

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

VOL. XXII

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 15, 1891.

NO. 21.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year. Three Copies 25¢. Five Copies \$3.50. Ten Copies, \$6.00. Free months trial subscriptions, new, 20¢.

Well, if there is to be a corner on wheat, the farmers are the proper persons to make it, rather than drone speculators.

If Harrison Kelley's first utterance of renouncing allegiance to the republican party lacked in any feature, the second one which we furnish in another column fully makes up. It is good solid food and every one should partake of it.

The People's party of Topeka, obtained permission to hold a meeting in Union Pacific Park, Thursday evening. After it was well along, the second speaker, the Hon. Noah Allen of Wichita, having just commenced speaking, the night clerk, put in an appearance, with information that permission had been withdrawn. No satisfactory explanation could be made, and the People's Party being peaceable and orderly, quietly dispersed. By some it was said that American citizens will not be allowed to meet on foreign soil. It was a trifling matter, but significant, and the action of the railroad officials will be resented from one end of the state to another. It was the Union Pacific, by right the government's road.

The Capital of Friday morning devotes a solid column to the Union Pacific Park meeting of the night previous, and unequivocally and without qualification affirms that it was a "put up job" to make capital against the railroad company, and manufacture sympathy. The whole permission was granted the committee. If revoked it was not in time to reach the speakers and the people. story is false, and quite unnecessary. The speakers did go to Laurent street, where the meeting was first advertised to be held, in order to notify any who might be there of the change in location. These are the simple facts. It is early for the Capital to begin with such huge roor-backs. If there were only twenty five present it would have been wise to have outgeneraled the meeting by letting it go on. The grass would not have suffered but the small officials were greener than the grass.

Bill Higgins' letter is attacked on all sides by prohibition republicans. The fellow is also scored roundly by republicans who are not prohibitionists. To repudiate prohibition unquestionably means the ruin of the party. A careful politician knows this. Higgins does not, or does not care, probably the latter. He is a whiskey republican. He has had his term at the official crib. He would not mind smiting the hand that fed him if it will not restore the saloon. But probably nine tenths of all that is left to the republican party favor prohibition. It is of course now a minority party. But the People's party is also favorable to prohibition, and there are still many democrats, also prohibitionists. The people's party is the place for all these prohibitionists, and for all good citizens. Higgins and his class must go to the whiskey party.

Shawnee County People's Party Convention.

The convention met August 8, and was a remarkably full one, over 140 delegates. The unanimity and earnestness shown was noticeable to all. Not a thought of fusion with any party was suggested. Dr. S. McLellan was made chairman and R. L. Trainer and C. W. Marsh secretaries. The following candidates were nominated:

Circuit Judge—W. P. Douthitt of Topeka.

Treasurer—E. T. James, Silver Lake.

Sheriff—A. B. Webber, Topeka.

County Clerk—W. W. Wiley, Topeka.

Register of Deeds—D. G. Jones, Tecumseh.

Surveyor—A. H. Weatherly, Topeka.

Coroner—Dr. H. H. Reed, Tecumseh.

Commissioner—W. M. Dignon, Topeka.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform adopted at Cincinnati by the people's party.

Resolved, That in the election of our fellow citizens the Hon. W. A. Peffer as United States senator and the Hon. John G. Otis as representative in congress, the people's party takes especial pride.

Resolved, That the uneven distribution of wealth, whereby 31,000 scheming idlers have appropriated more than one half of the earnings of all the toilers of our country, is the legitimate result of vicious class legislation.

Resolved, That we can only expect relief from such tyrannical oppression through the complete overthrow of the political parties that have directed the politics of our country while these diabolical schemes for public plunder were being consummated.

Resolved, That an equal and just distribution of the products of labor would reduce the necessary hours of labor even more than is demanded by the laborers of this country.

Resolved, That we highly commend the discretion of the republican party of Kansas in refusing to throw down the gage of battle and waiving the opportunity for the promotion of Chief Justice Horton and wiping the people's party of Kansas from off the earth.

Resolved, That we condemn the republican senate of this state for its disgraceful conduct in white washing Judge Botkin, a man whom even the republican press of this city declared unfit to longer remain on the bench.

Resolved, That the appointment and retention in office of one C. A. Henrie, reputed to be an untamed and unregenerate anarchist by the republican party of this state, we the lovers of good government belonging to the people's party view with unfeigned astonishment and as it is no doubt a mistake or oversight we call upon the republican party to no longer offend the good people of all parties in this regard.

We realize that a political party is good only so far as it does good. We believe that we are on an eve of a most important epoch which is to unite the highest and best sentiment of the age.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an honest and economic administration of state and county affairs, with the lowest rate of taxation practicable.

Secretary Higgins' Letter.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 5.—A letter from William Higgins, Secretary of State, is published to-day in which he declares that the republican party in this State must in the future ignore prohibition. He declares that it is a dead issue; and that the party cannot succeed if burdened with its endorsement by the State convention. Mr. Higgins' letter has created a decided sensation. He has been the acknowledged leader of that wing of the party which has made the republican campaigns in this State for the past six years on the prohibition issue. He says that it has become apparent that the average prohibitionist is more interested in smashing the republican party than in securing prohibition. One or the other must go down, and while an earnest advocate of prohibition, if he must choose between it and republican principles, he will take the latter.

The gentleman named above, Mr. Wm. Higgins, Secretary of State, now enjoying his second term, and holding probably the last office he will ever secure from the party, has been a constant source of annoyance to the republican leaders ever since prohibition was adopted as a part of the constitution of Kansas, and affirmed by republicans. He is commonly known as "Bill Higgins," and is noted for his bad grammar. Here is one of his characteristic verbal: "No, I haven't saw him to-day." "Billy" hates prohibition and prohibitionists, loves his toddy with an enduring affection, but will soon go out of politics with a "dull heavy thud."

Mr. Higgins will probably remove to Kansas City, Mo. at early day, and will be heard of no more.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. RASTALL.

Work has actually begun on the Topeka dam, and begun in earnest.

A portion of the remains of a child 10 or 12 years old were found lodged on a drift in the Kansas river about one-half mile east of Leocompton by a fisherman. The remains were so badly decomposed that only the limbs and part of the spinal column were secured. The remains are supposed to be those of one of the boys who were drowned at Topeka about two weeks ago. They were brought to Leocompton and are now in the hands of the authorities. The remains of only one of the two little boys that were drowned in the river several weeks ago, named Jones and Wilkerson, have ever been discovered. The Wilkerson lad was found within a few feet of the place where he went down, and it is supposed that the remains found at Leocompton are those of the Jones child.

The August number of the Home Maker is delightfully summery, with its illustrated sketch of outdoor life in Madison Square, and its story of Nantucket, with pictures of the old wind mill, and the cottages of Siasconnet. There are stories too by the best of short story writers, Mary Kyle Dallas and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and the continuation of "Three Fates," by E. Marion Crawford, the first of American novelists. Mrs. Lozier, sixth President of Sorosis, is written, and pictured, and there are the excellent departments of "Art at Home," with the "House-Wife," illustrated Fashion and Women's Clubs, all practically, admirably and originally treated. The Home-Maker is a miracle at its price.

The Enterprise Gazette, Seneca, Ga.: Chauncey M. Depew is reported as having said: "Acres do not govern the country, but brains." He should have said dollars instead of brains. It would indeed be a good thing if the country were governed by brains, it certainly needs it. But it does not need the kind of brains possessed by the money powers and protected monopolists. Mr. Depew is by no means infallible and may find there are brains enough to be found on the acres of the farmers to govern this country.

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THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
Not to Split!
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BEARS THIS MARK.



NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

The State School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Probably no other State institution is calculated to interest one more than the School for the Deaf, located at Olathe. It was started first as a small class, in Baldwin, Douglas county, but by legislative act was permanently located at Olathe some twenty-three years ago. From a small beginning, it has grown to be one of our largest and noblest State institutions, fully up to the times in the peculiar methods adopted to reach children shut off from the ordinary avenue of instruction—hearing, and alive to the requirements of that class of our fellow-citizens. Surprising as it may seem, there are in regular attendance at this school some two hundred and twenty-five boys and girls, young men and young women, all from our own State of Kansas. More than this, we are informed by Superintendent Walker that the census returns show a large number still who are not, but ought to be, going to school.

The course of instruction comprises an ordinary common-school education, the mastery of some mechanical trade, such as carpentry, cabinet making, shoemaking, and printing; and, in the case of girls, sewing, housework, fancy needlework and drawing and painting, as their tastes may run. Ordinarily it takes ten years for a deaf and dumb person to complete the course, preferably from eight to eighteen years of age. At the close of the last term, in June, was a graduating class of seven young ladies and gentlemen who have been fitted to enter upon life's duties. During the summer one of this class has received an invitation to become a teacher in the Missouri State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

It is the aim of the institution to take deaf children or those too deaf to be educated in our common schools, and place them on equal footing with their hearing brothers and sisters.

The class of semi-mutes, or those who have become deaf after having once used articulate speech, are given special drill in articulation, and in many cases the speech is retained in a sufficient degree to be of use in business and social converse.

It is the special desire of the Superintendent to have the institution brought to the notice of all persons having deaf children, and to that end persons would be aiding the cause of humanity by taking pains to report such children and urge their attendance at this school, which is the only one of the kind in the State, and is entirely free—tuition, board, books and all—to the children of citizens of Kansas. The Superintendent, Mr. S. T. Walker, offers to furnish all needed information, if addressed at Olathe. The next term of school opens the 9th of September, when there will be enrolled some 240 pupils, about 30 of whom are entering school for the first time.

Mr. Stockton has at last been trapped into an indication of his own opinion which fate the man would have been consigned to it in his story, "The Lady or the Tiger," according to "The Detroit Free Press." A correspondent of that paper, evidently of the fair sex, recounts how she told the author that she would herself much prefer to have the lozer eaten by the beast. Whereupon, she says, Mr. Stockton answered: "So would any woman who loved the man: that is, if I understand a woman's nature correctly."

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\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation of employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for the student successful at above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$2000 a year. If you are a NEW and \$400 a year. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, J. E. RASTALL, Prop., 220, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

\$20000 A YEAR! is being made by John R. Goodwin, Prop., N. Y., at work for us. He teaches you, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only if you wish. All is new. Great pay \$1000 to every worker. We start you, furnish everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY LEARN. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, J. E. RASTALL, Prop., 220, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new line, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. J. E. RASTALL, Prop., 220, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Five little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Egan, Austin, Texas, and Jim, Roma, Toledo, Ohio. Both cut. Others are doing well. Why not you? Some earn over \$1000 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even the children are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, J. E. RASTALL, Prop., 220, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Brookhaven, Miss. Leader:

The naked, unvarnished truth of the whole matter, as we have said before, is that the financial policy of both of the old parties is dictated by the money power, and both need bringing to their senses by the farming and laboring classes of the country standing shoulder to shoulder and demanding their rights. For the farmers to stand together and elect sub-treasurers senators from this state will go an immense distance toward sobering the leaders of both old parties and warning them that the people are terribly in earnest, and the lesson will be as good for one set of old party leaders as the other. The National Democratic party has been posing as the special champion and sympathizer of the dear farmer and laboring man for 10 these many years, and yet it has its Standard Oil millionaires in the United States senate and in the cabinet shaping the party policy, and a millionaire railroad magnate as chairman of its executive committee, who is so far above the masses that he cannot travel on the same train with the common people, but rides wherever in a private palace car of his own.

National Economist: It is a well known fact that the controlling influence in our government to-day—the power behind the throne—the dominant force back of our national legislature, is Wall street, or the money power of the country. And the great bulk of all our legislation, especially that part of it which involves finance and commerce, is shaped directly, and, often, without even the semblance of an apology, by the money kings.

Household.

Fruit keeps best in a cool, dry place. Dampness which nourishes the freshness of vegetables makes fruit mold.

If you accidentally scorch a shirt bosom put it where the sun will shine directly on it and the scorch will disappear.

Canned baked beans are ready for use cold; or they can be heated; or made into a soup or salad, or fried with a little chopped onion, and served with potatoes.

A clean white cloth, however coarse, is preferable to a colored one, and this with clean napkins, and decent earthen ware is a foundation for an attractive breakfast.

A very good authority gives us a very simple remedy for hiccup:—a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar. In ten cases, tried as an experiment, it stopped hiccup in nine.

Do not fret and fume about the heat; it is unavoidable. You must meet it, and the more you worry the more will you suffer from it. In every sense of the word, take things coolly.

The infancy of scientific investigation has given much to the household but, as we now disdain the inventions of five years ago, the growth which time will bring will show wonders now only dreamed of.

Cream is not such an extravagance as many think, and its added cost is well repaid by the excellence it gives to a cup of coffee or a plate of berries. Do without something else but use cream on your table at this time of year.

Lemon Sauce.—The following is a good recipe for lemon sauce: Cut a lemon in three slices in pint of water for a few minutes, having the water brought to a boiling point before putting in the lemon; add one tablespoonful of corn starch, one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Creamed Onions.—Cut nice onions in halves and boil in water ten minutes, then turn off the water and boil in milk and water, having it hot to begin with, until the onions are done. Drain and pour over them one cupful of nice rich milk with seasoning of butter, salt and pepper and use a very little corn starch wet with milk for thickening if you like it so. Let it just boil up enough to cook the corn starch and send very hot to the table.

Anyone who can make a smooth cream pudding-sauce, or good drawn butter, can prepare a white or cream soup without lumps, simply by blending butter and dry flour smoothly over the fire, and then gradually stirring in sufficient milk and water on white broth to form a soup of creamy consistency; this, seasoned with salt and white pepper, well boiled, may be varied infinitely by the addition of any vegetable, fish, or poultry, reduced to a pulp by being pressed through a sieve with a wooden spoon.

Purchase all perishable foods in summer in small quantities; use such as can be quickly cooked, like chops, steaks, fried and boiled fish; the cream and white soups made from canned goods and small portions of cooked foods; eat plenty of fresh vegetables, that can be quickly cooked, and salads which require no cooking. Once or twice a week build a good fire and bake a supply of bread, cake, pies, puddings that will keep two or three days in a cool, dry place; and roast or boil a joint of meat or ham or tongue, or some poultry to use cold. In this way but a little fire may be made daily.

Of course, every housewife knows the use of canned fruits for tarts and pies. But a novel form is the cold fruit soup; by boiling pearl sago to a smooth pulp and then cooking it with enough fruit to flavor it, a very refreshing soup is made; about a quarter of a pound of sago and a quart of fruit pulp and juice, will serve to make four quarts of cold fruit soup, of creamy consistency, most refreshing and healthy. All fresh fruits are delicious thus made into soups and fresh vegetables can be used in the same way, first being boiled to a pulp. Only the freshest and most sound fruits and vegetables should be purchased; the producers of such food have a great advantage over purchasers, for they can gather their harvest at its perfection.

Important to Ladies Only.

We want a woman to every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages from \$40 to \$75 per month and expenses.

Settlements monthly; Position permanent. \$5.00 outfit free; inclose 18 cents stamps to pay postage etc. address with references, G. D. Nichols & Co., 25 East 14th St., New York.

Before the Congregational Council.

Rev. Dr. Richard Cordley, in a paper of great ability, showed how laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors had failed satisfactorily to regulate, and showed how "a large proportion of sincere temperance men have been compelled to accept prohibition as the ultimate condition toward which they must press. Most of them would accept less radical measures: whenever this is not to be attained. But they regard this as the ideal Christian attitude toward a great evil. They are finding that the temperance reform moves forward with its hands tied, so long as the saloon is left to teach and to tempt, and to debauch. It is pulling down with one hand what they are building with the other. While they are training the children in principles of sobriety, the saloon is alluring them into habits of dissipation. While they are inculcating the principles of temperance on one side of the street, the saloon is fostering the appetite for drink on the other. While they are striving to win the drunkard from his cups, the saloon is holding the cup to his lips, and inflaming afresh the passion he is striving to control. The reformer finds himself checked in every movement, and thwarted in every effort." He claimed that prohibition would at least lessen the temptation to drink, even if it cannot wholly remove it.

It shall no longer take its place on the public streets amid blazing lights and music and cheers. It shall at least be driven into the darkness to do its work in silence and in shame. It shall not stand on the street corner, and seek its custom from the passers by. But they who want it must seek for it where it has gone to hide itself. That it will be entirely abolished is not expected. No evil has been entirely abolished. The continued enmity of the human race has not yet destroyed the serpents from the face of the earth. They still hiss and rattle in their dens; but they do not crawl upon the foot-paths of our cities, nor over the playground of our children. They who go where they are may still be bitten; but they do not obtrude themselves on the public highways. So we do not expect to rid the world of evil, or banish temptation from the earth, but we are bound in every way possible to lessen the evil all we can. We do not expect to create virtue by law; but we do hope to lessen the allurements of vice. We are aware that in spite of law and vigilance "offences must needs come" but we would not share the we of those "by whom the offence cometh"—Our Country, Boston, Aug. 1.

A New Departure.

The Colorado Midland is responsible for the most novel, and at the same time the most practical departure of the year's railway arrangements. This new departure comes in the form of a combination ticket, which is good for passage on all the regular trains of the line between Colorado Springs and Woodland Park, and allows the holder to stop at any of the hotels in the justly famous "Ute Pass." The fact is that all the hotels are in the Pass, and the visitor can, therefore, have a fine opportunity to see all there is to be seen in one of the most celebrated parts of the picturesque West.

The arrangement is so simple that anyone can understand it at a glance. The tourist buys a ticket at any of the offices of the Santa Fe or Midland roads, for as many days as he expects to be out, paying there for a fixed amount. This ticket entitles him to the best accommodations at the hotels between the points mentioned, for as long or as short a time as he desires to remain at any one of them. He is then entitled to travel to the next one he wishes to visit, without additional cost, as his ticket is good on the trains as often as he wishes to ride.

In this way he has the benefit of the lowest weekly or monthly rate, and can divide his time among the various resorts and pay no more—even less—than if he spent the whole time at a single place. These tickets are made good for a week, or any number of days up to thirty, and children are given a reduced rate. It costs a man much less to travel in this way than it formerly did, he has no anxiety about his expenses, for they are all paid in advance, and he knows to a dollar what his trip is going to cost him. For families it is a great comfort and convenience, for all the bustle and discomfort are done away with.

The Midland has put on three extra trains, which now make seven trains each way through the Pass every day. A person can travel through the Ute Pass almost every hour of the day or night, and the guests of the various resorts can pay each other friendly visits without any additional expense.

This plan will certainly prove the most popular of any yet introduced, and there is no reason why it should not be a great success.

Full information can be obtained from any agent of the Santa Fe system or Colorado Midland road, or by communicating with Chas. S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Colorado Midland Railway, Denver, Colo.

Persons interested in the racing mania will find in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for the week ending August 26, a number of very striking pictures of the racing events of the year, taken from life. This issue also illustrates fully the recent drill of the New York Naval Reserve in connection with the Squadron of Evolution, and has a handsome full-page bird's-eye view of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago.

Pay of an Assassin.

The court at Topeka have before them the suit of a man to recover from a professional assassin the sum of \$165. The man hired the assassin for \$75 down to kill an enemy, and promised \$75 more when he should receive proof of the death in the shape of the enemy's ear. The assassin brought around an ear and received the \$75, with \$15 added for a tip. A few days later the man met his enemy alive, and entirely whole as to his ears, upon the street. An investigation showed that the assassin had also received \$100 from the enemy as a reward for having betrayed the plot to him.

Courage in Crime.

A curious manuscript which came under the observation of the writer of this article contained the confessions of a woman who for years had been a "shoplifter," and who finally took an odd sort of pride in her skill as a thief. Her first theft was a petty one—some trifling cost of a fraction of a dollar—and caused her such terrible remorse that she was tempted to return the stolen article and confess her offence; but that period of grace passed she never returned to it, and pursued her nefarious occupation coolly and with apparent enjoyment. Holding a respectable position in her native town she escaped detection for years, and had not boldness outrun cleverness, might have done so always. But at last, grown bold by success, she coveted a seal skin garment worth several hundred dollars, and in attempting to possess herself of it was caught in the act and arrested, when the whole story of her thefts came to light. She is now in prison with ample leisure to reflect whether the game was worth the candle. Many women of this sort feel a certain pride in their skill as "shoplifters" and talk freely of their exploits when the necessity for reticence has ceased. The following narration came from the heroine of it: She once visited a large store and asked to be shown some expensive cloaks. The goods were brought out and the stylish-looking shopper took off the jacket she wore and tried on a cloak. She was not entirely satisfied with it, she said, and the saleswoman who was waiting upon her went to another part of the store to get some more cloaks. This was the thief's chance. She walked away, leaving the jacket. On the stairs—the cloak department was on the second floor—she met one of the owners of the store. "Have you been waited upon?" he asked politely. "Yes, thank you, and I am very well satisfied with this cloak," she replied, and walked coolly from the store—safe for that time, though Nemesis overtook her at last. Happily for the ends of justice, the greed which grows with what it feeds upon is a fatal passion with thieves, and inevitably leads to conviction and punishment. After that, their doom is sealed: outcasts from society, distrusted even by members of their own order, despised, if pitied, by the friends who formerly loved and trusted them, all the pleasant aspects of life are shut out from their eyes forever. "Once a thief always a thief," says the world, and a lifetime of penitence is insufficient to reverse the verdict.

Do not get into the habit of borrowing. It is one of the most vicious you can possibly acquire. It makes you lose all respect for the rights of other people, and it can certainly give you none for yourself.

CHURCH WORK:

BY

LEADING CHURCHMEN.

The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., the Great National Weekly for the Home and Fireside, will shortly begin the publication of a highly interesting series of articles on the condition, development and prospects of the great Churches in this country, by the leading men of the great Churches. The articles and their contributors are:

Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop John P. Newman.

Protestant Episcopal Church, Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware.

Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. H. M. McCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York.

Unitarian Church, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished author.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Prof. E. J. Wolff, of the Gettysburg Seminary.

Congregational Church, Rev. J. N. Whiton, of the Trinity Church, New York City.

Baptist Church, Robert S. McArthur, D. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City.

The Jewish Synagogue in America, Abram S. Isaacs, editor Jewish Messenger and Professor of Hebrew in University of City of New York.

Subscription price of paper \$1 a year; three months, containing these articles, 25 cents. Address—The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

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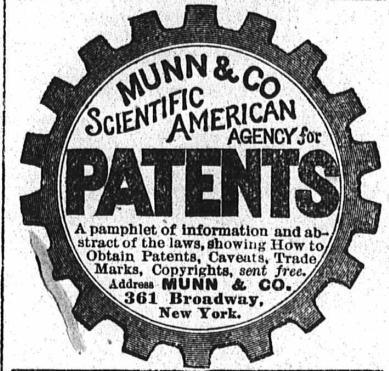
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Chicago, July 24, 1890.

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I suffered from catarrh with bronchitis for many years. During that time I employed physicians and faithfully tried many so-called remedies advertised to cure this disease, without any material benefit, when a friend induced me to try your remedy, claiming others had been cured by it. The first bottle gave me the most pleasing results. I have continued its use and I can say too much for it. It found me too near the grave for comfort and restored me to health again. It adorns my toilet stand and by using it occasionally I am kept well.

I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per bottle. I earnestly recommend it to all my afflicted friends.

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"WAS IT SUICIDE?"

Why marriage is sometimes a failure is an interesting question to all; and everyone should read the absorbing story with the above title, by the post-novelist Ella Wheeler Wilcox, published in the September number of Demorest Magazine. It contains, besides, an abundance of good reading matter. There is a splendid article, fully illustrated, about "Brazil;" whether you ever enjoyed that rare sport moose-hunting or not you will be interested in "A Stray Shot at a Moose," finely illustrated; "A Seven Days' Tramp and What it Cost," made by eight girls and a chaperon, and the chaperon tells the story; then stories and poems, and various departments replete with useful and amusing matter, and nearly 200 illustrations, besides a beautiful water-color, "Play ball, Pat!" And this a fair sample of this ideal Family Magazine, published for \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York City.

The Department of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Columbian Exposition have made an arrangement with the North American Review for the publication of a series of advertisements of the World's Fair. The matter for the advertisements is to be supplied every month by the Department, and the series will give to the advertising pages of the Review for some time to come an interest never before possessed by the advertising pages of a monthly magazine. The first advertisement will appear in the September number of the Review.

Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, commenced about a year ago, the Herculean task of preparing a Standard Dictionary of the English Language that would be accurate, comprehensive and convenient, and have so far progressed with the undertaking that the great work will be ready for the public by January 1, 1890. The dictionary will contain about 2,200 pages, over 4,000 illustrations made especially for the work, 200,000 words, 70,000 more than any single volume dictionary, and will solve the perplexing problem of compounds. Over one hundred editors from among the best known English and American scholars, each of whom is acknowledged authority in his particular sphere of learning, are employed on the work.

The August number of the North American Review contains a large number of timely subjects. In view of the movements of the squadron of evolution all readers will turn to the article by the Hon. J. Russell Soley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, estimating the value of ship battles at sea. Mr. Soley was born in Massachusetts in 1850, and became assistant professor of English in the United States Naval Academy in 1871, where he remained for several years. In 1876 he was commissioned a professor in the United States Navy, and afterwards became lecturer on international law at the Naval War College, Newport. He is the author of a large number of works on naval matters, including "American Naval History," "Foreign Systems of Naval Education," "The Blockade and the Cruisers," and "The Boys of 1812."

A very remarkable article is contributed by the Hon. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, describing the extraordinary career of a spy.

Look To It.

So long as there are women in the cities who are forced to buy their bread only by selling their womanhood, so long as there are men in the rich coal fields of Illinois that must stand without, shuddering at the door with pick in hand and muscle ready for work, while wealth looks the coal fields up against them and a shivering population; so long my hand and heart are enlisted in any and every movement that gives fair promise of the emancipation of man by the emancipation in industry.—Lyman Abbott.

The Plow and Hammer: "An Honest Dollar" is the title of a sheet published by a company of designing millionaires for free distribution to poison the minds of the masses. In its last issue it quotes Cleveland and his secretary as opposed to the free coinage of silver, and in the same column quotes Harrison and his secretary as opposed to free coinage. As the free coinage of silver will hold a prominent place in the discussions before the people of Ohio this summer, it would be interesting to have these prominent party men speak to the masses from the same platform regarding this vital question. Possibly some of our Alliance men who are speaking to the old party might discover that there was no difference between the leaders who should drill in the same crowd.

The Gibson Reporter: "Gentlemen go to work and make your farms productive and profitable. If then you need ready money your restored credit will enable you to borrow as cheaply as anybody. But let us hear no more about laws to enforce the highwayman's plea with the government."

The above extract is from the Philadelphia North American, of April 11. This is a leading Republican paper and a fair exponent of the plutocracy who are trying with might and main to destroy this nation. The reasonable demands of the suffering, toiling, sweating millions of American citizens is met with a sneer, or with advice given in a lordly, dictatorial manner, as of superiors to inferiors. These men little realize how near the deluge is, and their ignorance and vanity is in all human probability destined to reap not only bloody recompense for themselves, but a harvest of woe for the whole country.

WHEELING THE FARMERS.

Rich and Aristocratic Agricultural Papers Do It.

There is an old and rich and aristocratic class of agricultural papers in the East that have fallen in with the plutocracy, and when not directly opposing the farmers' movement for reforming old abuses they resort to wheedling and tell him how bright prospects are growing and promising for the future. The American Agriculturist is conspicuous as one of this class, and the following is a specimen brick from its pile: "The new wheat is looking promising, and it looks as though we should be able to put our own price upon the crop," says the editor. "This means higher prices for everything the farmer produces and immense business for the railroads. When the farmers and railroads are both happy at receiving good prices, prosperity is insured for every industry." "Farmers and railroads" is good! This is a fair specimen of the tally this class of agricultural papers are dishing out to the farmers. The farmers should mark these wolves in sheep's clothing and send out protests from every association against their double dealing. They should be driven to openly espouse one side or the other. "Prices are jumping up daily, but dealers and speculators both home and abroad are buying freely at the advance," continues this cheerful agricultural paper. Not a word is said about the process these speculators employed to bear down the price till all the crop was out of the hands of the farmer, and now he will be compelled to pay double the price he got for his wheat for the flour he must buy. And the big crop in prospect which ought to rejoice the farmers to see it grow, when it begins to turn yellow for the harvest will be cited as an evidence of "overproduction" and low prices in the fall. Money scarce, farmers must sell, prices low, speculators will buy up the crop, and railroad and speculators, not farmers, will be happy, while this class of agricultural papers sit like dumb dogs on the walls of Zion, and never raise voice or pen against the outrage that is yearly practiced on the farmers by railroads, speculators and the government.—Midland Journal.

Trusts and Combines.

The Alliance is studying the subject of trusts and combines. It would seem, from the numerous schemes which have been advanced by its different members. Some of these are chimerical and impractical, but all of them furnish the basic idea upon which to build a superstructure that will stand and bring success. The Alliance is opposed to all trusts and its members, like all other people who are damaged by anything, are fighting them; but, like all other people, where they shall realize that there is only one successful way to fight them, and that is to fight them with a trust, it is very probable that they will adopt that plan. This would not be the proper thing, but there is so much human nature in a man that its members may be expected to do what other men would do under similar circumstances. The Alliance is for relief from debt and redemption from serfdom. It has its plan adopted to accomplish these purposes, and they will be adhered to; but it may supplement them and adopt further efforts in the same direction. So it is not improper to promulgate the ideas upon which they will be founded, if they shall ever have an existence.—The Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.

Stick to the Ship.

The Alliance is now on trial before the bar of public judgment, and every individual member is responsible for the faithful discharge of the particular task assigned to him. The responsibility is a common one and rests on all alike. The great work that is going on may not come before your view every day—and your subscription may not be all that you would have it be, but stand to your colors. Results may not be reached as fast as you had expected, but stick to your crowd. Your leaders may not be as brilliant nor as aggressive as you would wish them, but abide your time and continue the struggle. Resolutions never go backwards; if you hold up you are left. Nothing human was ever perfect and never will be, but stick to your order and be steadfast to the end. It may require personal sacrifice of opinion, but that is but a daily occurrence in life. It may demand inconvenience and recognition, but stick together. Don't give up the ship.—The Alliance.

Why Not, Indeed.

Colorado workingman very sensibly says: The Western Union Telegraph Co. has cleared \$100,000,000 in the past 25 years, and the company paid it. Why can not the men people do this work and leave government a job in the people's pockets? And yet their readers believe who try to make a rates are an advertisement for business men and advantage only to be seen that sum had wealthy people. Supposed the remained in the possession of concentrated people instead of being Gould, what under the control of Jay Gould, what a benefit it would have been to the business, industrial and agricultural interests?—Jeffersonian.

The Alliance Herald: Some members of the Alliance may think that both the Democratic and Republican parties are veering toward Alliance demands, but it is not true. The leaders of both of them belong as thoroughly and wholly to plutocracy as if it had a bill of sale to them. The rank and file of both parties are opposed to plutocracy. It remains to be seen whether the rank and file will control the leaders or the leaders the rank and file, or whether they will agree to disagree.

The Independent, New Britain, Conn.: Edward Atkinson is lecturing the labor people on economy, and has reduced his bill of fare so that a laboring man can live on about one dollar a week. If Mr. Atkinson would set the example of practicing what he preaches people might be induced to listen to him. But that is not his mission. He, and those in whose interest he talks, realizes that if the laboring people can be made content on one dollar a day, or less, the idle class will find it easier to fleece them in the future.

The Living Truth, Georgina, Ala.: Money we are told will buy more than it ever did before. And this is said to prove that the demands of the farmers are extravagant and unjust. That is all right for the man who happens to have the money, but how is it for the poor fellow that hasn't got it, but must have some. He must sell what he has got to get a small amount of what he hasn't got and can't get without a sacrifice. Scarce money makes dear money, and dear money makes cheap horses, cattle, lands and merchandise. This is good for the man that buys, but tough on the poor fellow that has to sell. Give the poor man a chance.

Labor Review, Gladbrook, Iowa: The farmers of our entire country are beginning to realize the dangers which threaten the future well-being of our free institutions, brought about by the centralizing of wealth and the corruption of the ballot, as they never have before. This interest is being manifested in the rapid organization of the toilers which is going on in every state. They demand justice, equal rights and the abolition of banks of issue, and gambling in farm products, the reclaiming of unearned railroad lands and the control of the roads by government. These issues are coming to the front and will not be ignored longer.

The Alliance: The greenback has been treated by the government as a debt instead of money, and when returned to the government treasury it was destroyed. Interest-bearing bonds were created to take it up and thus reduce the life blood of the nation. As the heart throws a supply of blood through the arteries into each part of the body and it returns through the veins and is sent out afresh, so should the money of the nation be sent out. Let the heart hoard the supply and the tissues of the body are withered; let a nation hoard and destroy its life-blood and its people—the minute particles of a nation—are withered in means and resources.

The Home Advocate (Mapleton, Iowa) condenses the issues of the day into the following: "Land, labor, transportation and finance are the living questions of the day. Land is a common heritage. It is essential to patriotism, to home, labor is the producer of wealth, of honest manhood. It is the motive power behind the mighty wheel of progress. Transportation is the outgrowth of civilization. Upon it depends the welfare of the producer and consumer. It is not a private concern, but a public necessity. Finance is the measure of values. It is the artery of trade. It places a premium upon labor when uninfluenced by corporate greed or selfish cunning. And now remains these four—land, finance, transportation and labor—but the greatest of these is labor."

The Liberty Bell (Sioux City, Iowa) contains a strong leader on the "Power of the Alliance." The good, solid common sense of the American people, when they have fully determined upon doing what their conscience and their judgment tell them is right, that they will not long allow them to be kept from uniting to carry out that purpose. They are now firmly convinced their demands are right, and hence every effort to prevent it only unites the more firmly, and in spite of all that politicians may do or attempt to do, the sound common sense of the "great, plain people" will prevail. We repeat, that in our opinion, the Alliance has been strengthened by thus showing its ability to foil the attempts of its enemies to divide and set to warring each other its two principal divisions.

National Economist: It is a well known fact that the controlling influence in our government to-day—the power behind the throne—the dominant force back of our national legislature, is Wall Street, or the money power of the country. And the great bulk of all our legislation, especially that part of it which involves finance and commerce, is shaped directly, and often, without even the semblance of an apology, by the money kings.

FARMERS' REVOLUTIONS.

Never Begun Until Forbearance is No Longer a Virtue.

It is hard to believe that the quiet, long-suffering and conservative farmers are ever revolutionary in their ideas and methods, says the Atlanta Constitution. They submit to a good deal of oppression and plundering, but it is dangerous to crowd them to the wall. In at least two great modern revolutionary movements the farmers took the lead, and came out on top. In England, in 1881, the farmers and the masses generally had scarcely any rights that were respected by the governing classes. The story is too long to tell in detail, but something like a Farmers' Alliance was organized, with Wat Tyler at the head. The movement spread to the towns and cities, and the people were soon banded together to resist unjust taxation and oppressive laws. The countrymen with their town allies got together in a compact body and swept over the land like a prairie fire. From county to county and from town to town, they pushed their rapid march until they reached London, where, after losing their leader in a skirmish, they dispersed when the king had made them certain promises. The government succeeded in punishing many of the prominent ringleaders, but the solid fruits of victory rested with the revolutionists. From that time for about a century English farmers and workmen had the use of as much land as they could cultivate, and were free to combine together for self-protection. That period was the golden age of England. Then there was no poverty. All were well fed, well clothed, and well paid. After that, in the sixteenth century, the monopolists of privileged classes, forcibly gained control, and the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few plunged the many into poverty. Another farmers' revolution was the one in France in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The French countrymen were as much oppressed as the English brethren were in the fourteenth century. The organized local societies with a central society, and in the course of a bloody carnival of several years' duration brought their king and queen and thousands of their oppressors to the guillotine. Generations of suffering made them unreasonably violent, and they gave France what is known in history as the "Reign of Terror." Yet this revolution was a great triumph for democracy. It greatly modified monarchical rule in Europe, and paved the way for the present French republic, under which the farmers are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. These two revolutions were essentially farmers' movements. There is much in them that will shock the readers of to-day, but it should be remembered that in those days the people did not have the ballot to right their wrongs, and they had to resort to force. In both England and France these popular upheavals resulted in substantial victories for the farmers. The uprising in this country at the present time of the agricultural population recalls the historic events which we have briefly outlined. Like the tillers of the soil in England and France, our farmers are kept down by unjust taxes, oppressive law and monopolists, who, in their way, are as dangerous as the feudal barons of old. But our people, armed with the ballot, understand the power of organized action, and they know the full significance of the supremacy of numbers. Yet, while this great struggle for reform is thoroughly peaceful and in the interests of peace, it bids fair to be as sweeping a revolution as the others that we have mentioned. The cause of the united farmers is the cause of democracy. It is an effort to restore a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, with equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It is a cause that will win, and its triumph will be all the more glorious because it will be a victory of peace, a victory of honest labor, won through ballots instead of through bayonets, won at the polls and not on battlefields. This hurried glance at the past is suggestive. It shows what organized farmers have done, and fore-shadows what they will do.

One of the unquestionable duties of the Farmers' Alliance is to keep its members alive to their own interests. A very good way to succeed in this is to have a speech or essay from some one of the members previously selected for the purpose. Take up the Ocala demands one at a time, and study them thoroughly that you may be enabled to come before your Alliance and intelligently discuss and defend the propositions set forth in the order. Prepare yourselves for the vicious attacks that are sure to be made by the partisan press and orators during the campaign of '92. Educate yourselves to a thorough understanding of our principles, and thus qualify to effectually refute all the false and malicious charges which the opposition will heap upon the order. It is the duty of each of us to contribute our mite to the success of the organization. Without a solid and united front progress would be slow, with it the day of our emancipation is close at hand.—Alliance Bulletin.

An Alliancedman's Duty.

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A Short Chapter on the Fallacies of Such a Doctrine.

There is an old-fashioned, flea-bitten, toothless saying that "supply and demand regulate the price of everything." It is true only when applied to both sides of the question. I have wheat, and want pork. Wheat is very plentiful and there is not much demand for it. Will I have to trade a large amount of wheat for a small amount of pork? That depends upon the demand for pork. If there is a large amount of pork and not much demand the exchange will be even. Now, suppose I wish to trade wheat for pork and find that I will have to give a large amount of wheat for a small quantity of pork, would I be right in asserting that there is too much wheat in the country? May be so; but, on the other hand, may be it is because there is not enough pork in the country! We generally exchange our produce for money. Those who so blatantly assert that supply and demand regulate the price always wind up by saying that the low prices are due to there being too much produced—"over-production." Was it over-production of wheat or scarcity of pork? Is it over-production of produce or scarcity of money? The surest way of answering the questions correctly is by comparing the amount of wheat and the amount of money in the country during the time of low prices, with the amount of wheat and money in the times of high prices. As we have not before us any reports later than 1888, we'll compare '88 with '68, a period of twenty years. In 1868 the country produced and imported together seven and one-half bushels of wheat to every person in it, and the amount of money in circulation was \$21.47 to every person; the price of wheat was \$1.42 a bushel. In 1888 the wheat produced and imported together amounted to less than seven bushels per head, and look at the price, 87 cents a bushel. Was the low price of 1888 due to too much wheat, or too little money? Not only does this apply to wheat, but to every other crop. This year money is still scarce, but corn and oats are scarce too; hence they bring better prices than when they were plenty; but let wheat, corn, pork and beef get scarce and high, and the same scarcity of money to buy them continue, and we may expect distress and trouble of the worst kind. Of course if there was a scarcity of all things which money buys, and a like scarcity of money, the price would not change, but a scarcity of bread and meat only will raise the price of them, and unless there is plenty of money in circulation, the poor must suffer. For instance, a shortcrop of grain and meat will not raise the price of metals, wood or earthenware; hence the millions of workmen in factories will not get higher wages, yet it will cost them more to feed themselves and families. We have now seen that the amount of money in circulation has as much to do with prices as the amount of the produce of labor. As we have seen that money represents the produce of labor, it is only natural and reasonable for this to follow. Go back to our first test and put all of the money in one pile and the produce in another. If you add to the produce only, prices will fall. If you take away from the money pile only, prices will fall. If you take away from the produce pile only, prices will rise. If you add to one pile you must add the same to the other; if you take from one pile you must take from the other. The laws of supply and demand must be applied to both sides alike.—Alliance Farmer.

A Looker-On.

Chauncey M. Depew, a loud-mouthed railroad Republican, made a tour of the West to take a fair look at the Farmers' Alliance and other farmer organizations with his weather eye and report to Wall street the result. He has done so and says the farmers' organizations are the result of three years of short crops and inability to pay interest and taxes in consequence thereof. "It is the evolution of despair," to use his words. He thinks now there will be a monster crop in this country and a famine abroad that will enable farmers to extort big prices from suffering Europeans and thus will come relief and these dangerous organizations die out, but what about similar organizations in Europe? Mr. Depew fails to care for foreign distress; indeed he seems to rejoice over any amount of misery abroad if it shall result in temporary relief here.

How little such rook-hearted egotists care for facts. Why it is only a year ago that crops were so abundant the Republican organ of Iowa, advised all the farmers to burn their corn, and yet Depew says crops have failed for three years. He pays the farmers this compliment, "While farmers are the hardest to move in such matters, their intelligence and staying power make them the most dangerous factor in a new organization." This is good, the farmers of the United States are a dangerous class. Yes they are dangerous to the puff balls of aristocracy like Gould, Depew, etc., engaged in the genteel task of robbing them and we trust they will stay, until that class of men hunt their holes and beg for the pardon of their sine.—Iowa Farmer.