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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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Mr. Fassett has accepted the collectorship of the port of New York.

Clarkson says the republican candidate in 1892 will lead a united party. It is quite likely. But then there won't be so much to unite as heretofore.

One does not need to be a calamity howler to be a people's party man. Take the very highest possible view of affairs, and the need of a new party is just as imperative as if there were a million times as many mortgages as there are.

Now the Capital says that Jerry Simpson stood manfully in Georgia for a third party. A few days before it was telling its readers how Jerry and all the people's party speakers down there were declaring that they were not for any third party.

Indiana has discovered that it has \$300,000 due it from the government. A dispatch says investigation discloses remarkable fraud. One voucher for \$53.70 was raised to \$5370. If this is the way business is done in Washington, who can tell how much of the same kind of work has been done not yet unearthed?

When a people's party man has any thing to say against the democratic or republican party, it is not intended to reflect upon any individual member of such party except those who are offensive leaders, and who are misleading and deceiving the masses of the party. The great majority of all parties are men of the highest political honesty, conscientious and trustworthy. But the methods of modern politicians are calculated to deceive the most discerning. Political demagogues run politics for the money there is in it, and for money they would sell out their own blood. There is nothing that third party people desire so sincerely as that the democrat and republican masses study, without party prejudice, the reform questions of the day.

If the Capital and some of the other party bosses ever read the communications in the southern farm papers they must find it mighty interesting. That these writers represent a very earnest third party sentiment there can be no possible doubt. Men who were last year the strongest partisan democrats are now warmest in their demand for the new party. Their eyes are opened. The democrats of those states endeavor to prevent the real sentiment from being known, and the republican papers of the north quote them for argument that the movement south is playing into democratic hands. These old parties are tools of one machine, and next year when they raise two presidential figure heads it will not make a hair's difference which one is elected, if so great a misfortune should befall the country as the election of either.

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 short crop of grain and meat will not raise the price of metals, wood or cottonware; 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.

Foutney Bigelow, who was a schoolmate of the German Emperor, will contribute an article to the Midsummer (August) Number of the Century on the first three years of the Emperor's reign—the third anniversary of his ascent to the throne having taken place on the 15th of June. Mr. Bigelow believes that "since Frederick the Great no king of Prussia has understood his business like this emperor," and in this article he gives what he considers the secret of the power of William II. with the people, and incidentally contributes many facts regarding his life.



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Many Kansas fields of wheat are panning out thirty bushels of wheat and many a farm mortgage will go down under such pressing weight.

At the meeting of the New York republican state central committee Thursday, Rochester was the place and September 9 the date fixed for holding the next republican state convention.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, says Attorney General Culberson has filed an application for a receiver of the Texas Grand Trunk Railway company. There is already a suit pending for forfeiture of the company's charter for failure to keep the road in good condition.

The August Eclectic opens an unusually varied table of contents with a strong article on "The Physical Conscience," by Dr. Arabella Kenealy. Mr. A. Hulme-Beaman has an entertaining paper of travel on those interesting races, the Bulgars and Serbs, who are the keys of the next European war, probably. Lady Desart, Under the captain of "The Tsar and the Jew," reviews the recent action of Russia with pungency. Mr. E. B. Rowlands glances at the "History of Gambling," in a strong essay full of entertaining facts. "Moltke as a Man of Letters" will attract immediate attention, and Mr. Hawies' article on Jenny Lind, apropos of the the recent biography of her son and Mr. Rockstro, is very readable. "The Science of Preaching" is discussed by three great lights of the English pulpit, and a very striking discussion of that remarkable and much talked about man, Laurence Oliphant, with a sketch of his career, will be found a fascinating paper. There are many excellent minor articles, two powerful short stories, and notable poems in number. Published by E. R. Pelton, 144 Eight Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, \$1. Eclectic and any \$4 Magazine, \$8.

A Chance to Make Money.

I bought one of Casey's machines for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works to perfection. No sooner did the people hear of it, than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry, than I could plate in a month. The first day I cleared \$6.30 and I have not made less than \$7 any day I have worked since. My sister made \$29 in four days. I learned to use the plater in an hour. As this is my first lucky streak I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been. By addressing J. F. Casey & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, any person can get a plating machine for three dollars.

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- Fancy Sash Ribbons and Parasols,
- An assorted lot of Men's Percalé Shirts,
- And all Straw Hats you can have at half price.

It will pay you also to secure some of the Tissues, Challis, Ginghams, White Goods, Etc., That we are offering for 9c, worth from 12 1/2c to 20c pr yd.

You will save lots of money if you will secure from us now your fall and winter stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Clothing, Overcoats, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.

This is our last advertisement until September, and we want you to remember that during August you can obtain supplies from us at lower figures than you ever have or ever will gain for standard or first-class goods

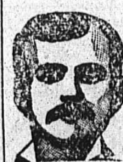
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Great interest is now taken in anything pertaining to Alaska, and those who cannot go and see what that part of our country is like for themselves will be glad to read of the experiences of two persons who have been there, as set forth in "A Trip to Alaska," by Dr. A. Victoria Scott and Emily J. Bryant, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August. The Article is profusely illustrated.



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