luxuries, increased and hoarded capital.

Let reform be the cry.

"We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver," said the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at its meeting in Ocala. The wisdom of this demand is being demonstrated every day, and its necessity is recognized by every candid individual. There is not a single State or congressional district in the United States but could be carried for free coinage with that issue. If this be true, why is a part greater than the whole? Why is a Congressman greater than his district, or Congress greater than the people? This question should be determined at once. The people are demanding free coinage, and no matter how much Congress may try to evade it, it will surely come. The farmers of the country stand a unit for the interest of the agricultural and laboring class until they gain relief.

The New Era (Wahoo, Kan.) says: The financial question is the one great question which interests the American people more than all others. The present distress demands and must have an increased volume of money.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

L. L. Polk, President, North Carolina.
B. H. Clover, Vice President, Kansas.
J. H. Turner, Secretary, Georgia.
H. W. Hickman, Treasurer, Missouri.
Ben Terrell, Lecturer, Texas.
Executive Board—C. W. Macne, Chairman; A. Wardall, J. P. Tillman.
Judiciary Department—E. C. Patty, Chairman; Isaac McCracken, Evan Jones.
Legislative Committee—C. W. Macne and A. Wardall.

The President, Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Board are located at 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

President—S. M. Adams, Randolph.
Secretary—J. P. Oliver, Dadeville.

ARKANSAS FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—P. Russ, El Paso.

Secretary—R. H. Morehead, Hoxie.

ARKANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Paul T. Davidson, Hollywood.

Secretary—W. B. W. Heartall, Greenwood.

COLORADO.

President—J. H. Brummett, Burlington.

Secretary—W. S. Starr, Hochne.

CALIFORNIA.

President—Marion Cannon, Ventura.

Secretary—C. W. Pedlar, Gilroy.

NORTH DAKOTA.

President—Walter Muir, Huster.

Secretary—M. D. Williams, Jamestown.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

President—H. L. Long, Clear Lake.

Secretary—Mrs Sophia M. Harden, Woonsocket.

FLORIDA.

President—R. F. Rogers, Little River.

Secretary—A. P. Baskin, Anthony.

GEORGIA.

President—L. F. Livingston, Cora.

Secretary—R. L. Burks, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

President—M. L. Crum, Virginia.

Secretary—F. G. Blood, Mt. Vernon.

INDIANA.

President—Thomas W. Force.

Secretary—W. W. Prige, Middletown.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

President—A. H. Nuttall, Caddo.

Secretary—D. S. Ivins, Caddo.

KANSAS.

President—B. H. Clover, Cambridge.

Secretary—J. B. French, Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

President—B. Edwin, Bowling Green.

Secretary—B. F. Davis, Ezel.

LOUISIANA.

President—T. S. Adams, Clinton.

Secretary—J. W. McFarland, Homer.

MISSOURI.

President—J. S. Hall, St. Louis.

Secretary—J. W. Rogers, Puxico.

MARYLAND.

President—Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.

Secretary—T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomona.

MISSISSIPPI.

President—R. C. Patty, Macon.

Secretary—C. T. Smithson, Newport.

NORTH CAROLINA.

President—Ellis Carr, Old Spain.

Secretary—R. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

President—Henry C. Shavey, Lebanon.

Secretary—Henry C. Denning, Harrisburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

President—J. W. Stokes.

Secretary—J. W. Reid, Reidville.

TENNESSEE.

President—J. P. Buchanan, Murfreesboro.

Secretary—E. B. Wade, Murfreesboro.

TEXAS.

President—Evan Jones, Dublin.

Secretary—S. O. Daws, Springtown.

VIRGINIA.

President—B. Mann Page, Brandon.

Secretary—J. J. Silvey, Amherst.

WEST VIRGINIA.

President—S. A. Houston, Pickaway.

Secretary—H. C. Martin, Petersburgh.

WISCONSIN.

President—Col. C. M. Butt, Viroqua.

Secretary—N. C. Moody, Viroqua.

NEW MEXICO.

President—J. N. Cox, Lincoln.

Secretary—W. L. Breece, Nogal.

OKLAHOMA.

President—W. H. Barton, Guthrie.

Secretary—Spencer E. Sanders, Downsville.

MICHIGAN.

President—A. E. Cole, Fowles.

Secretary—John M. Potter, Lapeer.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
JAMES L. NORRIS,
SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Inventions protected by Letters Patent
and Caveats, Trade-Marks, Labels,
and Copyrights Secured.
Before incurring the expense of an application for Letters Patent on an invention write to JAMES L. NORRIS, corner of F and Fifth streets, Washington, D. C., with sketch and description of the invention. I have an extensive list of cases of letters patent to ascertain if it possesses novelty and patentability, remitting Five Dollars in payment of the entire cost for the examination cost of copies of Patents, if any be found, and to my clients, and send to me to my clients, and to them adopted during the past twenty-two years of my practice.

Full information in pamphlet form as to costs and what is requisite on part of an Inventor to secure Letters Patent, Caveats, etc., sent for return. Reference to my clients in any State will be given when requested. Address as above.

MRS. FLORENCE OLMLSTAD,
El Dorado, Kansas.

110 HEAD OF ANGUS CATTLE HO

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

BEST SPECIMENS OF THE BREED.

Six Thoroughbreds and Gades, all ages.

Heather Blossoms, Rothiemay, Georgians, Drumlin Princess, and other well-known families represented. Address

WHITMORE BROS

**THE ALLIANCE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.
THORNTON BARNES,
241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Our House was one of the first Wholesale Grocery Houses in the Country to come out boldly and openly to DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AT THE LOWEST WHOLE SALE PRICES. All the goods we handle we purchase direct from the leading importers and manufacturers in large amounts. We carry a

Large and Complete stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

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

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middleman's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain through freight rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can BUY GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the bonded business agent, when under seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized bonded agent of the Sub-Alliance, and the goods will be shipped in 30 days' time—when you have received the goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

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

Do You Want a BUGGY, PHAETON, SURREY CART or HARNESS of any kind? BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

We hire no agents or middle men, but sell direct to the consumer. The man who buys of us gets all this profit. Special arrangements made with Farmers' Alliance Lodges. New Factory. New Styles, New Prices. Write for catalogue and prices to

THE ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

ALLIANCE SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured Expressly for
THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Guaranteed First-Class in every Particular. All the Latest Improvements.

Used exclusively by the following State Business Agents: Oswald Wilson, S. B. A., New York; New Jersey & Florida. Address: 335 Broadway, New York City. W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C. J. O. Wynn, S. B. A., Atlanta, Ga. M. L. Donaldson, S. B. A., Greenville, S. C. Dakota Farmers' Alliance Co., Aberdeen, S. D. Washington Farmers' Alliance Co., Oakdale, Wash. All County Agents in States above mentioned

Full Set of Attachments and manufacturers' Five Year Warranty with each Machine. Send for complete descriptive Circular and Prices.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

"**VEGETATOR**," For COTTON, TOBACCO, VEGETABLES & FRUITS
We can offer no stronger recommendation than this: That "VEGETATOR" has been extensively and continuously used for almost 30 years in the same localities where it was originally introduced. Manufactured by

**MILLER, LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
BALTIMORE.** Successors to W. Whitelock & Co.

102 South Street, Baltimore, Md. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.

Protect Your Pocket
Buying goods at first hands at bottom figures
Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Clothing, Guns, Pistols, Watches, Clocks, and a thousand other articles used by everybody; all Fully Warranted, sold Direct to Buyers at Manufacturers' Prices.

We assume that you are wide awake and want to save money—most people do. Write for particulars. Address CASH BUYERS' MFG. AND SUPPLY CO., CINCINNATI, O. Reference, S. Kuhn & Sons, Bankers.

FULLY GUARANTEED.
SENT ON TRIAL.

THE SCIENTIFIC SWEEP MILL FOR TWO HORSES.

Grinds EAR CORN and SMALL GRAINS. Special Cob Breaking Device and peculiar dress of Grinders. Gives BETTER WORK MORE OF IT, WITH LESS WORK TO TEAM than others. Send for catalogue of this and

POWER MILLS. THE FOOS MANUF. CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



H. C. EZELL,
WILKESBORO, TENN.
Importer and raiser of fine Black Spanish Jacks and Jennette, too head on head. Write for catalogue and price list, and come and see me.

HOLTON STOCK FARM,

ROB'T E. PARK, PROPRIETOR,
HOLTON, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA,
R. T. V. & G. R. R. Eight miles from Macon.

IMPORTED SHETLAND PONIES,

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE,

Of best Butter Families.

Handsome Jersey Bull Calves, thoroughbred and high grade Jersey Heifers for sale. Little Guinea Cows.

ROBERT E. PARK,

MACON, GA.

Mention Economist.

PATENTS,

TRADEMARKS, etc., promptly procured. A 40-page Book on the laws governing the issue of Patents FREE. Send model for free opinion as to patentability. Highest references. Address

W. T. FITZ GERALD, Atty' at Law,
804 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WESTERN ADVOCATE,

Burr Oak — Kansas.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE . . . \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Three months on trial for 25 cents.

The leading advocate of the reform movement in the West. If you desire to post yourself on the great people's movement, sometimes termed the Western Revolution, subscribe for this paper

**HAVE YOU GOT IT?
ALLIANCE SONG**

"Clasp Hand in Hand Like Brothers"

Composed by JONATHAN JONES,
Dedicated to Mrs. Ben. Terrell.

Every Alliance Should Secure a Copy

Price 15 cts.

Address

M. D. SWISHER,
CHICAGO, ILL. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JENNINGS TREATISE ON

PEARS AND PEAR TREES

For the South, and Catalogue, Free. Address JENNINGS NURSERY CO., Thomasville, Ga.

TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send to WOMAN'S SANITARY GUARD, Wilcox Specie Co., Philadelphia.

THE FLORENCE WAGON CO.,

Successors to and under the same management as the late

ATLANTA WAGON COMPANY,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

Makers of the celebrated ATLANTA wagons are now manufacturing and advertising said wagons under the name of FLORENCE wagons, one of the very best one and two horse wagons on wheels. Nothing but the finest material is used in the construction of the "FLORENCE" wagons, and the standard is consequently of the highest.

24 EXTRA FINE BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.

They are of extra size, bone and muscle. Of the best blood in Kentucky. They vary in age from 3 to 6 years old. For circulars apply to

J. MUNROE LEER,

PARIS, KY.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00 — A Saw Mill For — \$200.00

are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found.

Address the old stand,

FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE ONE-HORSE WAGON.

Ask your dealer for the "FLORENCE" wagons and insist upon having no other, or write direct to the factory for illustrated catalogue and price list. Every wagon warranted. We are also heavy jobbers of Buggies, Road Carts and Harness. Address all correspondence direct to the main office of the

POWER MILLS. THE FOOS MANUF. CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

must have Lane & Bodley Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE FLORENCE by power. In

people have

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

out in exchange for the same amount of bonds, though it might not be the identical money that had so gone out.

If, on the other hand, it be objected that the recent silver act will annually add from sixty to seventy millions of new money to the circulation, and, therefore, it is dangerous to go any further in that direction, the reply is, that even if the entire \$300,000,000 of bonds should come into the Treasury and remain there, and an equivalent amount of new notes remain out, it would add only about \$4.80 per capita. Assuming that the issue of Treasury notes for silver purchases shall reach sixty-six millions a year, it must be borne in mind that under existing laws the retirement of national bank notes may reach the full limit of \$36,000,000 per annum, thus leaving a net increase of only \$30,000,000, or less than 50 cents per capita, which, it is believed, will fall far short of the increase necessary for the expanding business and population of the country. A careful study of this subject has convinced me that we are in far greater danger from a deficiency than from a redundant circulation under existing laws.

This long quotation is made to insure that the Secretary's plan is fairly presented and thoroughly understood. It is a good plan, because the gist of what it proposes to do is to replace \$300,000,000 of the bonds now outstanding by an equal amount of bonds on which the people can obtain money direct from the government without the intervention of banks. The present bonds are a commodity on which a specified class can obtain money direct from the government, and he would replace them with bonds that all classes could use for that purpose. It is probably fair to presume that the bonds when no longer available as a basis of banking, or for bank reserves, would be more scattered among the people when they were out of the treasury.

The effect of this plan, if put in operation, would unquestionably be to increase the volume of currency by such an amount as the present bondholders could be induced to sell at the premium offered, and the necessity for an increased volume of money might run up the premium on the bonds very high, but should the old bonds all be replaced by the new, it is probable that they would practically come into the treasury and stay there, and that the new issue of treasury notes would circulate in their place, because the treasury note and the bond are both an evidence of debt, the one a demand note and a legal tender for all debts, the other a time note bearing 2 per cent interest. The fact that there is on the average much more than 2 per cent difference between a legal tender and a time note would of itself insure the circulation of the treasury notes and the peaceful repose in the treasury of the bonds. True, this is desirable, because it makes the present bonded debt available as a circulating medium; but when all is granted that the most sanguine friends of the measure claim it can only be said that it increases the

circulating medium about \$300,000 by canceling about \$240,000 or less of the present bonded debt. The above reasoning seems to show that the "flexibility controlled by the people" does not really follow when the plan shall be put in actual operation. To have the flexible feature that Mr. Wilmot claims for this plan, and that the whole country is now suffering for, it is necessary to suppose that at times the demand for money will be so small that the people will be willing to lend it to the government on the 2 per cent bonds. Such a supposition will not be entertained by practical business men. The money will stay out all the time and add that much to the stable volume of money. Like the other treasury notes, it will be good money and pass on a parity with coin now, but it may not in case of calamity or war. The warmest friends of this measure must admit that full justice is accorded it in this review, and should therefore carefully analyze the following conclusions:

The only possible safe and conservative way to give the volume of money a flexibility that shall insure an exact ratio at all seasons of the year between the volume of money and the demand for its use; that is to say, the only method whereby a violent contraction in the relative volume of money during the season when agriculture must realize on her year's productive effort; the only safe, conservative and certain way to prevent this dire condition that now confronts this nation is to utilize foreign gold as a circulating medium here.

CONTEMPT BORN OF IGNORANCE.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is reported as having said of the Western farmers:

They are talking a great deal out there, for instance, about the "potato bank," as it is called—that is, the asking of advances from the government on the product of the farmer as security. But there is another phase of this which is not always taken into account, and that is that if the government as a paternal government does this for the farmers, it must also do the same thing for the Gloucester fishermen upon his catch of cod and lobster; upon the crop of the cotton planter in the field, as well as upon the stock of the cotton manufacturer in the mill, and even upon the iron of the iron manufacture, for a paternal government must not discriminate. But the farmers, in their discussions and deliberations are gradually finding this out also, and waking up to a realization of what this means.

Yes, they have found out enough to cause them to re-indorse the sub-treasury bill at Ocala by a practically unanimous vote. Mr. Depew, by using such intemperate expressions of scorn and contempt as to designate the sub-treasury plan, which has received the sanction of a least two million farmers in this country, as "potato bank," and attempting to ridicule it as paternalism, shows that either he is impelled by hatred and is not sincere in his strictures, or that he has been misled by the lies of the

opposition, and of his own effort knows absolutely nothing of the sub-treasury plan. If a precedent open the way for an issue of money on all kinds of commodities, then we now have a right to demand it because the precedent has been established by Mr. Depew's own party in making silver bullion subject to deposit for that purpose. Is that paternalism? Evidently not, because it is not done for the benefit of those having silver mines or owning silver bullion, but for the benefit of the whole people by increasing the volume of money, and those owning silver mines or silver bullion are only benefited incidentally, as all other productive enterprises are benefited by the increase in the volume of money. The government is not paternal in this, because it has done nothing that the individual can do, and what it has done is for the general welfare. All this applies equally to wheat and cotton, and in a greater degree because they are a much more potential form of value, as is always demonstrated in case of public calamity, such as drouth, famine or war.

ALLIANCE EDUCATION.

The strength of Alliance principle and the unyielding force of its demands lie in the plain, incontrovertible facts on which its claims are predicated. The rapid education of the people concerning economic questions of national importance is proof of the substantial foundation upon which such education rests.

No fine spun theory or assumption of false doctrine could have brought about this general desire for information and almost universal effort at research without having its real nature exposed and the whole imposition held up to ridicule and abandoned.

FREE COINAGE IN COURT.

The following is taken from press dispatches:

Arrangements have been made for an agent of Senator Tabor to have ready a bar of silver, containing 1,000 ounces accompanied by a certificate of its fitness from the mint. This will be presented and a demand made that it be exchanged for coin. The demand will, of course, be refused; when a writ of mandamus will be obtained from the court and the matter will become the ground for a legal battle.

The theory of this action will be that the law and its interpretation are unconstitutional and that the government has no right to refuse coin for bullion.

The

government must be controlled by a majority of those for whose benefit it is instituted. Yet most governments in the past have been, and at present are, explicitly in the hands of minorities.

With a clear and distinct declaration of adhesion to the foregoing fundamental principles in the United States of America, we have undertaken to place power where it rationally belongs, and to establish governments controlled by the majority acting through legal forms.

None like it had ever before appeared in the tide of time,

although since its establishment our general plan has been adopted by the Hispano-American countries of both Americas.

It undertakes to establish a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," composed of any number of indestructible self-governing sovereignties, or states, bound together by an indissoluble union under one supreme general sovereignty, organized more perfectly and economically to provide for the common defense and to promote the general welfare.

Our system is a representative democracy.

We had grown thirteen independent self-governing sovereignties under the supreme sovereignty of the British crown.

Although it was the direct development of our preceding growth it had critics among the founders of our government.

Those noble and patriotic men, enamored of that liberty which consists in the subjection of all

a flexibility of volume that will prevent the violent relative contraction now rife in the fall and winter as a result of the augmented demand for money created by the marketing of the products of agriculture. It is the true solution of the finance problem of to-day. As a gratuitous insult to the intelligence of the members of the Farmers Alliance, Mr. Depew further adds:

So there is little doubt that the farmer as he examines into the thing more closely, will hitch his team to many of the different planks of the platform one by one and draw them out and (adds Mr. Depew, with a significant smile), those gentlemen who have been figuring before the public so conspicuously in connection with that platform at Ocala will find themselves in the position of the Montana or the Idaho gentlemen who "lift" the cattle of the ranchmen—dancing on air.

This implies that the whole move depends on the agitation of a few cranks that the people will soon repudiate and hang, as was Caesar in "Caesar's Column." This great Order depends on education, not agitation, and it has no leaders. The rank and file of the Farmers Alliance are to-day better educated on economics than politicians or bank presidents.

The strength of Alliance principle and the unyielding force of its demands lie in the plain, incontrovertible facts on which its claims are predicated. The rapid education of the people concerning economic questions of national importance is proof of the substantial foundation upon which such education rests.

No fine spun theory or assumption of false doctrine could have brought about this general desire for information and almost universal effort at research without having its real nature exposed and the whole imposition held up to ridicule and abandoned.

Such has been the fate and will continue to be the ultimate end of all economic teachings not based upon truth and justice. The demands of the Alliance have been subjected to the most searching scrutiny and rigid analysis. They have stood the merciless onslaught of ridicule and criticism, and have come out of this trying ordeal brighter, stronger and with a firmer hold upon the intelligence of the people than ever. They

and to-day as an exponent of ultimate truth unrivaled by any economic proposition that has challenged public attention during the last quarter of a century. All objections to these demands have been met in a manner calculated to convince those seeking the truth, and to confound others attempting to confuse and mislead.

The Rice (Kan.) Eagle is of the opinion:

It would be a political bonanza for the opponents of the Republican party to help them pass the force bill; but patriotism and a sense of duty to the country require them to defeat it.

THE BALLOT A TRUST.
Reposed for the Good of All, and Not for Personal Advantage.

BY GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS.

The same power which created human nature has fixed among its laws the necessity of human society, and, consequently, of human government for its development. The reason for the existence of government being its necessity for the common weal, its right to control individual wills, for that object, is beyond question. The limits of sanguine; many hoped that it would succeed. The disbelievers and doubters united under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, and formed the Federalist party; while the believers and hopers, under Thomas Jefferson, formed the Democratic party. Under the names of Federalist, National Republican, Whig, Democratic Whig and (Black) Republican party on the one hand, and of Democratic and Union party on the other, these different schools of opinion have continued down to the present time.

Now, as in early days, we have the believers and unbelievers, hopers and doubters, as to the success of free government. The lapse of one hundred years has thrown much light on the workings of our system. The elimination of African slavery and the conclusion reached by the war for secession that the Union cannot legally be dissolved, have taken away two obstacles.

The introduction of railways and telegraphs, iron channels of commerce and intelligence, have added two elements to our progress and chances of success. But the increase of our experience, the enlargement of our views and of our political resources, have hardly kept pace with the growth of our country. The increase of population, the flow of its energies and intelligence, are all necessarily acting on and helping to mold our future civil and political life. In this immense increase of population we have two elements which cannot fail to act powerfully on our governmental development. They are the ever-coming generations of our native born, and the immigrant populations from European countries, where they have grown up under the influence of laws and ideas in general harmony with our own jurisprudence and civilization, but impressed by monarchical oligarchic customs and modes of government, and thereby unprepared for the discharge of the political duties of citizenship under that which we have adopted.

In the last decade the increase of our population was 21 per cent, about as follows:

Native males..... 9.61
Native females..... 9.50
Foreign males..... 1.39
Foreign females..... 1.50

The per cent of those who became voters may be estimated as follows:

Natives..... 9.61
Foreign..... 1.19

Or annual increase of voters from natives, 0.961, and by adoption, 0.119 per cent. Total, 1.08 per cent.

We must therefore educate to be voters nearly 1 per cent annually of our native, and one-eighth of that number of our immigrant population.

The duties which devolve upon those becoming adult native or naturalized citizens are imperative, and so, therefore, must be their preparation for discharging those duties. Assuming that our increase of population for the current decade shall make 55,000,000, an average from now until 1890, we should be obliged to complete the education for voters of native adults, 528,000; foreign adults, 46,000; or an annual grand average of 574,000 graduates for the electoral college.

Here, then, are the foundations of our past and future work. What are the characteristics of the superstructure already reared thereon? As before said, its outline is that of a representative democracy. It begins with primary representatives called voters. In every State of the Union these are and have been designated, in all times past, by the laws. They are legally and practically trustees for the common weal, through whom and by whom are chosen all other representatives who are to carry on all the operations—legislative, executive, and judicial—of the governments of the States and of the nation. The laws which designate these trustees prescribe the manner in which they shall discharge their duties. By statute law and by the nature of his trust the voter is bound to discharge the duties thereof according to law and the best of his judgment and conscience for the common weal. He has not and can not have any more right to dispose of his vote otherwise than if it were a pecuniary trust, or property trust. But the crime of violating this trust is as much greater than that of violating a pecuniary or property trust, as the interests of the State and nation are greater than private interests. Under our system there is no such thing as a natural right to vote. Voting is the exercise of a trusteeship, the right to which is to be determined by the law-making power on the principle of creating such trustees as will produce the greatest good to the greatest number. The current theory that everybody has a natural right to vote, the abridgment of which by law can not be just, is therefore wholly un-American—a logical contradiction of our system.

The right to vote being a solemn trust created by law, the duties of which are indefeasible except by law, it is clear that there must be some reciprocal duties and obligations on the part of the commonwealth for the benefit of which this right is conferred. This, then, is the outline, the fundamental frame-work, the characteristic of the superstructure of our American system. It is the general outline within which all our institutions must be developed. Every departure from it in theory or practice is abnormal and unwholesome to our political life. Without a full and conscious conformity of action to this by the people and by the State that life must languish. Symptoms of disease will appear, plague spots perhaps, which can be removed only by inculcating, always and everywhere by precept and practice, that "The voter is a trustee created by law, and must exercise his

trust according to law and the best of his judgment and conscience for the common weal;" and that "the commonwealth," for whose benefit he exercises it, "is bound at its own expense to furnish him every needed facility for the exercise of this trust." Any neglect or malfeasance, by the voter or commonwealth, in the performance of these reciprocal duties must be productive of evil. To expect success under our system without the natural fulfillment of these duties is to expect that an evil tree will bring forth good fruit. Most of the evils and gross imperfections in the present workings under our system of free government can be traced to neglect and disregard of these mutual duties, as clearly as a river to its source. They are fundamental conditions, and to disregard or omit any feasible effort to insure compliance with them—by the commonwealth first of all—is moral treason in the citizen and in the State government practical suicide.

About what portion of our people by law have been clothed with the right and duty of voting appears from the following tables:

1860.—Population, 31,443,321; voters, 4,676,850, or 6.72 to one voter.

1870.—Population, 38,558,371; voters, 6,077,912, or 6.34 to one voter.

1880.—Population, 50,155,780; voters, 9,212,595, or 5.44 to one voter; or

1860, about 13.87 for each 100 souls; or, 1870, about 15.76 for each 100 souls; or, 1880, about 18.36 for each 100 souls.

This amounts to about one trustee for each family.

The relative rate of increase of population and of voters are:

From 1850 to 1860, population increase 25 per cent, voters 36 per cent.

From 1860 to 1870, population increase 17 per cent, voters 23 per cent.

From 1870 to 1880, population increase 21 per cent, voters 34 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that we have selected by law about one trustee for every 5.44 to 6.72 souls. It also appears that the increase in percentage of voters from 1850 to 1880 exceeded that of population from 35 to 63 per cent. More precisely, for every increase of 100 in population from 1850 to 1860 there was an increase of 144 voters; from 1860 to 1870 of 135 voters, and from 1870 to 1880 of 163 voters. How much of this increase was due to an ever growing zeal in the performance of the voter's duties, and what, if any, was due to fraudulent voting, although very important questions, are aside from the present purpose.

For nearly ninety-six years, under our governments, these voters—these primary trustees—through the prescribed legal forms have been wielding all the vast powers of the State and national governments, under which we have grown from three millions to fifty-two millions of people. These are stupendous powers. The influence of their exercise on the well-being of every unit of this vast and growing republic can not be overestimated. Nor, as has already been

stated, can anything essential to the discharge of their duties by the trustees, or by the commonwealth, have been neglected or withheld, without criminal responsibility for all concerned. Hence, "how have voters in the past been doing, and how are they now doing their duty, and what has been the action of the commonwealths?" are pregnant and vital questions at the present hour.

Soon after we began to develop our system, electors found that the discharge of their duties was a very serious business, and that whenever they had to choose a public officer, representing a constituency extending beyond the limits of the acquaintance of the average voter, his greatest difficulties were to discover who was considered eligible for the place by others who were voters, and upon whom, after knowing this, they would unite as a suitable candidate. These necessities finally resulted in an invention, attributed to Martin Van Buren and others in New York. It was called "the caucus system." The consists in a primary assemblage of local leaders or voters who choose representatives, and the assemblage of these representatives, called delegates, in a convention, which by majority vote nominates candidates; that is to say, proposes persons to be voted for to fill the various offices which the voters by law are required to fill. Before this each voter was obliged to depend on the most meager information, picked up as he could get it, from his neighbors, his friends, and the newspapers. The average voter, without time or opportunity to inquire into the fitness of those to be chosen to office previous to the introduction of this invention, had been fain to inquire of his neighbor. He now took the convention's say-so as that of his neighbor in a larger sense, whose voice was publicly heard by all men. The Whigs denounced the system as a wheel within a wheel of public business and against public policy. It was a law, without enactment or public sanction, which decided what should be the law and who should execute it. It was an extra-legal way of determining what should be legal. It was liable to be operated by the power of money and influence, against the good of the people. It was liable to be gotten up by those who had the means to employ agencies to impose on the voters, or to get up primaries which should choose delegates representing neither their intelligence nor their conscience, but interests seeking for legislation, or administration by which, in some way, to get the advantage of, and raid the public treasury.

Since its first introduction into the State of New York some fifty years ago, this caucus system has spread all over the country. It was very soon adopted by the party which at first opposed and denounced it; and all that party's subsequent outgrowths have vied with its Democratic inventors in using it. And yet in its practical working it has proved worse than its opposers predicted in the beginning. It has become an engine in the hands of

powerful combinations to mold or defeat the will of the people, to control legislation and administration for the special advantage of capital and monopolies at the expense of the just interests of the producing classes. It is usually in such hands, and at every important election places before these primary trustees—the electors—can be admitted to support against their better judgment and conscience, or to throw away their votes. But in spite of all this the system still lives, and all parties practice it while unhesitatingly admitting its vices and imperfections.

Under such circumstances this

can be accounted for only by the existence of some controlling necessity to which it ministers. The necessity is that which the voter feels for information respecting those for whom he ought to vote—for that information which, in the absence of any legally provided, the caucus system to a limited extent and for its own purposes volunteers to supply. Not even in constituencies of moderate size, much less in larger ones, can the average voter know, nor can he command the time and data to ascertain, who are the fittest for the offices which, in the exercise of his trust, he is obliged to fill. Information on this point is an indispensable prerequisite for the proper performance of his duties. It is obviously the imperative duty of the commonwealth, on account of which these duties are performed, to furnish it. Has it done so? Is it doing so? No. By its constant and inexcusable neglect so to do, the voter has been driven to accept such aids as party conventions find it for their interest to give. Practices of this kind long continued have gradually educated political parties even to think and say to the people of this great republic: "You can not carry on your free government—you can not select candidates to be voted for, nor induce your electors to perform their civic duties—without our intervention. It is true that we are but a part of you; we have no regular executive, legislative, or judicial powers, nor any except a sporadic treasury, all of which you have in plenitude. Yet, experience warrants us in saying you can not get along without us. We, therefore, present you our platform of professed principles, submit our guarantees, and boldly propose to administer your government—which you are incapable of doing—on condition that you will place its offices and emoluments at our disposal." That is tantamount to saying that a part of the people by a volunteer extra legal organization, without any definite powers or regular treasury, can act more efficiently than the whole people organized as a body politic, possessing in plenitude all the powers and means of government. That such a preposterous self-evident absurdity is in good faith stated, and as freely accepted, only shows how false principles beget falsehood without end and without limit.

Seeing no legal help from the commonwealth, whence it should come, reluctantly and resistantly for the last sixty years our voters

have

gradually acquiesced in this

humiliating proposition, until now, while every freeman's instincts recalibrate against it, we have practically a government of party, by party, and for party, instead of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, with the following results:

1. Public faith in free government is undermined by the continual public assertion of the monstrous solecism that the people can govern only when organized into a party instead of a body politic, backed as this assertion is by the actual facts that our government has become one of party under which opposing parties have no rights that the dominant one is bound to respect.

2. Our public legislation has given us innumerable, crude, and often conflicting laws; loaded us with debts, municipal, State and national, large percentages of which result from ignorance, recklessness of responsibility, and corruption in expenditures.

3. It has burdened us with direct and indirect taxation almost too great to be borne even by a people full of life and energy, blessed with the riches of a still virgin soil, unrivaled timber and mineral resources, and continually reinforced by a strong annual influx of vigorous and trained industrial immigrants from other civilized countries.

4. Public employments are very generally bestowed for personal and partisan services, and administered with the primary object of securing and maintaining party and personal ascendancy, instead of for the public services, and are multiplied to pension party servants at the public expense.

5. Everywhere large sums are spent to secure offices of moderate salaries in expectation of regaining the money with compound interest indirectly, and by ways unknown to the toilers and taxpayers, out of whom finally it must come.

6. During election campaigns immense amounts are expended to disseminate partial, erroneous and false information designed to obfuscate and ensnare the public judgment; to buy the votes of those who, not having been taught that they are trustees, care little who rules—all with the firm determination that these amounts, and much more eventually, shall be gotten back out of the people.

7. To all these expenditures, from public, personal and secret contributions, must be added losses to the business and industries of the people by frequent changes in office, and the inevitable inexperience and personal venality resulting therefrom.

8. The unwholesome and evil influence of frequently arraying voters into hostile partisan camps, among whom, thus arrayed, the desire of triumph dominates all others and drowns the voices of reason and conscience to such a degree that means and practices are employed without scruple to insure success which, if used to obtain gold or money, would be held infamous in private life, and punished as felonies under the law.

9. The lowering of the general credit of all grades of public officers, which the public now recollects as inferior to that of em-

ployees occupying positions of corresponding importance in public or corporate business.

Everywhere, of late years, in spite of increased diffusion of education, this lowering has been going on with accelerated speed, proving the existence of a permanent and radical cause, which, if not removed, will undermine general respect and confidence in the integrity of the public service, while it ought to stand as much higher, as the body politic is greater and more lasting.

These are a few of the evil results which have grown out of the neglect of the commonwealths to do their duty toward their primary trustees—the voters—in whose hands they leave the whole power of selecting those who are to make, declare and execute all the laws of the States and of the nation. To these evils must be added that widespread confusion of ideas among all our people, arising from the neglect of the State, by precept and example, to teach all voters that they are trustees of the State and nation. This has led people to regard lightly the sacred obligations of this trust, and to see with indifference, if not with tolerance, practices to influence voters, which, if employed upon those having trust funds in charge, would at once be denounced as high crimes. Nor are there wanting innumerable minor evil outgrowths from the same potent cause.

5. Public employments are very generally bestowed for personal and partisan services, and administered with the primary object of securing and maintaining party and personal ascendancy, instead of for the public services, and are multiplied to pension party servants at the public expense.

6. Practically, elections can not be had without a preceding period of public discussion of the men and principles to be voted for, called a canvass.

7. To facilitate final expressions of their will through the ballot box by making voting easier and less expensive than it now is to the primary trustee.

8. To provide cheaper and more convenient ways of getting the views and legal expressions of the intelligence and will of the voters on all important matters of political and administrative interest.

9. Let it not be overlooked that we are now irrevocably wedded to our system of government. We have taken it "for better or worse," and could not change it if we would without bloody revolution. The greatness of the present evils, the powerful elements of our material growth in the future, all demand that we should look to our intellectual and moral forces, and marshal them so that they shall have power to educate and mold the political habits of all that vast stream of people who are annually to become voters, and thus to control the country. We must do it. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles;" "An evil tree can not bring forth good fruit;" "Whatever a man sows that also shall he reap," are truths which apply with especial force and certainty to political communities and have the highest significance to American freemen at the present time.

10. Is it right that the voter should be so burdened, and the public interests so exposed? Is it right that the State should stand by, as it

actually does, and see its primary trustees thus spending their time and money for the common weal and not even lift so much as a finger to lighten the burden? How can the voter think he is a trustee, when he has to do it all himself? What wonder that he should become confused looking at the insignificance of his means of action and the greatness of its consequences? What wonder if he should say, "My share in the consequences of what I do is so small, why should I not trade it off for something tangible? The Hebrews who had to make bricks for the Egyptians, and find their own straw, were not worse treated than I am by the State. I have to spend my time and money to get registered, to get informed, to go and vote, and other people get the benefit of it."

In the face of such a picture of the patient, persistent and positive neglect of the commonwealths of this republic to discharge their most obvious and indefeasible duties toward their primary trustees, the voters, is it not a wonder that we are no worse off? Ought we not to thank a good Providence for such unmerited luck? "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistle?" What then is to be done? Evidently the indispensable duty of every State and Territory of this Union—of every independent, self-governing sovereignty under our system—is promptly and at its own expense to provide for—

1. Making out and keeping always accessible and convenient for reference lists of its primary trustees—the electors or voters.

2. To provide for and furnish each trustee with authentic and timely expressions of public opinion and public intelligence as to the character and qualifications of persons to be voted for.

3. To facilitate final expressions of their will through the ballot box by making voting easier and less expensive than it now is to the primary trustee.

4. That money must necessarily possess, within or of itself, intrinsic value, and that paper money must be made redeemable in gold and silver coin, in order that it may be considered "good money."

5. That the people, or government, before they can issue money must take from the people, by taxation, value or wealth out of which to coin it. The very essence of the financial reforms demanded by the people is diametrically antagonistic to, and in direct contravention of, the foregoing propositions: The people demand first—an increase in the volume of the medium of exchange, and how can such increase be effected upon a gold and silver basis in the face of a rapidly increasing population and a constantly-decreasing supply of gold and silver? Moreover, the people are demanding, in no uncertain voice, that all money, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no money shall be redeemable in any other money of any kind whatsoever. And that brings us to language used by the Senator, that to say the least, is misleading and disingenuous. He says: "During the war we had to issue paper. After a while the value of the money began to decline," etc. If one were

education, if we set about it in earnest, who can doubt?

Intellectual, moral, and political weaklings will read the foregoing, accept as unquestionable its statements of the indefeasible duties of the voter and the equally imperative duties of the body politic toward him, and for want of thought, lack of faith in the future of our system, or energetic willingness to work for its success, will say, "oh, this ought to be done, but it is impossible in this world." Our country has always had more than enough of such citizens, who, when anything is shown to be imperatively necessary for the common weal, are ready to prove how it can not be done. To such this is not addressed. It is addressed to patriotic thinkers and workers who can find how to do it.

Issuing Money.

BY GEORGE C. WARD.

I have been much interested in reading an article in THE ECONOMIST of November 22, under the caption "A Senator Set Straight," and am gratified at the able manner in which the vagaries and false assumptions of gold-bug Sherman are exposed. It seems to me, however, that there is another standpoint from which the Senator's statements may be successfully criticised and reviewed. Mr. Sherman is reported as saying:

There is no objection to a large circulating medium, provided it is redeemed in gold or silver coin. We have learned that all other currency is a failure. During the war we had to issue paper. It was an imperative necessity, and I voted for the bill. After a while the value of the money began to decline until it was worth only forty cents on the dollar.

Here we have a positive endorsement of the basic error and pernicious fallacy upon which the entire superstructure of our idiotic system of finance is reared. I refer to the propositions:

1. That money must necessarily possess, within or of itself, intrinsic value, and that paper money must be made redeemable in gold and silver coin, in order that it may be considered "good money."

2. That the people, or government, before they can issue money must take from the people, by taxation, value or wealth out of which to coin it. The very essence of the financial reforms demanded by the people is diametrically antagonistic to, and in direct contravention of, the foregoing propositions: The people demand first—an increase in the volume of the medium of exchange, and how can such increase be effected upon a gold and silver basis in the face of a rapidly increasing population and a constantly-decreasing supply of gold and silver? Moreover, the people are demanding, in no uncertain voice, that all money, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no money shall be redeemable in any other money of any kind whatsoever. And that brings us to language used by the Senator, that to say the least, is misleading and disingenuous. He says: "During the war we had to issue paper. After a while the value of the money began to decline," etc. If one were

unacquainted with the facts, he would infer from Mr. Sherman's language that during the war the government had issued paper money. Such, however, was not the case, and the Senator knows it was not the case. The paper issued by the government during the war was promises to pay money. Money is simply a medium of exchange of values and need not possess value within itself. It is simply a convenient method of book-keeping between the individual and the people, and between individuals. If I have a piece of money I simply have a certificate that I have performed a certain amount of labor for the community, and that the community, severally and collectively, owes me a like amount of labor in return. If gold and silver were both demonetized, they would soon find their level, value and price, with other commodities, and be bought as other commodities; with a medium of exchange or money, made of any material based upon the credit and resources of the American nation, its land, its people and their products. In our transactions with foreign nations we could use gold and silver bullion, to which status they reduce our money in any event.

Now, note the inconsistency with which this specie basis redemption question is treated when spoken of in connection with "land currency," or loans of money, absolute paper money, upon real estate security, by the people to the individual. Those who occupy the same position and reason from the same standpoint, as does Senator Sherman, contemplate a large increase in paper promises to pay gold and silver, without a corresponding increase in the stock of gold and silver in hand. The consequence, of course, is such manipulation of gold and silver by the owners and holders thereof, as to appreciate its value and depreciate the value of the paper based upon it. Just in the same manner would an increase of currency raise the price of corn, wheat, and all other commodities, as under this idiotic system gold and silver become commodities to be bought with paper money. And this was one cause of the enormous depreciation of the Argentine cedulas; another reason being that their rate of interest (8 per cent) is more than double the rate of increase of material wealth.

But let us look at this question of "land currency" from a common sense and practical standpoint, bearing in mind the secondary object in view, to wit: the putting into the hands of the people an increased volume of circulating media, "without the intervention of banks." The primary object is, of course, the nationalization of the people's money and the destruction of the "power of money to oppress," which is the power of money to draw interest in the hands of the individual. If money is necessarily redeemable in something else, called its base or basis, why do gold bugs contend that "land currency" based upon land is redeemable in gold and silver? The United States issues gold and silver certificates upon gold and silver actually deposited with her, the

THE COLORED ALLIANCE.

Annual Address of the National Superintendent.

The General Superintendent of the National Colored Alliance and Co-Operative Union, R. M. Humphrey, delivered the following address at the Ocala convention of that body:

In the goodness of God you and I have been spared to meet again in annual convocation. Since our meeting a year ago a number of our leading members have been called from the ranks of the Alliance on earth to the fold of the great Alliance in heaven. With the mutual congratulations we extend to the living we cherish the names and memories of our dead and mourn the loss we have sustained in their death. Our order has enjoyed a year of great prosperity. We have made a forward step along the lines of our work. *

What is Money?

By CONSTANTINE CHAMPION, LOGANS-PORT, IND.

It is evident to my mind, after reading John S. De Hart, that either he or myself is seriously lost in the mazes of finance. He says, "I define money as anything that is legal tender." He, then, would say that money is something that has dimensions; something that has body or parts; a portion of some material substance. In reply to which I would say to him, that his idea of "money" is an absolute impossibility. Money has no value, never did and never can have. No person has ever seen money—no person ever will see money. Money has no weight, dimension, body or parts. Money is only known by some visible, tangible material substance, by or through which it is represented.

Then, what is money? Money is the name of that particular authority which attaches to a portion of some material substance by virtue of a certain impress put upon it and makes it a legal tender for debt. To illustrate: Any substance, let it be iron, brass, copper, nickel, silver, gold or paper—any substance for that matter, bearing the impress that represents money—authority—is a legal tender debt anywhere within the jurisdiction of our government, and we are all compelled to receive it as such. Because we are all compelled to receive it as such, it becomes current among our whole people, and therefore the currency of the nation. But, Mr. De Hart, if you should take any part of our currency, and cross the boundary line of our national authority, such currency would cease at once to represent money. The money and currency would separate at the line. The money—authority—being compelled to remain within the line, while the currency goes on beyond.

The currency may stay beyond the line one day or ten years, but nowhere does it represent money—not being a legal tender for debt. But, Mr. De Hart, the moment you recross the boundary line money—authority—attaches to the currency at once, by virtue of the impress it bears, and it becomes the representative of money and legal tender for debt. Such, Mr. De Hart, is what money is. Neither should it be forgotten that money, currency, or dollars, contain no value of any kind whatsoever, never did and never can.

The Alliance Signal (Elgin, Neb.) says:

The Farmers Alliance people are not doing much talking themselves, but they are the direct cause of an unusual amount of chipping among the leaders of the two great political parties, and it seems to have only just begun.

1. Many of the white people, looking upon themselves as special favorites of Heaven, were violently opposed to the education of the colored race in any form.

2. The newspapers of the country, being wholly in the employ of monopolies and of the exploiting classes of our citizens, including

speculators, landlords and stock gamblers, were radically opposed to the Alliance in all its phases, but their horror and resentment culminated at the thought of its proposing to educate and elevate a race of down-trodden slaves and serfs.

3. The colored people themselves, acting on the advice they received from these, their most bitter enemies, have shown remarkably small interest in an enterprise involving so immediately their own welfare and the future destiny of their families.

We continue to hope that these conditions will yet be dissipated, and the National Alliance receive, as it has ever deserved, the hearty support of the colored race.

One of the most cruel wrongs inflicted by the government upon the farmers is the power given the national bankers by, and with, the aid of certain speculators to withdraw the money from circulation, and so to contract or diminish the currency of the country that there shall not be enough left in circulation to buy our crops. It is doubtful if there is in circulation this year money enough to pay for the cotton crop at 4 cents a pound, and the wheat at 30 cents a bushel. And but for the influence of the Alliance and its Exchanges and its watchfulness there is no probability that your cotton would now sell above 4 cents a pound.

In view of this pressure brought to bear upon the farmer, by which he has for twenty-five years past, each year, been forced to sell his crop at an average loss of 30 per cent, an united effort was made by agricultural organizations of the country to induce Congress to pass an act to be known as the sub-treasury bill; therein providing that certain warehouses shall be conveniently established to our necessities in which we may store our crops, receiving from the government 80 per cent of their value to enable us to pay our debts and hold the crops for that sure advance in price which never fails to come with the opening of the spring season, or, rather, with the increase of money in circulation.

Under this sub-treasury system speculation in the products of our farms would at once cease, because each farmer could hold his own produce, and when prices were reasonably good he could sell and repay to the government the money advanced. Identically the same arrangement asked for having been made by our government years ago in favor of the distillers of the country, and Congress having the sole power to issue money without paying interest or premium therefor, it was hoped that no difficulty would be interposed in the way of a proposition so simple, and with so important and so natural. But the money powers were awash. Speculators saw that they could not, if this wise and just measure became a law, any more buy up the crops at half price. National bankers saw that they could not any more lend us money at exorbitant rates of interest. And so all classes combined together to oppose us, and it now remains to be seen whether the farmers of the country will be true to themselves and from year to year, as the case may be.

There are already millions of our people, colored and white, who favor this single tax plan, and we recommend it to you as its enactment into law would place homes within the reach of all the people.

We rejoice that individual effort, with the assistance of diligence and economy, has been able to supply

truth in human nature that no cause can succeed for any great length of time without the presence of the living orator. Our difficulty herefore has been that we were unable to pay for a suitable man to fill this important station. But if this body should select and endorse a suitable person for national lecturer, it is not probable, to say the least, that our sub-Alliances would second and support the work by paying him out of their home or subordinate treasures? In our last annual message we congratulated your order on its independence. You have your own national charter, and your own peculiar forms of organization. You are independent of all other organizations, and thereby you are in a position to co-operate with any other whenever it may appear profitable to do so. We recommend that you persevere in this liberty, friendly to all, dependent upon none. This principle will in no way interfere with necessary co-operation and confederation. We feel that all of your surroundings call upon you to be at all times the confederates and helpers of those brave Alliance men who, alike in Kansas and Georgia, as Republicans and Democrats have carried Alliance banners over fields of confusion and battle to scenes of victory and peace. Finally, homes for the families of the colored people of the United States should be, by pre-eminence, the business of our Order. Whatever else we may do or fail to do, our work will be wholly unfinished and incomplete so long as three-fourths of our families are homeless. Since our meeting a year ago, over twenty thousand colored families have purchased and secured homes of their own.

But we have still a multitude of homeless renters. Perhaps the system of renting a home for our wives and daughters must in some sort continue to the end of time. But it is certain that we can greatly abridge, if not cure an evil, so monstrous. God has given this earth in usufruct to all the living. Men have as much right to monopolize the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms us as the land that by God's ordinance feeds our families. We take this occasion to distinctly affirm that land is not property, can never be made property; holds no allegiance but to the man who lives on it. His improvements are his. The lands belongs to the sovereign people. In view of these indisputable truths we recommend to our people the principles of the single tax party, and that we should remove the burdens of taxation from all property, because the value of all property is decreased by taxation; but on the contrary land, if carrying all the taxes necessary to support the government, would not be held by speculators as it is now and would soon become abundant and cheap.

In the recent elections the influence of the Alliance was felt and every man realizes what tremendous power it is destined in the near future to exert. But it must be remembered that in this case the Alliance was fettered by party names which it could not bear, and in many of the States refused to vote at all. Among others we here mention that in Mississippi 40 per cent of the white and 70 per cent of the colored people absolutely refused to vote, or even attend the polls. In Texas and many other States the elections went rather by default than otherwise. The people were not satisfied with the standard bearers, and rather than be considered Democrats or Republicans they remained at their homes and refused to take any part in electing men in whom they could feel no interest.

Our order is sadly in want of a national lecturer. It is a well-known fact that individual effort, with the assistance of diligence and economy, has been able to supply

the House will pass the silver free coinage bill although it may not pass the Senate, and in the event it does it is probable that the President will veto it. And with this admission on his lips, showing that there is little or no hope for the bill to become a law, he says: "That is all the legislation which we shall attempt in that line." That is to say, the Democratic party will offer only one bill for the financial relief of the people, and they do that with the belief that it will most probably not become a law. How many Congressional candidates in the recent campaign were elected on such an idea? How many of them dared to say as much to the people when begging for their votes? Not one. He says "it is idle to talk of the sub-treasury bill;" that "the Democratic party can never indorse such an unconstitutional scheme." How many Congressional candidates in the South and West talked this way in the recent campaign before the people? He then lays down this monstrous proposition: "The Democratic party believes that the citizen is able to take care of himself and run his own finances. We propose to let him do it." It is to be hoped that Mr. Mills is as ignorant of Democratic principles and purposes as he has shown himself to be of the needs of the people and of the sub-treasury plan. For if his assertions be true, all the fulsome promises of that party to the people were deceitful above all things. But we will wait and see, and if he be correct as to the course of the party in Congress, there are lively times in store for the people and the politicians in 1892.

MILLS.

The following is clipped from the Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh, N. C., and is a just criticism upon the testy and bitter conduct of Roger Q. Mills:

Representative R. Q. Mills, of Texas, is in Washington, and has been interviewed by a reporter of the Post. We give one of the questions of the reporter and the answer of Mr. Mills:

"Will the Democrats in the next Congress attempt to legislate in accordance with the principles of the Farmers Alliance?"

"The Democratic House in the Fifty-second Congress will meet the demand for more money by passing a silver free coinage bill, which the Senate may or may not agree to, and which, if it ever reaches the White House, probably will be vetoed by President Harrison. That is all the legislation which we shall attempt in that line. It is idle to talk of the sub-treasury bill. The Democratic party can never, as long as it exists, which will be as long as it is true to strict constructionist ideas, indorse such an unconstitutional scheme. Mr. Tilden, in his letter to the Iroquois Club, stated the principle of the Democratic party in one sentence: 'The general government should do nothing for the State which the State can do for itself, and no government should do anything for the individual which he can do for himself.' We ought never to get away from that doctrine. The Democratic party believes that the citizen is able to take care of himself and run his own finances. We propose to let him do it, and keep as far away from paternalism as possible."

Mr. Mills, who, by virtue of his long service in Congress and his prominence in politics for a quarter of a century, is entitled to respect as an exponent of the Democratic party, makes some remarkable and strong utterances in the above interview. He says, in effect, that

REPRESENTATIVE DOCKERY, of Missouri, has been exposing his ignorance of the sub-treasury bill and the people, as is shown by the following clipped from the Washington Star:

Speaking of the sub-treasury plan Mr. Dockery thought that the great mass of farmers would not press if they got the relief they ought to have. That plan looked to the borrowing of money, the efforts of the Democrats would be directed toward lifting the farmers out of the borrowing class.

REPRESENTATIVE McMILLAN, of Tennessee, said of the Alliance in a recent interview:

In our State it has not worked in an antagonism to the Democratic party. On the contrary, our nominee for governor was a member of the organization and was nominated and made the race on a Simon Pure Democratic platform. It is an indisputable fact that the economic system under which we have been operating for some time past has proved disastrous to the farming interests. It will be the office of the Democratic party to try to remedy their ills as far as may be possible. The sub-treasury scheme as presented to Congress is impracticable, but there are constitutional means of relief that can and will be given.

BRING disappointed over the work of their henchmen at the national meeting, the two old parties are busy spreading the report that the sub-treasury plan was reaffirmed at Ocala for the express purpose of breaking up the Democratic party. The Democratic papers publish such statements and the Republican papers quote them as items of news.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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

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

The following is the resolution unanimously adopted at the national convention:

We, the National Farmers, our adopted official national organ, has so boldly and fearlessly advocated our cause and defended our principles; therefore,

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

Address all remittances or communications to

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST,

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

N. R. P. A.

ADDRESS L. L. POLK, President of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, at 344 D street, Washington, D. C. (Reform press please copy.)

THE Republican Senate caucus has decided to introduce a bill relating to the finances, in which will be incorporated a section reducing the compulsory deposit of national banks with a capital of \$50,000 to \$1,000 in bonds each. This is done under a plea that it will increase the volume of currency. An examination of the facts do not warrant such conclusion, but prove that a contraction would surely follow its adoption.

Fifty thousand dollars is the least capital upon which a national bank can be organized, and under the present law it must purchase not less than \$12,500 United States bonds of some character and deposit them with the United States treasurer. If the directors of the bank desire they can invest the whole capital, \$50,000, in bonds and deposit them in the same manner. In either case, whether the deposit is \$12,500 or more, the bank can demand 90 per cent of the face value of these bonds in national bank currency and loan it out among the people. There are very few banks, in fact but 11, out of the entire 3,290, that do not take out this 90 per cent in currency and make use of it. This is the true situation under existing laws. Nearly one-half of the banks now in existence have a capital of \$50,000, with an aggregate amount of about \$40,000,000 of bonds on deposit with the United States treasurer to secure circulation. If this proposed measure is adopted, each one of these banks will be allowed to withdraw its bonds down to \$1,000. The difference between

the amount of bonds held for circulation now, and would be under this new provision, would be fully \$38,000,000, and the contraction which would follow would be 90 per cent of this amount, or \$34,200,000. There is no way of disproving these conclusions. With these bonds at a premium of 25 per cent, and the avowed declaration by the banks and comptroller of the currency that bank circulation is unprofitable, who will doubt that such banks will sell their bonds, reap the benefit of this enormous premium and retire their currency? Of course this would furnish a certain amount of bonds that could be purchased by the Treasury, but in that operation not one dollar is added to the volume of money in circulation. If banks with \$50,000 capital are permitted to withdraw their bonds, banks having a greater capital will demand the same privilege, which will no doubt be granted.

REPRESENTATIVE PIERCE (Tennessee) introduced a resolution instructing the Ways and Means committee to report to the House by Monday, January 5, the sub-treasury bill, and fix Monday, the 12th, as the time for its consideration. It is hardly necessary to say that nothing was done in relation to the matter. The sub-treasury bill has already made trouble enough for this Congress.

THE New York Tribune is greatly exercised over the "Alliance folly" in demanding more money through the operation of the sub-treasury plan. In its strictures upon that measure it discloses the usual fact in such cases, an absolute ignorance of its provisions or principles. It is not aware that every document sent to Congress at this session touching finance recognizes the main feature of this bill as sound and practicable. It has forgotten that the recent silver legislation, for which it contended so earnestly, contains the warehousing, or, as it pleases to call it, the "pawn shop" features of the sub-treasury plan. The Tribune would do well to exchange with some reliable Alliance paper, and keep posted upon current matters relating to the Order.

THERE is at the present time outstanding \$568,204,000 of 4 per cent bonds due in 1907. These bonds now sell at a premium of 25 per cent. This enormous premium is not made possible because of the value of the bonds, but for the reason that in their purchase and cancellation lies the only means which this government has of placing its surplus revenue among the people. This premium is the logical result of the neces-

sity of the people for an increase of currency. The greater this necessity and the more anxious the government is to grant relief, the higher this premium is made. This rate of premium on the total bonds outstanding amounts to \$142,051,000. It is perfectly safe to assume that no legislation looking toward financial relief will be permitted to become a law that does not include this vast amount of tribute to the owners of United States bonds, especially as the Congress of this nation is now constituted. The people need relief. Bankruptcy and ruin are waiting on every side, and yet there is no law on the statute books by which the government can come to their rescue. Neither will there be so long as those who should make such laws are interested in their defeat.

ALEX. MITCHELL, of McCulloch county, Texas, in a communication to the Dallas News, says:

The principle of a cotton credit through sub-treasury is a sound, conservative system of finance and a barrier against sudden contractions, according to the scheme as originally suggested—which was that a sub-treasury should be established in each of the cotton States, with private warehouses bonded to the government, in which to deposit cotton, and the issuance of certificates thereon approaching the amount at which it can be insured.

Cotton is the exchange itself and as good, if not better, than either silver or gold, and only wants a medium to represent it in commerce, just as silver and gold are represented by a certificate of deposit. Nothing is wanted from the government beyond the exercise of the police and overseeing powers delegated to it by the voice of the people as defined in the Constitution. All they would have to do would be to see that no more certificates are issued than there is cotton deposited, and see that for every bag of cotton withdrawn the certificate or its equivalent is deposited in its place. That is the sum and substance of the whole idea. The government has no money to lend, and only sustains itself by collecting taxes. All it can do is to give its testimony that a cotton certificate is based on a good convertible security, and such as it will accept in payment of all dues and demands.

What is a good convertible security? It is what we eat and what we wear. It is the annual productions of the farm and is the basis for the redemption of all credits. And that we must eat and wear clothes in order to exist is a fact not disputed. Our credit for one year's production of the farm will be redeemed before another year's production comes into the market. The world without a crop for one season would be almost a wilderness, and a loaf of bread worth all the gold in Christendom. But the public requires something more. They want the certificates convertible into coin and for that purpose we must have the aid of the banks—and to get that co-operation between them and the producers we must simply employ their capital. Twenty-five per cent has been found to be a sufficient reserve in specie for the banks to keep to meet the demand, and 25 per cent in specie will float the certificates.

The Bank of Montreal floats the treasury notes of the Dominion of Canada when they get short for 2½ per cent on a 25 per cent reserve, the bank thus securing 10 per cent on its coin reserve. During the fall months the capital of all the banks of the State is not sufficient to move the cotton without going to the central power in New York as borrowers, where they are met by the western bankers in search of money to move the corn and the wheat, and as matter of course there is always a stringency when the demand is heavy, and products don't fetch their full value. The sub-treasury scheme would come to their assistance, and each State would be able within itself to move its crops, let them be large or small. Say, for instance, the combined capital of the banks of this State is four millions in specie and sixteen millions is required to move the cotton. Instead of going to New York they would float sixteen millions of certificates with their four millions of specie and be independent of the money

center. It would give them money according to demand, which would never come in competition with their business, and by the end of the year would disappear, and again come to the front when the next crop is ready for moving. Even if there was enough money in the nation to move the crops at a fair rate of interest and at the same time supply the demands of business, a supply of auxiliary currency in each State, based on its own staple productions of cotton, wool, corn, or wheat, that can be called into existence when necessary, would render the banking institutions of each State more independent of the despotic powers of the great clearing house of the world in London and its allies in Wall street.

THE following argument in favor of government loans to the people is taken from the Pacific Union of San Francisco, Cal., and contains a point heretofore overlooked. This has been the result of every investigation regarding this proposition that has yet been instituted. New proofs of its practicability and fairness are being brought to light continually. Those only who are charged with legislating these proposed measures into law are seemingly deaf to the demands of the people or the need of immediate action:

There is one feature of the proposition for the government to loan money to the farmers on their lands, which we do not remember to have seen advanced by any of its advocates. It is this: That it is the most certain and expeditious method possible in order to get money into circulation among the people. The farmers more than any other class are interested in having the money of the country in active and constant circulation. To find a ready sale for the products of the farm the people must have money, and no motive possible seems to exist for the farmer to keep the money he receives out of circulation. In fact to do so would be to inflict upon himself the greatest injury. Not so however, with the banker. He may frequently find it more profitable to hoard money than to put it into the channels of trade. He can, thereby, make it scarce, and consequently increase his interest and add to his income without incurring the same risk that he would by loaning his money. Not so with the man who tills the soil. It is practically impossible for him to keep out of circulation the money he receives for his products. As government, then, is the only power by which money can be coined or created, and the only power that can create a necessity for its use, it should see to it that it furnishes what is needed, and lodge it in the most convenient place for the speedy exercise of its appointed function. This the people have a right to demand. In asking, therefore, that the farmer instead of the banker shall be the principal medium of access to the people at large, we take not only the road of greater safety, but the one that admits of the least class advantage.

In 1807 a British army operated against the Spaniards at Montevideo, causing so great a relaxation of Spanish vigor that a revolutionary junta proclaimed independence the next year, (1808), the first action of this kind taken by any of the South American colonies of Spain. It was twenty years later that the Banda Oriental became a recognized free republic, comprising what is now Uruguay. This was not until after a long and bitter struggle between Brazil and Buenos Ayres for supremacy, and the pacific mediation of foreign powers, headed by England.

The admirable spirit displayed by the colored farmers in their Ocala meeting is worthy of all praise. That part of Superintendent Humphrey's address which treats of political action is commended to politicians on the anxious seat.

IN the discussion of economics, Congress reveals evidence of an effort to discover "how not to do it."

THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

Brief Account of the Conditions Under Which They Exist:

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

With the above high-sounding title, Uruguay is the smallest of the independent republics of South America, having a superficial area a little less than the State of Nebraska, and a population about equal to that of that State. Originally a nation of noble Indians, the Charruas, inhabited this territory, of whom it was said that they had simple habits, were free from the vices of savages, and were without superstition or religion. Like the tribes of the pampas, they were copper-colored, with thin eyebrows, almost beardless and with shining black hair, they were splendid physical types, and noted among their neighbors as brave and successful in battle. When Spain overran the greater part of the continent, a force of soldiers who entered Uruguay met signal defeat, the first effort at conquest being made in 1512. For nearly one hundred years efforts at occupation were met by the Charruas with armed resistance, victory crowning their efforts in several pitched battles. The Portuguese, adopting the methods of education and commerce, were more successful, and aided by the missions of Catholic brotherhoods possession was gradually and insidiously acquired. In 1729 the Spaniards founded rival colonies, and finally in 1777, drove the Portuguese from the city of Montevideo, the center of Spanish power, superceded Colonia, the Portuguese capital, becoming a city of importance and wealth.

There seems to be quite a redundancy of banking facilities, over \$150,000,000 capital being represented in the various institutions. These principally advance on real estate, the protection of the money lender being carefully provided by a system of mortgages. To such an extent has this gone that in the neighborhood of the city of Montevideo lands and lots have doubled in value within two years. The rate of interest is not limited by law, and prevails generally at 9 per cent, though the needs of the borrower often causes a much greater percentage to be demanded. Gold and silver are both mined in limited quantities, though the basis of the currency here, as in all South America, is silver.

Although Uruguay lies between parallels 30 and 35° south, the climate is more even and temperate than that of a corresponding northern latitude. It has an annual rainfall exceeding that of western Europe, though not greater than

that of the Gulf States of the Union, which occupy the same relative position. The range of the thermometer in the coast region rarely falls below 37°, or rises above 100°. In the interior the minimum heat is 35°, and the maximum 87°. The country is almost bounded by large rivers and sea coast, and in its area many considerable streams have their sources. The land is rolling and uneven, but none of the ranges of hills attain an elevation of 2,000 feet. It is thus practically all adapted to farming, the surface of the country being admirably suited for cattle ranges, to which advantage is added by the fact that there are neither heavy frosts nor protracted droughts. In the streams and on the coast fish abound, and in the forest game is found, though in more limited quantities. The aboriginal Charruas are said to have lived on venison, honey and fish, and the present population subsists chiefly upon animal food supplied by their flocks.

If any part of the continent of South America is destined to develop into rivalry with the Southern States of the Union in the production of cotton, it is reasonable to expect that Uruguay will contribute to that part. At this time there is no effort being made by the people of that republic in this direction, all kinds of intense cultivation being neglected. Nearly one-third of the entire population is in one city, the country being a vast system of cattle ranges, on which it is said 20,000,000 sheep and 8,000,000 cows feed. Besides live stock and the products of their flocks the people now export scarcely anything of value. The population is increasing rapidly, however, and the promise is that in the future economy of civilization Uruguay will play a part fully commensurate with her area and natural advantages.

The nineteen provinces are stated to contain areas and populations as follows:

Province.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Salto	4,863	25,027
Artigas	4,392	12,000
Paysandu	5,115	28,417
Rio Negro	3,269	14,265
Soriano	3,560	26,733
Colonia	2,192	35,495
San Jose	2,687	21,147
Flores	1,744	15,295
Montevideo	256	185,211
Canelones	1,833	68,359
Maldonado	1,584	16,564
Rocha	4,280	17,549
Cerro-Largo	5,753	19,697
Treinta y Tres	3,688	15,748
Minas	4,844	22,535
Tacuarembó	8,074	22,363
Rivera	3,790	18,966
Florida	4,673	27,173
Durazno	5,525	22,403

Total 72,110 614,257

Of the total population, it is estimated that 70 per cent is native born. There is a large admixture

of Indian blood among the people, though the Indian aborigines have ceased to exist.

The estimated revenue of 1889 was \$13,362,000, of which \$9,300,000 was derived from customs. The expenditure for the same year was estimated at \$13,811,308, of which \$5,670,189 was for the public debt. The public debt January 1, 1889, was stated officially at \$79,189,944, of which \$70,621,730 is external and \$6,033,630 internal, besides an international debt of \$2,534,575. The total wealth of the country is put at nearly \$300,000,000, considerably more than one-third being in the capital, province of Montevideo.

The Roman Catholic is the state religion, though there is complete toleration. Primary education is obligatory, there being 380 public schools with 33,000 pupils, and 402 private schools with 21,000 scholars. The State expends more than \$500,000 per annum on the school system. There are besides a university, a normal school for girls, a military college and several religious seminaries. There are a national library and a national museum.

The army consists of 3,482 officers and men, of all arms, besides an armed police force of 3,980 men and an active civilian force of 3,264. The navy consists of three gun-boats, seven small steamers, one coaster and one steam sloop with limited crews.

Uruguay produces little but cattle, and her commerce is based upon that industry. Beeves are slaughtered for their hides and tallow, and commercial meat extracts form a considerable of trade. The imports in 1888 were valued at \$29,477,448, and the exports at \$28,008,254. Of these imports \$8,731,640 represented food and drinks, \$4,896,095 textiles and \$4,808,981 raw materials and machinery.

There are now in operation about 500 miles of railway, with enough under construction to make up a system of 750 miles. There are over 2000 miles of telegraph lines. The postal system carried in 1888 over 20,000,000 letters and packages.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has given his approval to an act of Congress that will extend the payment of duties on imports from February 1 to July 1, a period of five months. This will save the speculating importers the interest on about \$35,000,000 for that length of time, or about \$1,300,000 in interest. Of course this measure is constitutional; but when the mortgaged farmers of the west demand a stay-law against the wholesale confiscation of their property, it is called repudiation. It makes a difference under present conditions whose ox is gored.

AGAINST RAILROAD TRUSTS.

The following circular has been prepared for the purpose of exposing Jay Gould's gigantic scheme of forming a railroad trust and showing the necessity of having the government take decided steps toward the foreclosure of the Pacific railway bonds. All friendly papers are requested to copy, and all Farmers Alliances are requested to send letters to their Congressmen and petitions to Congress and to the Attorney General as indicated:

THE "RAILROAD TRUST" OF JAY GOULD CAN BE DEFEATED BY HAVING THE GOVERNMENT FORECLOSE ITS LIEN ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In 1867 the government loaned the Union Pacific Railroad Company \$33,513,000 6 per cent bonds, and gave it an immense land grant, for the purpose of building up the West. The road has been used to enrich its managers, and its extortionate rates have been such as to oppress the settlers along its route. According to the report of the attorney general of Nebraska for 1888, the freight charges on subsidized railroads in Nebraska are 50 per cent higher than on Iowa railroads that have received no government aid. The road, although paying in ten years over \$28,000,000 in dividends to its stockholders, has never paid the coupons on its subsidy bonds. These the government has been compelled to pay, and the principal of the subsidy, with the balances due on account of interest, and the unpaid coupons, now amount to nearly \$66,000,000. The control of this road, reaching from Kansas City and Omaha to the Pacific Coast, was necessary to enable Mr. Gould to complete his scheme of a "railroad trust" organized for the purpose of extorting \$22,400,000 annually out of Western producers to pay dividends to Eastern stockholders. It is fortunate for the people that he has obtained control at a time when the Union Pacific Railroad, alarmed at the approaching maturity of its subsidy, is a supplicant to the government to extend that subsidy for fifty years without adequate security. By defeating the proposed extension, and having the government foreclose its lien on the road, Farmers Alliance can defeat the railroad trust scheme. Although the amount properly due the government by the road amounts to about \$66,000,000, Senator Frye, of Maine, introduced a bill in the last session of this Congress that reduces this to \$52,000,000, by deducting discount from payments made by the government for the account of the road, instead of adding interest to them; mortgage predated by \$15,000,000 bonds, when the government now has a second mortgage on the Union Pacific road, lands and assets, predated by only \$33,500,000 bonds. He advised the government to accept these 3 per cent bonds at par, when better bonds of the Union Pacific road, paying 4% and 5 per cent, are offered at 75 and 80. Such an extension will be the means of the government eventually losing the entire amount of the subsidy, and only a foreclosure of the government lien at once can save it, and by removing the road from Mr. Gould's control, defeat his trust scheme. If the Frye bill passes, it will place many millions in the pockets of Mr. Gould and other stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad. The charter of the Union Pacific provides that its telegraph line shall be open to all telegraph companies on the same terms. This line, although built by money furnished by the government, is now monopolized by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the control of Union Pacific is as necessary to Mr. Gould to defeat Mr. Wannamaker's plan of cheap telegraph facilities as it is to perfect his railroad trust. The Union Pacific has repeatedly violated the United States laws of 1873 and 1878, and has placed its charter in jeopardy. The attention of the United States Attorney-General (whose duty to enforce these laws is made mandatory) was called to this matter last year by

the attorney-general of Nebraska. The Farmers Alliance can call the attention of the country to, and can, defeat, the scheme of Mr. Gould, by presenting to the United States Attorney-General some such resolution as this:

Whereas, the managers of the Union Pacific railroad have repeatedly violated the acts of 1873 and 1878, and are now conspiring with other railroads to form a railroad trust, in violation of the statute against trusts, in violation of the charter of the Union Pacific railroad and to defeat the provisions of the Interstate Commerce act; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Attorney-General of the United States be requested to declare the charter of the Union Pacific void, and to proceed to foreclose the lien of the United States against the road, and to enforce against its officers the prescribed penalties of the violated acts of 1873 and 1878.

If the Attorney-General does not heed your petition, have your representatives in Congress press the matter. Then have your newspapers print this; let the people understand the character of the railroad scheme, in Congress and out.

MR. DAVIS' LAND LOAN PLAN.

Congressman-elect John Davis has for years advocated direct loans upon land to the people. As a Knight of Labor his work has long been in that line. His views are expressed fully in the following bill formulated by him for action by Congress, and which he has doubtless made public for the purpose of eliciting discussion and disclosing any latent ground for objection:

That on and after the approval of this act [any mortgage debtor failing to meet his mortgage debt or debts according to contract shall be considered a bankrupt, and] it shall not be lawful to collect such debt or debts by the usual methods of foreclosure under the laws of the several States; but the method of procedure and collection shall be as follows:

7. To enable the treasury of the

United States to meet the demands under this law, the treasurer shall be authorized to create and pay out on demand a sufficient amount from time to time of United States Treasury notes, receivable by the United States government for all dues, and legal tender for all debts and taxes.

And, in order to show the amount of money afloat and its relation to the number of population, it shall become the duty of the United States Treasurer to embody in his monthly reports a careful calculation of the whole population at the end of each month, computed on the basis of known percentages of increase, and a statement of the money per capita afloat at the end of each month.

These reports sent out monthly to the registers of deeds in the several counties in the United States shall be authority indicating the mode of procedure in the collection of mortgage debts for the ensuing month.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the county treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

3. On presentation of the said certified abstract in the county treasurer's office, it shall be the duty of the said county treasurer to issue in due form, on blanks prepared for the purpose, a draft for the amount of the mortgage debt, including interest and official fees to date, on the treasurer of the United States. Said draft shall be examined by the county clerk, and certified as correct by his official seal and signature. Said draft will then be due and payable by the treasurer of the United States

on demand of any lawful holder of the same. Said draft must contain an accurate description and location of the estate mentioned in the abstract; and the amount of the draft shall be charged up against the said estate, creating a lawful lien on the same. The debtor shall now be allowed twenty years on the debt, by paying interest promptly on the same semi-annually, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum; that being the terms allowed to national bankers during the past twenty-five years. The record of the mortgage shall be marked "Settled by the United States government."

4. This procedure, herein set forth, shall be the only lawful way for collecting mortgage debts until the aggregate circulation of lawful money in the United States shall amount to \$50 per capita of the population, not counting the lawful reserves in banks and other fixed non-circulating deposits required by law.

5. After said aggregate of \$50 per capita of population shall have been reached, the usual modes of legal procedure in the several states will again become lawful, except at such times as the increase of population shall require further floating of new money to preserve the unfluctuating aggregate of \$50 per capita.

6. This said means of floating money and relieving debtors shall not prevent other legitimate means of coining and issuing money in order to facilitate or aid in reaching and maintaining the aggregate and unfluctuating circulation herein mentioned. Nor shall it be considered a bar or hindrance to private parties who desire to settle their own debts in their own way by mutual consent.

7. To enable the treasury of the United States to meet the demands under this law, the treasurer shall be authorized to create and pay out on demand a sufficient amount from time to time of United States Treasury notes, receivable by the United States government for all dues, and legal tender for all debts and taxes.

And, in order to show the amount of money afloat and its relation to the number of population, it shall become the duty of the United States Treasurer to embody in his monthly reports a careful calculation of the whole population at the end of each month, computed on the basis of known percentages of increase, and a statement of the money per capita afloat at the end of each month.

These reports sent out monthly to the registers of deeds in the several counties in the United States shall be authority indicating the mode of procedure in the collection of mortgage debts for the ensuing month.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the county treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

3. On presentation of the said certified abstract in the county treasurer's office, it shall be the duty of the said county treasurer to issue in due form, on blanks prepared for the purpose, a draft for the amount of the mortgage debt, including interest and official fees to date, on the treasurer of the United States. Said draft shall be examined by the county clerk, and certified as correct by his official seal and signature. Said draft will then be due and payable by the treasurer of the United States

on demand of any lawful holder of the same. Said draft must contain an accurate description and location of the estate mentioned in the abstract; and the amount of the draft shall be charged up against the said estate, creating a lawful lien on the same. The debtor shall now be allowed twenty years on the debt, by paying interest promptly on the same semi-annually, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum; that being the terms allowed to national bankers during the past twenty-five years. The record of the mortgage shall be marked "Settled by the United States government."

4. This procedure, herein set forth, shall be the only lawful way for collecting mortgage debts until the aggregate circulation of lawful money in the United States shall amount to \$50 per capita of the population, not counting the lawful reserves in banks and other fixed non-circulating deposits required by law.

5. After said aggregate of \$50 per capita of population shall have been reached, the usual modes of legal procedure in the several states will again become lawful, except at such times as the increase of population shall require further floating of new money to preserve the unfluctuating aggregate of \$50 per capita.

6. This said means of floating money and relieving debtors shall not prevent other legitimate means of coining and issuing money in order to facilitate or aid in reaching and maintaining the aggregate and unfluctuating circulation herein mentioned. Nor shall it be considered a bar or hindrance to private parties who desire to settle their own debts in their own way by mutual consent.

7. To enable the treasury of the United States to meet the demands under this law, the treasurer shall be authorized to create and pay out on demand a sufficient amount from time to time of United States Treasury notes, receivable by the United States government for all dues, and legal tender for all debts and taxes.

And, in order to show the amount of money afloat and its relation to the number of population, it shall become the duty of the United States Treasurer to embody in his monthly reports a careful calculation of the whole population at the end of each month, computed on the basis of known percentages of increase, and a statement of the money per capita afloat at the end of each month.

These reports sent out monthly to the registers of deeds in the several counties in the United States shall be authority indicating the mode of procedure in the collection of mortgage debts for the ensuing month.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the county treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

3. On presentation of the said certified abstract in the county treasurer's office, it shall be the duty of the said county treasurer to issue in due form, on blanks prepared for the purpose, a draft for the amount of the mortgage debt, including interest and official fees to date, on the treasurer of the United States. Said draft shall be examined by the county clerk, and certified as correct by his official seal and signature. Said draft will then be due and payable by the treasurer of the United States

on demand of any lawful holder of the same. Said draft must contain an accurate description and location of the estate mentioned in the abstract; and the amount of the draft shall be charged up against the said estate, creating a lawful lien on the same. The debtor shall now be allowed twenty years on the debt, by paying interest promptly on the same semi-annually, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum; that being the terms allowed to national bankers during the past twenty-five years. The record of the mortgage shall be marked "Settled by the United States government."

4. This procedure, herein set forth, shall be the only lawful way for collecting mortgage debts until the aggregate circulation of lawful money in the United States shall amount to \$50 per capita of the population, not counting the lawful reserves in banks and other fixed non-circulating deposits required by law.

5. After said aggregate of \$50 per capita of population shall have been reached, the usual modes of legal procedure in the several states will again become lawful, except at such times as the increase of population shall require further floating of new money to preserve the unfluctuating aggregate of \$50 per capita.

6. This said means of floating money and relieving debtors shall not prevent other legitimate means of coining and issuing money in order to facilitate or aid in reaching and maintaining the aggregate and unfluctuating circulation herein mentioned. Nor shall it be considered a bar or hindrance to private parties who desire to settle their own debts in their own way by mutual consent.

7. To enable the treasury of the United States to meet the demands under this law, the treasurer shall be authorized to create and pay out on demand a sufficient amount from time to time of United States Treasury notes, receivable by the United States government for all dues, and legal tender for all debts and taxes.

And, in order to show the amount of money afloat and its relation to the number of population, it shall become the duty of the United States Treasurer to embody in his monthly reports a careful calculation of the whole population at the end of each month, computed on the basis of known percentages of increase, and a statement of the money per capita afloat at the end of each month.

These reports sent out monthly to the registers of deeds in the several counties in the United States shall be authority indicating the mode of procedure in the collection of mortgage debts for the ensuing month.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the county treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

3. On presentation of the said certified abstract in the county treasurer's office, it shall be the duty of the said county treasurer to issue in due form, on blanks prepared for the purpose, a draft for the amount of the mortgage debt, including interest and official fees to date, on the treasurer of the United States. Said draft shall be examined by the county clerk, and certified as correct by his official seal and signature. Said draft will then be due and payable by the treasurer of the United States

on demand of any lawful holder of the same. Said draft must contain an accurate description and location of the estate mentioned in the abstract; and the amount of the draft shall be charged up against the said estate, creating a lawful lien on the same. The debtor shall now be allowed twenty years on the debt, by paying interest promptly on the same semi-annually, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum; that being the terms allowed to national bankers during the past twenty-five years. The record of the mortgage shall be marked "Settled by the United States government."

4. This procedure, herein set forth, shall be the only lawful way for collecting mortgage debts until the aggregate circulation of lawful money in the United States shall amount to \$50 per capita of the population, not counting the lawful reserves in banks and other fixed non-circulating deposits required by law.

5. After said aggregate of \$50 per capita of population shall have been reached, the usual modes of legal procedure in the several states will again become lawful, except at such times as the increase of population shall require further floating of new money to preserve the unfluctuating aggregate of \$50 per capita.

6. This said means of floating money and relieving debtors shall not prevent other legitimate means of coining and issuing money in order to facilitate or aid in reaching and maintaining the aggregate and unfluctuating circulation herein mentioned. Nor shall it be considered a bar or hindrance to private parties who desire to settle their own debts in their own way by mutual consent.

7. To enable the treasury of the United States to meet the demands under this law, the treasurer shall be authorized to create and pay out on demand a sufficient amount from time to time of United States Treasury notes, receivable by the United States government for all dues, and legal tender for all debts and taxes.

And, in order to show the amount of money afloat and its relation to the number of population, it shall become the duty of the United States Treasurer to embody in his monthly reports a careful calculation of the whole population at the end of each month, computed on the basis of known percentages of increase, and a statement of the money per capita afloat at the end of each month.

These reports sent out monthly to the registers of deeds in the several counties in the United States shall be authority indicating the mode of procedure in the collection of mortgage debts for the ensuing month.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the county treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

3. On presentation of the said certified abstract in the county treasurer's office, it shall be the duty of the said county treasurer to issue in due form, on blanks prepared for the purpose, a draft for the amount of the mortgage debt, including interest and official fees to date, on the treasurer of the United States. Said draft shall be examined by the county clerk, and certified as correct by his official seal and signature. Said draft will then be due and payable by the treasurer of the United States

on demand of any lawful holder of the same. Said draft must contain an accurate description and location of the estate mentioned in the abstract; and the amount of the draft shall be charged up against the said estate, creating a lawful lien on the same. The debtor shall now be allowed twenty years on the debt, by paying interest promptly on the same semi-annually, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum; that being the terms allowed to national bankers during the past twenty-five years. The record of the mortgage shall be marked "Settled by the United States government."

4. This procedure, herein set forth, shall be the only lawful way for collecting mortgage debts until the aggregate circulation of lawful money in the United States shall amount to \$50 per capita of the population, not counting the lawful reserves in banks and other fixed non-circulating deposits required by law.

5. After said aggregate of \$50 per capita of population shall have been reached, the usual modes of legal procedure in the several states will again become lawful, except at such times as the increase of population shall require further floating of new money to preserve the unfluctuating aggregate of \$50 per capita.

6. This said means of floating money and relieving debtors shall not prevent other legitimate means of coining and issuing money in order to facilitate or aid in reaching and maintaining the aggregate and unfluctuating circulation herein mentioned. Nor shall it be considered a bar or hindrance to private parties who desire to settle their own debts in their own way by mutual consent.

7. To enable the treasury of the United States to meet the demands under this law, the treasurer shall be authorized to create and pay out on demand a sufficient amount from time to time of United States Treasury notes, receivable by the United States government for all dues, and legal tender for all debts and taxes.

And, in order to show the amount of money afloat and its relation to the number of population, it shall become the duty of the United States Treasurer to embody in his monthly reports a careful calculation of the whole population at the end of each month, computed on the basis of known percentages of increase, and a statement of the money per capita afloat at the end of each month.

These reports sent out monthly to the registers of deeds in the several counties in the United States shall be authority indicating the mode of procedure in the collection of mortgage debts for the ensuing month.

2. It shall then be the duty of the creditor to proceed to the county treasurer's office, where the said abstract shall be placed permanently on file for future reference.

3. On presentation of the said certified abstract in the county treasurer's office, it shall be the duty of the said county treasurer to issue in due form, on blanks prepared for the purpose, a draft for the amount of the mortgage debt, including interest and official fees to date, on the treasurer of the United States. Said draft shall be examined by the county clerk, and certified as correct by his official seal and signature. Said draft will then be due and payable by the treasurer of the United States

on demand of any lawful holder of the same. Said draft must contain an accurate

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

that are both whipped, to yield and help us carry out our demands, all shall be well. But no other terms will be granted. We want no half way measures. When we ask for free coinage of silver, we don't want such a free coinage bill as the Republicans gave us at the last Congress. We mean just what we say. We want no financial bill passed and no one else to know what it contains but John Sherman. Thank God, farmers are going to Congress who have the brains and the ability to know and tell the kind of legislation this nation needs. They intend to let Wall street take care of itself for a while. In '92 we will have a secretary of the Treasury, will not give away the people's money to a lot of gamblers.

Montgomery was called out by the organization here in the fourth district, and presented with the seven demands adopted by the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union at St. Louis, last December. He had his reply printed and sent all over the district, in which he came out clear and unequivocally in favor of all but the seventh; hence we have a right to claim him, as he is in honor bound to stand by and aid in carrying out our demands.

The brethren in Kentucky send their best wishes to all reform organizations everywhere, and especially our brethren in Kansas, and also to those noble women of Verdigris Lodge. May their example spread throughout the nation.

An Alliance Policy Outlined.

BY THOMAS DOW.

The political disturbance that the Alliance has created in the old parties in the recent elections must have its effects on the intelligent, thinking masses of this great commonwealth. Opening their eyes to the fact that the farmers are a living, moving factor in the policies of our country, that there are grave political issues affecting interests which have driven them into combinations to protect themselves against the combinations that are being protected and fostered by the national government at their expense. And the Alliance has been the means of bringing to light and exposing the class legislation that has been enacted and carried out by Congress in the interests of capital in combination to acquire control of the currency of this country, the effects of which is now felt by every producer from the soil and every citizen depending on their prosperity.

The people now see that the various acts of Congress this last twenty years were nothing less or more than a grand tissue of legislation to control our currency and build up immense fortunes at the expense of the farmer or producers of this wonderful country. These facts, presented to the people in their true light by our capable and honest leaders, have demonstrated to the old parties and their leaders that they are losing their grip on the great mass of farmers whom they have betrayed. Justly have they turned away from their old party traitors who have brought about a condition of things most alarming, and now requiring sud-

den reversal in our monetary system to bring back to prosperity to the farmers, the first producers of all wealth; and that by a system of legislation at once radical and on a true national basis, money direct to the people upon soil products, with proper safeguards, and upon lands in sufficient quantities to insure safety to the government advances, and as properties and products increase in value so should our currency or medium increase in volume. Money, the medium for exchange, to be held in control by the rate of interest, and the rate of interest never to exceed the cost of manufacturing or coining said moneys issued direct to the people upon their properties, with an issue of money at cost rates to the people, would at once revolutionize and bring about an era of prosperity to the farmers, the producers of all wealth. In all reason, why should we pay more than the cost of manufacturing this necessity—a necessity of our own creation? Why should we hand it over to an incorporated body of our own citizens to control and fix rates of interest for us, and thereby reap all benefits? Why, I repeat, should we give special benefits to any body of our citizens? Why give the control of the monetary or banking department of our government Post Office Department, railroad and telegraph department, or any other department that belongs to the people? Who would say incorporate a company to control the army and navy? Would not such power be dangerous to the people?

Yet the people have allowed their government to hand over to a privileged body of citizens one of the most important governmental departments, and the result, wealth accumulating in their hands by the unscrupulous use of power given them, able to dictate rates and tariffs, and enslave a nation of soil-producers. Many ask how did the bankers of this country get this power. The question is easy answered; by keeping the farmers blindly following party, while they get the offices and legislate millions of the people's money into their own pockets. But the Alliance has exposed chartered robbery, and by introducing the sub-treasury bill has produced a political convulsion and spread consternation amongst the leaders of both parties. But the Alliance commends itself to the great mass of intelligent farmers whose eyes are now turned toward our brave patriotic and able leaders to work out to completion the great national reforms which the Alliance advocates, and in every victory gather strength at every stride. But we should advance, yes advance to further successes, and to carry out the first principle in our platform.

Our Alliance, through its leaders, should formulate a carefully prepared banking bill to present to Congress, establishing a system based on land, and abolish the present gold basis or standard, which is fictitious, uncertain and too easily manipulated by the cunning money leeches who always will be able to get legislation in their own interests so long as gold is kept as the sole or pivotal

standard, by or on which all other moneys are valued. But a banking and monetary system based on the people's land, honestly administered, would be a national blessing, a boon compared to the present monetary system. It does not need a great stretch of foresight to see that the land basis system would bring in an era of prosperity and the gradual diffusing of wealth from the few to the many, or, in other words, leaving greatest part of wealth in first hands, and farmers and miners are first.

For an Enlarged Issue.

BY J. H. GROFF, CALIFORNIA, MO.

The admitted fact by all parties of the necessity for a larger circulating medium is my apology for this short letter. Though all agree that more money is essential to the welfare of the nation, and that it is the duty of the government to supply this demand by issuing legal tender notes, the emission of this money to the people is a subject on which the press is almost silent.

Resolved, That we ask the Alliance and the Alliance press to give this matter due consideration and discussion.

A correspondent writes from Anthony, Kansas: I see in the St. Louis Republic a speech made by Senator Gorman wherein the Senator makes great appeals to the Republicans of the Senate to lay aside the force bill and to pass such laws as will stay the awful wreck that awaits this great nation. Now, if Senator Gorman is strictly in earnest in what he says why don't he draft a bill such as he thinks will check the great calamity, and bring the country back to peace and prosperity. Now, I don't believe there is a man in Congress but knows the cause of the distressed condition of this nation, and not one but knows the remedy. Some time last winter Senator Vorhees said in a speech that he made in Congress that he thought it was the duty of Congress to drop everything else and do something for the farming and laboring classes. Now, if Senator Vorhees was in earnest in what he said, and believed that Congress had the right, and that it would be constitutional to legislate for the laboring classes, why did he not present a bill for the relief of the people? But not a bill was presented, and now comes Senator Gorman with the same kind of blarney. I would like to know what it is for. Do these men mean what they say, or are they trying to blind the people, that they may have a little more time to gnaw at the public crib? Seems to me that if there is any God-fearing or God-loving men in Congress they have heard groanings and wailings enough from the people to induce them to try and do something. However, this Congress will demonstrate to the people how badly the third party is needed.

The Alliance Monitor is a newcomer from Falkville, Ala. It announces:

As the name of the paper indicates, it will be strictly an Alliance journal, with the reserved privilege of giving the news and discussing the general issues of the day. The chief object of the Monitor will be to build up the Farmers Alliance together with all its institutions. The Monitor will ever defend every right of the organization and its members, and will always be found doing service for one of the noblest classes of people known to the civilized world.

The Alliance Farmer (Selman, Fla.) is after THE ECONOMIST for remarking that Democratic sentiment in Texas is practically public sentiment in Texas. The matter is not worth disputing over. Words may be construed into many shades of meaning, and practical purposes should control the reform press. The Farmer says:

No political party ever represented the sentiments of the people yet, and are not likely ever to do so. When a thing begins to assume the proportions of a party, it naturally drifts away from the people, and only represents the sentiments of those who float on its surface, that is, the office holders, and their sentiments always are to get into office, and to stay in. Then how can that be the sentiments of the people?

DeKalb County Alliance, Georgia, sends the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously: Whereas

THE REFORM PRESS.

The Discussion of Current Topics in the Organized States.

Chas. M. B. Cox has resigned as editor of Our Country (Jonesboro, Ark.) stating something of his experience and convictions:

The editor to be censured now is the one who continues to abuse me after I have surrendered my weapon of defense into the hands of another man. I may have made mistakes, but after reading my paper carefully I find nothing of which I need be ashamed. I have advocated the great social and Christian reform which will yet revolutionize the world. Force governs in all things, but it is the force of ideas. Physical force may control the people with an iron rod, but there is an idea, a ruling intellect, back of that force. I have understood this from the beginning and so have waged a constant warfare against the false doctrines which are swaying the destinies of the people. Partisan and sectional prejudices are two ideas which must be combated until they are buried forever beyond the light of day. A house divided against itself can not stand, and the men who keep the old prejudices burning in the minds of the people will be responsible for the destruction of the grandest republic on which God ever smiled. On with the great battle of ideas, and never forget that right will be victorious in end.

The Idea (Springfield, Ill.) is a prohibition idea. It comments on the President's message:

There is scarcely a vigorous utterance in the whole document. The McKinley tariff bill is heartily indorsed, and the passage of the force bill is urged as a party necessity. It just beats everything that the President can not learn anything from the results of the recent election.

The Kentucky State Union (Bowling Green) says:

The Alliance now has the Democrat party on trial. If it fails to recognize the voice of the great toiling masses or heed their demands, there is not a power beneath the blue vaults of heaven that can save it from disruption.

There are to-day over four hundred people in Tiffin out of employment, made up of carpenters, iron moulders, bricklayers, stonemasons, glassworkers, agricultural implement workers, carriage wood workers and common laborers. Our merchants and farmers must feel the effects of this lack of employment. Don't hide behind the threadbare statement that it is because of idleness and inefficiency. You know, if you look around you, that that is not true. The cause is vicious legislation and the sooner you commence to study the cause of the present depression the better it will be for you financially, better morally, and better in every way.

The People's Advocate (Anderson, S.C.) is becoming restive, and radical:

What right has Jay Gould or any other of the shysters of Wall street to so manipulate the currency of the country for speculative purposes as to cause a stringency or a panic? To whom does the currency of the country belong if not to the people? Have they not established and do they not maintain the government whose very fiat gives to the currency its purchasing power, and makes it the means of can-ceilidg obligations? What right, then, has one man or a set of men to use that which was intended for all to the promotion of his or their own selfish ends?

The Washington (Kan.) Republican says:

The sentiment in favor of a united labor and reform party is growing with surprising rapidity. An organization will shortly be effected. The times are ripe for it. The welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the country demand it. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two is not far off, yet the new party will have gained such strength ere that time that it will triumphantly march into power. This is no idle boast. The signs of the times foreshadow it.

The Little River Pilot (Richmond, Ark.) discusses alien ownership of land:

The tenth census shows that there are five hundred and seventy thousand tenant farmers in the United States, being the largest number found in any nation of the globe. From the nature of the case these tenants are not a desirable class of citizens. The greater the number of the owners of the soil, the greater the number of patriots there are. Every tenant as well as every land owner should owe allegiance to the United States. How to provide homes for our own people a few years hence is a problem in view of the natural increase of our population, added to the five hundred thousand foreign flocking annually to our shores, and by competition reducing the wages of labor, making the life conquest harder and harder to win. The tenant system is an objectionable one, where the landlords are American citizens, and Congress should pass some general laws to remedy the defect, but we need no assistance from the old world to render the land question any more serious.

Farm View (Porterville, Cal.) says:

Now, that the Farmers Alliance has gotten to be a power in the land, the old political party workers will endeavor to coax them off their trail by passing resolutions squinting in the various directions farmers think desirable, but doing nothing to relieve their necessities permanently. A little more silver will be coined, tariff reduced perhaps on some things, promises made and bills introduced to any great extent. They killed off the Greenback party in this way and then went on with their old cinch again.

The Washington (Kan.) Republican says:

The State contract with Samuel J. Crawford should be terminated as soon as possible. It seems as though with two senators and seven members of the house our business at Washington ought to be attended to, while the State officers should attend to it at

home. The last report of Auditor McCarthy shows that this State has paid Crawford \$130,845.15 up to date, and that an appropriation of \$17,006.75 is now needed to pay off the balance of his claims. This is at the rate of nearly \$15,000 a year for the past ten years for the honor of having a State agent at Washington. This is a fair sample of the boasted economy of past Republican administrations in this State. It is time that somebody was stirring things up around the city of Topeka.

This from the Frankfort (Kan.) Sentinel should make men think:

War is the weapon of the world's tyrants, used to enslave the masses with perpetuated debt. Any nation that should cancel such debt is in danger of another war, arranged with some other nation by the money monarchs, to reflect their golden chains upon the people.

The Idea (Springfield, Ill.) is a prohibition idea. It comments on the President's message:

There is scarcely a vigorous utterance in the whole document. The McKinley tariff bill is heartily indorsed, and the passage of the force bill is urged as a party necessity. It just beats everything that the President can not learn anything from the results of the recent election.

The Kentucky State Union (Bowling Green) says:

Waynesburg (Pa.) Independent asks:

One of the causes assigned for the closeness in money matters throughout the United States is, that a vast amount of money was taken from this place to England during the recent financial crisis. The old parties may deceive themselves with sophistical arguments, but the Alliance will push its conquests to every part of the union, and with the assistance of other legitimate interests, will force class legislation, and special privileges to the wall, and change the system of legal absorption of wealth, to a state of fair competition.

The Knights of Labor Journal (Philadelphia) says:

Under a government based on popular suffrage the ultimate responsibility for every abuse rests with the individual citizen. It is neither just nor reasonable for workingmen to blame employers, capitalists or legislators for the system under which labor is robbed of its earnings, unless they themselves are doing their utmost to change that system.

It is especially unfair to charge the politicians with maintaining unjust laws, while continuing to vote for the parties whose creatures the politicians are. There is no sense in blaming the representatives of the people for doing exactly what they are elected to do. The existing parties do not wish to reform deep-seated abuses or to alter the relations between capitalism and labor. So long as workingmen choose to stand on their platforms and vote for their candidates, it is both illogical and impudent for them afterward to turn around and find fault with politicians who are only carrying out the mandate of their constituents.

The Washington (Kan.) Republican says:

The sentiment in favor of a united labor and reform party is growing with surprising rapidity. An organization will shortly be effected. The times are ripe for it. The welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the country demand it. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two is not far off, yet the new party will have gained such strength ere that time that it will triumphantly march into power. This is no idle boast. The signs of the times foreshadow it.

The Little River Pilot (Richmond, Ark.) discusses alien ownership of land:

The tenth census shows that there are five hundred and seventy thousand tenant farmers in the United States, being the largest number found in any nation of the globe. From the nature of the case these tenants are not a desirable class of citizens. The greater the number of the owners of the soil, the greater the number of patriots there are. Every tenant as well as every land owner should owe allegiance to the United States. How to provide homes for our own people a few years hence is a problem in view of the natural increase of our population, added to the five hundred thousand foreign flocking annually to our shores, and by competition reducing the wages of labor, making the life conquest harder and harder to win. The tenant system is an objectionable one, where the landlords are American citizens, and Congress should pass some general laws to remedy the defect, but we need no assistance from the old world to render the land question any more serious.

Farm View (Porterville, Cal.) says:

Now, that the Farmers Alliance has gotten to be a power in the land, the old political party workers will endeavor to coax them off their trail by passing resolutions squinting in the various directions farmers think desirable, but doing nothing to relieve their necessities permanently. A little more silver will be coined, tariff reduced perhaps on some things, promises made and bills introduced to any great extent. They killed off the Greenback party in this way and then went on with their old cinch again.

The Washington (Kan.) Republican says:

The State contract with Samuel J. Crawford should be terminated as soon as possible. It seems as though with two senators and seven members of the house our business at Washington ought to be attended to, while the State officers should attend to it at

effort, but here it has turned out to have been to help the Republican candidates. How corrupt this world is getting. Even an Indian Messiah could purify such business.

The Industrial Age (Duluth, Minn.) says:

We have no fund with which to conduct business but that which is paid to labor as wages, or as the purchase price of the products of self-employed labor. This fund goes directly and speedily into circulation, and creates all there is of prosperity for legitimate business. The only trouble with us to-day is that this fund is not large enough to enable the producer to purchase his own products. Labor produces more than labor is able to purchase, and hence, so-called over-production and enforced idleness. To reduce wages below a sum sufficient to secure a good living, is to aim a blow directly at the prosperity of every useful citizen.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says: Some of the big capitalists who have been squeezing the little fellows to death during the past few weeks agree with President Harrison that the country is enjoying exceptional prosperity. Undoubtedly the natural conditions are favorable, but how about the artificial conditions? The volume of business is swelling, but there is not enough ready cash to carry it on. Crops and other products are ready to enter into consumption, but where is the money? It is no use to say that there is plenty of money somewhere in the country. It is hoarded by a few, in the hands of speculative monopolists, and the people see very little of it. Practically there is hardly any cash in active circulation, and even if our entire currency, \$2 per capita, changed hands briskly, still there would not be enough to meet the demands of business. Under these circumstances the men who have obtained absolute control of our financial system come to the front and say that we do not need more money, but more confidence. They say that with a feeling of confidence pervading business circles, credit would be so good that dollars would no longer be needed between buyers and sellers. But the trouble is that the basis of confidence is lacking. Without integrity and stability there can be no confidence. The men who control the money of the country are unscrupulous schemers, and they make our financial system unstable whenever it suits their purposes. They have shaped the tariff to work to their interests. When a man buys a manufactured article or builds a house it costs him 15 per cent more than it did a few months ago, and he finds the money harder to get. The tariff is protecting stone and iron and wool, but it does not protect men. The majority of men are laborers, and no greater blow could be dealt them than to increase the cost of living without increasing wages. The speculators and McKinleyites are making everything unstable and unreliable. Why develop an industry? There is no telling when the government will smash it. Why toll hard to produce cotton in the South and grain in the West? Our masters, the plutocrats, will see to it that the crops shall be sacrificed. Squeeze! That is the word. The great generals of finance have given this order, and it runs all along the line. Every conscienceless speculator who is able to crowd somebody to the wall does it, and loots his pocket in a purely legitimate way. The people have been squeezed so often that they have no confidence in the squeezers, and the squeezers have no confidence in each other. In the panicky state of affairs the Wall street jugglers who are responsible for it all calmly advise the people to do without cash, and exist on confidence. Having robbed the people of a goodly portion of their hard earnings, they now appeal to their victims to hold up their hands until the job of spoliation is completed! Confidence! It is a word to conjure with. But it must have a basis in the shape of an honest tariff and a financial system devised to meet the business wants of the people—a system providing for a stable and expansive currency that will not be controlled by a dozen Shylocks in great cities. Give us such a reform, and there will be no lack of confidence and cash. And we are going to have it. The issue is joined between the manhood of many and the cupidity of

the few. The masses have it in their power to wrest this great republic from the merciless grip of the plutocratic classes, and they have made up their minds to do it at any cost. In a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, there should be no room for a plutocracy.

The Rural New Yorker says:

The meeting of the Farmers Alliance is disappointing to those who hoped and expected that it would commit itself to some act of folly or some demand so evidently unjust that the good sense of the people would turn against it. Not so. The leaders of the Alliance seem to be wise and conservative men, who are strong enough and wise enough to fully comprehend just what the re-election really meant. So long as their minds are clear on that point they are safe. The moment they get the mistaken idea that the people gave them unlimited authority to exercise their own will and judgment they are lost. History ought to teach them that. The public man who acts as servant of the people benefits his country and helps himself. He who attempts to "boss" the people is doomed to certain failure. A good test of this conservatism will be found in the action of the Alliance concerning the formation of a new political party. Many of the delegates favor such a step, but it seems evident that the majority are not yet ready for it. The leaders well know the difference in political excitement between a State and a national election. An "off" year canvass is different from a presidential canvass. Could the Alliance hold its voters together through the fierce bitterness of a national election? It is a risk, and we do not believe the Alliance leaders will take it; we do not believe it will be wisdom. It is now absolutely certain that the party which refuses to consider the claims of the farmers and the debtor classes generally will receive the worst defeat that American politics has ever known. The Alliance means union—that gives it strength. Farmers want measures, not men; the men they will send to Congress will simply carry out the measures of their constituents. Be just and conservative. Make the old parties bid for your support. In the meantime grow in thought, in unity and in true brotherhood.

The Industrial Union (McPherson, Kans.) should say below that silver currency, and not the silver coinage, has amounted as stated, as he would have the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and President to support him. Coin and certificates together seem to have made an increase of only \$7,100,000.

After four months of operation of the new silver law the silver coinage thereunder has amounted to only \$7,100,000. This is less by \$900,000 than the old law required, the compulsory coinage of \$2,000,000 per month. This in itself is all the evidence needed to convict the administration of its treachery to the people.

The Union Banner (Rush Hill, Mo.) says:

The labor press is doing more for the Nation, for civilization, for general advancement, than any other earthly means. It is elevating the people—the grandest of missions. It is sowing the seed which will result in the greatest earthly harvests. It is exposing long-existing wrongs, and advocating the principles of justice.

Northern Light (Tacoma, Wash.) says:

The monopoly press is feeling good over the fact that Secretary Windom in his annual report ignored the demands of the Farmers Alliance and Knights of Labor to abolish the national banking system, free coinage, and the passage of the sub-treasury bill. Let them rejoice in the closing days of their glory. The time is rapidly approaching when the entire army of rotten and corrupt politicians will get their walking papers with orders to leave.

Colman's Rural World (St. Louis, Mo.) says:

When the farmer comes to the kitchen fire after he has done his chores, late in the evening, and finds his wife mending or making over the last year's garments for the family while her own go

unouched, he sits down and considers whether there is any object in exerting himself at all. All the teachings of others, all the lessons of experience, and the effects of his natural ambition induce him to make his best endeavors, but when he sees that his income is measured by the avarice of others more than by his own exertions, he realizes that "it is not all of life to live" nor all of farming to plow, sow, and gather in the harvest.

Farm View (Porterville, Cal.) says:

Although the Farmers Alliance in this State has only been organizing since about the 1st of June, its active membership outnumbers the Grange or Patrons of Husbandry nearly three to one. Not only this, but the Alliance includes in its membership the most able, earnest and active element of the Grange. Few farmers are aware of the great work that is going on around them. Indeed, our attendance at the State Alliance, revealed to us the silent force that has proved such a cataclysm to the old political parties in the East. It will soon have its organization more perfect than the political machinery of the State, and will be doing its own business to the extent of drawing into it all the classes with whom it does business in the country. It has but to hold to its course and the legislature will have to yield to its decrees by the sheer force of numbers. Old Hayseed is just getting down to business.

The Alliance Gazette (Atchison, Kans.) says:

The Associated Press dispatches from day to day have predicted dire things in store for the Alliance as a result from quarrels that were predicted to come off at the national meeting in Florida. The meeting has passed off quietly however, and the best of feeling between all sections of the country still exists. The thought of this country being united under one flag and harmoniously working for the common good sends a thrill of dissatisfaction through the veins of the two old parties that is too hard to endure in silence. The people for once have the interest of the people at heart.

Industrial Union (McPherson, Kans.) contains the following address to Alliance men of McPherson county by a committee:

The election just closed shows the success achieved by you with the efficient assistance of other societies and individuals in sympathy with your movement. It also clearly shows that, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the mass of working citizens of our country are with us. The results of this success in Kansas must in some measure be decided by the use made of the power given to our legislature.

The System of self-education in matters, State and national, which you have acquired, cannot fail to produce results of great magnitude. You do not require that others should think and decide for you on questions vital to your own interests, but have clearly shown an intention to think and decide for yourselves. This purpose so effectively declared on the 4th inst., makes it your constant duty, as you are well aware, to carefully study the many questions to be brought before our law-makers, State and national. And it is the desire of the brethren whom you have elected to serve you as your representatives that you give them all the instructions necessary to a full understanding of your needs in legislation. And to that end they ask that you in your sub-Alliances first, and finally in your county Alliance, unitedly decide what changes are demanded by necessity and justice. The questions of usury laws, mortgage laws, the ballot, and many others might be mentioned as likely to engage the attention of your representatives in the State legislature; but State affairs, though first to be thought of, are by no means the only affairs demanding your serious consideration.

The time has passed when it could be supposed that the wrongs suffered by the masses might be redressed and the growing evils in our government might be repressed, with that government in the hands of parties and men who develop no higher incentive to action than the perpetuation of their own salaries through the perpetuation of their own power. Hence it becomes another part of your duty to apply the same thought and care to national as you are now ap-

plying to State reforms. No men in America are more deeply interested in the transportation problem than the western farmers, and the sentiment among them is almost unanimous that the government should control all highways within its borders, and that the reverse condition which to-day exists demands instant and thorough consideration. Then, it might throw a bright light over the influx of alien capital for investment in land and trusts, to observe how closely it follows every step in the contraction of the currency. The sub-treasury plan which has received unlimited and unmerited abuse at the hands of so many needs to be weighed fairly and impartially, since no class of people so loudly claim that its tendency is too much towards paternal government as those who have been fatigued by that same government.

Finally, in all deliberations upon the subject now before the people and those which are sure to rise, there is little fear that the opinions expressed and the theories advanced by all will not be considered with that calmness and thoroughness which the gravity of the situation demands, believing that if the people are true to themselves this great republic will become in fact at no distant day what it is now in name only, "The land of the free." Is it not our unquestioned right to take a more decided part in government affairs, and is not our absolute duty to do so emphasized by results of the work done in law-making for the last twenty years?

The Alliance Herald (Stafford, Kans.) notes a custom growing out of necessity, which will receive criticism from the Prohibitionists:

Down in the Territory when liquor is seized the deputy marshal is required to taste the contents of the bottle or package before destroying it. He can employ others to help him, and sometimes opinions differ so much that an entire package is consumed before the character of the contents can be determined. It is very perplexing to the marshals and their assistants. Poor fellows!

The Farmers' Friend (Iola, Kans.) notifies its readers that he will attend the State Knights of Labor Assembly next week, so that if the paper be better than usual due credit may be given. The Friend asks:

With Gould buying up all railroads and salt plants in the country, and 7,000,000 farmers working for the fun of the thing, is it any wonder the "calamity shakers" make a great howl?

St. Louis Christian Advocate says: If the government documents are trustworthy, the chief trouble among the Indians of the Northwest is in the commissary department. A new computation of the Indians at the Rosebud agency resulted in reducing the estimates of their numbers about 2,000, and as the rations were also proportionately reduced, great discontent resulted, especially among the chiefs, to whom, it appears, these extra rations were a source of profit.

Bradstreet's says, in regard to pensions:

Legislators at Washington are at last awaking to the fact that they have exceeded reasonable bounds in the pension legislation enacted at the last session, and a halt is now to be called. According to advices from the capital there has been a joint conference of members of the Committees on Pensions of the two houses, at which the conclusion has been reached that no additional legislation of a general character touching pensions will be enacted at the present session. Hereafter more care is to be taken in the consideration of private pension bills, and only urgent measures, clearly entitled to immediate consideration, are to be allowed to go through. This action is taken rather late, but it is better late than never. A continuance in the course followed lately would make the existence of the surplus a theory and not a condition.

The Saline (Kan.) Union says:

The subject of free coinage of silver is attracting considerable attention at Washington now. Well it is about time those fellows were getting a move on them if they intend to do anything for the people.



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

L. L. Polk, President, North Carolina.
B. H. Clover, Vice President, Kansas.
J. H. Turner, Secretary-Treasurer, Georgia.
J. F. Willetts, Lecturer, Kansas.
Executive Board—C. W. Macune, Chairman; A. Wardall, J. F. Tillman.
Judiciary Department—R. C. Patty, Chairman; Isaac McCracken, A. E. Cole.
Legislative Committee—C. W. Macune and A. Wardall.
The President, Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Board are located at 239 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.
President—G. M. Adams, Randolph.
Secretary—J. P. Oliver, Dadeville.
ARKANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.
President—W. S. Morgan, Hardy.
Secretary—R. H. Moreland, Hazen.

ARKANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.
President—Paul T. Davidson, Hollywood.
Secretary—W. B. W. Heartill, Greenwood.

COLORADO.
President—J. H. Brammer, Burlington.
Secretary—W. S. Starr, Hoehue.

CALIFORNIA.
President—Marion Cannon, Ventura.
Secretary—C. W. Pedlar, Gilroy.

FLORIDA.
President—R. F. Rogers, Little River.
Secretary—A. P. Baslin, Anthony.

GEORGIA.
President—I. F. Livingston, Corn.

Secretary—R. L. Burks, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.
President—M. L. Crum, Virginia.

Secretary—F. G. Blood, Mt. Vernon.

INDIANA.
President—Thomas W. Force, Shoals.

Secretary—W. W. Prigg, Middlebury.

INDIAN TERRITORY.
President—A. H. Nutall, Caddo.

Secretary—D. S. Ivins, Caddo.

KANSAS.
President—Frank M. Grati, Beloit.
Secretary—J. B. French, Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.
President—B. R. Ervin, Bowling Green.

Secretary—B. F. Davis, Ezel.

LOUISIANA.
President—T. A. Adams, Clinton.

Secretary—J. W. McFarland, Homer.

MICHIGAN.
President—A. C. Cole, Fowlerville.

Secretary—John M. Potter, Lansing.

MISSOURI.
President—U. S. Hall, Hubbard.

Secretary—J. W. Hogan, Mexico.

MARYLAND.
President—Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.

Secretary—T. Confield Jenkins, Ponemonkey.

MISSISSIPPI.
President—R. C. Patty, Macon.

Secretary—C. T. Smithson, Newport.

NORTH CAROLINA.
President—Elias Carr, Old Spartan.

Secretary—R. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh.

North Dakota.
President—Walter Muir, Hunter.

Secretary—M. D. Williams, Jamestown.

PENNSYLVANIA.
President—Henry C. Shavely, Lebanon.

Secretary—Henry C. Demming, Harrisburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
President—J. W. Stoken, Orangeburg.

Secretary—J. W. Reid, Reidville.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
President—H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake.

Secretary—Mrs. Sophia M. Harden, Huron.

TENNESSEE.
President—J. H. McDowell, Nashville.

Secretary—R. B. Wade, Murfreesboro.

TEXAS.
President—Evan Jones, Dublin.

Secretary—S. O. Dawe, Springfield.

VIRGINIA.
President—Mann Page, Brandon.

Secretary—J. J. Silvey, Amherstville.

WEST VIRGINIA.
President—G. A. Houston, Pickaway.

Secretary—H. Z. Martin, Peterstown.

WISCONSIN.
President—Col. C. M. Butt, Viroqua.

Secretary—M. C. Moody, Viroqua.

NEW MEXICO.
President—J. W. Cox, Lincoln.

Secretary—W. J. Breeze, Mogollon.

OKLAHOMA.
President—W. H. Barton, Guthrie.

Secretary—Spencer R. Sanders, Duncan.

"DIRECT BUYING." F. A. & I. U.—"OFFICIAL," PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

To the Members of the Farmers' Alliance:

We are pleased to announce that arrangements have been made with Mr. O. W. Ingersoll, manufacturer of "Liquid Rubber" House and "Indestructible" Barn Paint, at 241 and 243 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., whereby our members can purchase these goods at FULL WHOLESALE PRICES, "DIRECT FROM FACTORY."

This Paint has been thoroughly tested during past forty-eight years, and the universal testimony of all users being that it is more durable and gives better satisfaction than any Paint made. From personal knowledge, I can most heartily recommend the Paint, and both my uncle and father-in-law, who have used it, are loud in its praises.

In doing business with Mr. Ingersoll, you are assured of fair, prompt dealing and general good treatment.

Presidents and Secretaries of Lodges should write at once for "confidential" Wholesale Discounts, Sample Cards, etc., for use of their members, so that all may avail themselves of terms offered. I believe this "direct buying" will result in a saving of thousands of dollars annually to the Farmers' Alliance.

Yours for "Right and Justice,"

W. H. LIKINS, Pres't Ohio F. A.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

PICKAWAY, W. VA., Nov. 25, 1890.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll.

Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date with Paint papers received. I will be glad to see our farmers buying your goods.

As a member of the Grange Organization, I know of your favorable dealings with our membership; also of the character of your Paints. Houses in my county, painted with your Paint years ago, ARE STILL LOOKING WELL. I can not say as much for houses painted at the same time, and even since, with other goods.

Fraternally,

S. A. HOUSTON, Pres't W. Va. F. A. & I. U.

The Ingersoll Liquid Paints are the only Paints known to science that will successfully resist the action of the sun's rays, salt air and water, so destructive to all other Paints, particularly in the Southern climate. Hon. O. H. Kelly, founder of the Order Patrons of Husbandry, writes from Florida: "The Ingersoll Paint, which I have thoroughly tested in this climate during the past five years, is certainly all you claim for it. The salt air from the Gulf has no visible effect." Thousands of farmers in every State, from personal experience, testify of the truth of this.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We want to hear from the Purchasing Agent of every County and Local Lodge in the United States within the next thirty days—for immediate appointment as Agent. Write for particulars "under seal," sending certificate of authority signed by Executive Committee; also forward list of all property owners in your Lodge, with post office addresses; will write them with your compliments, requesting they order through you. Presidents, Secretaries, and Members, let us hear from you. Remember, we sell you "DIRECT" at full wholesale prices, saving you the entire middleman's profit, and furnishing a paint which forty-eight years' use has proved to be the most durable and color-lasting known.

Sample cards painted with the Paint, confidential wholesale discounts, and particulars free. Write at once.

Address all communications to

ALLIANCE MEN!

Owing to the hearty support and the large trade we have received from members of the Farmers Alliance, we will hereafter allow a
5 PER CENT DISCOUNT
on all orders received from members of the Farmers Alliance. To secure this discount in sending us orders always have the Secretary or President
of your Lodge certify to your membership.

\$55.95 BUGGIES.

Words cannot express the known success that our World Renowned "Murray" \$55.95 Buggies have met with. They have stood the test of rough roads, hard climate and tough driving, and now

STAND AT THE HEAD
without a known competitor.

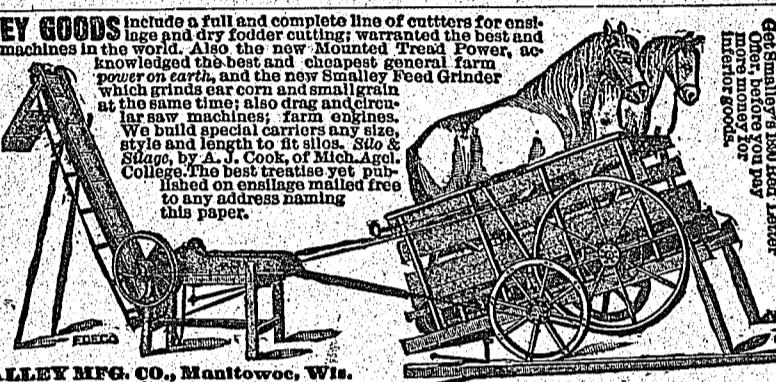
BEWARE OF IMITATORS
of our Murray Buggies and Harness. See that your Buggy has our name plate and guarantee on it, and

YOU ARE SAFE.

WILBER H. MURRAY MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

SMALLEY GOODS include a full and complete line of cutters for ensilage and dry fodder cutting; warranted the best and strongest machines in the world. Also the new Mounted Tread Power, a knowledge of the best and cheapest general farm power on earth, and the new Smalley Feed Grinder at the same time; also drag and circular saw machines; farm engines. We build special carriers any size, style and length to fit silos. Size & Shape, by A. J. Cook, of Mich. Agg. College. The best treatise yet published on ensilage mailed free to any address naming this paper.

Our No. 12 and 14 cutters having capacity of 3 to 4 tons per hour can be successfully operated by our new tread power. Circular price list and full information free upon application.



SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowoc, Wis.
Responsible, agt. wanted in every dairy county in U.S. & Can.

THE ALLIANCE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.
THORNTON BARNES,
241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our House was one of the First Wholesale Grocery Houses in the Country to come out boldly and openly to DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FARMERS ALLIANCE AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. All the goods we handle we purchase direct from the leading Importers and Manufacturers in large amounts. We carry a

Large and Complete stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

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

Buy direct at Wholesale Prices and save the Middleman's Exorbitant Profits.

We obtain Through Freight Rates, which you will find very reasonable, and that you can BUY GROCERIES TO ADVANTAGE IN PHILADELPHIA. We fill all orders received from the Bonded Business Agent, when under Seal of the Alliance. When the Trade Agent incloses with the order a certificate signed by the officers, certifying that he is the authorized Bonded Agent of the Sub-Alliance, and the goods will be shipped on 30 days' time—when you have received the goods and have examined them and found them satisfactory, you pay for them in 30 days. We shall be pleased to furnish any information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business. We endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily.

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

**Do You
Want a**



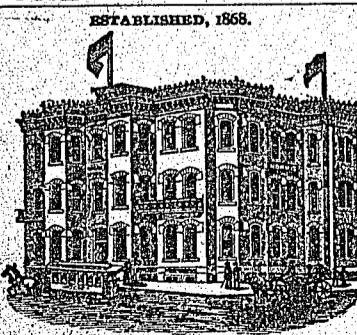
CART or HARNESS of any kind?

BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY.

We hire no agents or middle men, but sell direct to the consumer. The man who buys of us gets all this profit. Special arrangements made with Farmers' Alliance Lodges. New Factory, New Styles, New Prices. Write for catalogue and prices to

THE ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., Cincinnati, O.

ESTABLISHED, 1868.



Norris' New Patent Office Building.
Erected, 1880.

Opinion. This course has been suggested past twenty-two years of my practice.

Full information in pamphlet form as to costs and what is requisite on part of an Inventor to secure Letters Patent, Caveats, &c., sent free on request.

Reference to my clients in any State will be given when requested. Address as above.

**JAMES L. NORRIS,
SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN**

**PATENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Inventions protected by Letters Patent and Caveats, Trade Marks, Labels, and Copyrights Secured.

Before incurring the expense of an application for Letters Patent on an Invention, write to JAMES L. NORRIS, corner of F. and Fifth streets, Washington, D. C., with sketch and description of the Invention, and have an examination made in the U. S. Patent Office to ascertain if it possesses novelty and patentability, remitting Five Dollars in payment of the entire cost for the examination, cost of copies of Patents, if any be found, and by me to my clients, and by them adopted during the past twenty-two years of my practice.

Full information in pamphlet form as to costs and what is requisite on part of an Inventor to secure Letters Patent, Caveats, &c., sent free on request.

Reference to my clients in any State will be given when requested. Address as above.

\$5.95 HARNESS.

Without a doubt the excellent quality of our Celebrated "Murray" \$5.95 Harness has caused more comment and received more praise than anything that has been placed on the market for years. Our plan of

Selling Direct to the Consumer and declaring ourselves openly and above board against all pools and trusts has also made us many friends.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Catalogue containing full description and net cash prices of our work.

H. C. EZELL,

WILKERSON, TENN.
Importer and raiser of fine Black Spanish Jacks and Jennette, 100 head on hand. Write for catalogue and price list, or come and see me.

HOLTON STOCK FARM,

ROB'T E. PARK, PROPRIETOR,
HOLTON, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.
E. T. V. & G. R. R. Eight miles from Macon.

**IMPORTED SHETLAND PONIES,
REGISTERED BARKSHIRE PIGS.
REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE,**

Of best Butter Families. Handsome Jersey Bull Calves, thoroughbred and high grade Jersey Heifers for sale. Little Guinea Cows.

Address

**ROBERT E. PARK,
MACON, GA.**

Mention ECONOMIST.

PATENTS,

TRADEMARKS, etc., promptly procured. A 40-page Book on the laws governing the issue of Patents FREE. Send model for free opinion as to patentability. Highest references. Address

**W. T. FITZ GERALD, ATT'y at Law,
804 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**THE WESTERN ADVOCATE,
Burr Oak - Kansas.**

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Three months on trial for 25 cents.

The leading advocate of the reform movement in the West. If you desire to post yourself on the great people's movement, sometimes termed the Western Revolution, subscribe for this paper

**JENNING'S TREATISE ON
PEARS AND PEAR TREES**

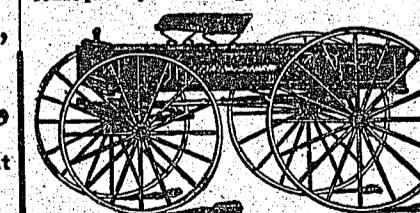
For the South, and Catalogue, Free. Address JENNING'S NURSERY CO., Thomasville, Ga.

THE FLORENCE WAGON CO.,

Successors to and under the same management as the late

**ATLANTA WAGON COMPANY,
OF ATLANTA, GA.**

Makers of the celebrated ATLANTA wagons, are now manufacturing and offering for sale at their mammoth new works at Florence, Alabama, one of the very best one and two horse wagons on wheels. Nothing but the finest material is used in the construction of the "FLORENCE" wagons, and the standard is consequently of the highest.



THE FLORENCE ONE-HORSE WAGON.

Ask your dealer for the "FLORENCE" wagons and insist upon having no other, or write direct to the factory for illustrated catalogue and price list. Every wagon warranted. We are also heavy jobbers of Buggies, Road Carts and Harness. Address all correspondence direct to the main office of the

**FLORENCE WAGON CO.,
FLORENCE, ALA.**

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

If you want the best desks, the best "aids to school discipline," slate paper, or any other style of black boards, or any other "tools to work with" in the school-room, such as maps, globes, charts, or black boards, the best thing to do is to write to the J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo., for special introductory prices on these articles. This firm furnishes the best goods at the lowest prices, and will take pleasure in answering all inquiries. Adress the

J. B. MERWIN SCHOOL SUPPLY CO.,
1104 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

We speak from personal knowledge, as we have dealt with this firm.—[Ed.]

T. A. CLAYTON,

Agent of the Farmers Union Commercial Association of Louisiana, Limited,

218 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.
Headquarters for purchase of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Rice, and for sale of Cotton, Staves, and all country produce.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED

We can show proof that agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make from \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling our 10 USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Samples at wholesale to those desiring an agency. Exclusive territory and big profits. We invite the strictest investigation. Write for particulars. LOVELL WASHER CO., 107 Huron St., Erie, Pa.

THE FINEST ON EARTH.

The CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. is the ONLY LINE running PULLMAN'S PERFECTED SAFETY VESTIBULE TRAINS, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the ONLY LINE running THROUGH RECLINING CHAIR CARS between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combination Chair and Sleeping Car from Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill., and the ONLY DIRECT LINE between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the State of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles of double track, and from its past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort, and safety.

Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Toledo.

E. O. McCORMICK,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

FARMERS ALLIANCE EXCHANGE,

335 Broadway, New York.
Represents the Farmers Alliance in the Sale of Produce and Purchase of Supplies.

We deal directly with the manufacturer, thereby giving the producer and consumer all middlemen's profit. Have the best facilities for selling all kinds of produce. Write for Price List and particulars. Address

OSWALD WILSON, MANAGER,

24 EXTRA FINE BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.

They are of extra size, bone and muscle. Of the best blood in Kentucky. They vary in age from 3 to 6 years old. For circulars apply to

J. MUNROE LEER,
PARIS, KY.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that

\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00 are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand,

The Lane & Bodley Co.

ESTABLISHED 1851. CINCINNATI, O.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS (Domestic and Foreign), Designs, Caveats, Trade Marks, Labels, and Copyrights secured.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, DEPENDANT RELATIVES, BACK PAY, BOUNTY, HORSE CLAIMS, ETC.

INDIAN DEPREDACTION CLAIMS PROSECUTED AND COLLECTED.

LAND CASES, PROSECUTED AND COLLECTED. Letters Patent procured. Send for my Circular of Instructions and blanks.

JOHN S. DUFFIE, ATT'y-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
Organ of the Colored Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union.
Representing the Colored Farmers of America, a population of more than six millions, with branches in more than twenty States.

TERMS ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUITY.
E. M. HUMPHREY, Editor and Proprietor,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.