OUR RURAL REVIEW.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS PRACTically DISCUSSED.

Devon Cattle for Beef and Milk—How to Feed Dairy Cows—A Productive Breed of Poultry—Clover as an Egg Maker—The Latest Wheat Blight—Take Care of the Trees—Household and Kitchen Recipes.

THE FARM.

Stock Suffering from Indigestion.

It is not to be supposed that man alone suffers the horrors of indigestion. Domestic stock kept in pasture in summer and on coarse feed in winter may never be victims of dyspepsia, but the conditions of modern domestic animals are very different. Some of the improved breeds are as high fed as men, and when corn is the main diet it is often as indigestible as the average human diet. The evil is greater if proper feeding is greatly aggravated if stock is young. If they are kept from overloading their stomachs until a year old, there is little danger after this of hurting them, as by this time the stomach has become so strengthened as to digest almost everything.

Kill the Poorest Pigs First.

It often happens on every farm that the pork barrel gives out early and the farmer is obliged to resort to his pigpen for a fresh supply. It is almost equally common for the inexperienced farmer to select the most thrifty pig in his lot for killing first. This is nearly always a mistake. The lack of thriftiness is not cured by age, and when one pig is eighty and the other a hundred-weight, the increase is likely to be 120 and 200, if both are kept long enough. The stunted pig should be killed as soon as it is in fairly good condition. A thrifty pig will pay for keeping until it rolls in its own fat, and will often pay better between 100 and 200 pounds than at any earlier period of its growth.

Wheat Scab.

Clarence M. Weed of the Ohio Experimental Station describes a disease which is new to wheat in this country, though it has before appeared in England. It is a fungus attacking wheat heads in many parts of Ohio the present year, producing a whitish covering of the glumes, and entirely preventing the formation of the grain beneath. This disease is said to have prevailed in many parts of the United States, and may account in a most unsatisfactory way for the present small wheat crop. In Madison County, Ohio, a field of one hundred acres which was estimated at thirty-five bushels per acre proved on threshing to yield only eight bushels. When the threshing began it was found that the grains beneath this fungus were wholly lacking.

Trees on the Farm.

One sound piece of advice which Horace Greeley gave to all farmers was to take good care of the wood lots, and see that plantations were set out when the old ones began to die out. The average farmer looks upon timber planting as something entirely out of his line of work, and yet if he would be a broad and liberal cultivator of his fields he would recognize the great importance which this work has upon the fertility and value of the place. A great many farmers as they grow old allow their places to run down, reasoning that since they cannot be here much longer it doesn't matter how the place is kept up. This is misuse of money and time, for when the estate comes to be settled up the farm will have to be sold, and if not properly kept in order it will not bring one-half its real value. Every farmer owes it to his family and posterity to keep his farm in the best condition possible, even if he thinks he is to die tomorrow.

Timber may not have much commercial value in certain localities, but it should be grown, nevertheless, and new plantations put out occasionally to keep young, vigorous trees near at hand all of the time. But unless one is far removed from towns and cities, groves of locust trees can invariably be made profitable. Where there is a good sale for locust posts they can be made to produce at the rate of several hundred dollars worth per acre. After the grove has once been started the young trees will constantly grow up to take the place of those cut down, and trees may be cut off nearly every year. Maple trees can also be grown profitably, and sold for shade trees when young and vigorous. I have seen plantations of maple trees bring high prices simply grown and sold for shade trees.

But the farmers should set out plantations with the idea also of protecting his crops, and the trees can then be made doubly profitable. On many of our hillsides in the East groves of maple, locusts and other trees could be planted profitably. In their present condition the hillside lots are not of much value, as the water leaches through the soil or washes down the sides in gullies, so that all plant crops are torn up and destroyed. Good groves of trees could be planted here successfully, if only thinly planted grass could be sown between them and obtain a good start. The roots of the trees would retain the fertility of the soil, and prevent the water from washing it away. On level fields the plantations of trees would be of value as windbreaks, as well as timber producers, and no farmer can afford to neglect this. The amount of wheat, corn and various grains that is destroyed every year by heavy winds should be a sufficient warning to tempt every farmer to make some protection for the plants. The advice to plant trees on the farm cannot be given too often, and if only the farmer should heed the warning each time such advice appears in print, the article would not be written in vain.—*S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.*

THE STOCK RANCH.

Devons for Beef and Milk.

The largest Devons in this country and England, and many of the best milkers, are seldom seen at prize exhibitions and show yards, for at such places it is symmetry and compactness that attracts the attention of the judges. The journey to and from the exhibition and other incidental exciting causes always tends to reduce the flow of milk, so that while in the show yard the animals never yield the same quantity that they do at home. The purest bred Devons are, after all, better for the show yard than for practical purposes, and this is recognized even in England, for many of the best beef-producing and milk yielders never see the inside of exhibitions. The purest breeds are smaller in size, and while they contain many excellent qualities, they cannot surpass some of the heavier weights which inevitably arrive at maturity earlier in their life.

The pure Devons are better fitted for districts where the pasturage is not of the richest, and they are not sought after by those possessing rich pasturage. In Devonshire and Somersetshire the North Devons are not found on the richest districts, but on the light and varied soils, which are in places hilly and uneven. The North Devons are raised for prize shows, beef and milk, and the greatest care is taken to see that symmetry and compactness are perfect. On the rich alluvial plains near the coast a larger and heavier class of Devons is raised, which furnish good beef to the London market, but less attention is paid to pedigree and breed.

The Devons can be made to attain great weight, but it is not characteristic of the breed. The beauty of the breed is that it can be adapted to a light soil, and excellent beef and milk produced therefrom. In England the size and general appearance of the Devons will be seen to change in different districts, which is due to the fact that certain classes of Devons have been adapted to certain grazing districts, where less attention is paid to pedigree, and more to general practical good points. The same breed could thus be raised successfully in many parts of this country where larger breeds cannot live off the scanty vegetation. Rich, luxuriant pasturage has a tendency to increase the Devons in size and to make them coarser and unsymmetrical in appearance. They are a breed especially adapted to a light soil, and at North Devon, the great breeding and grazing district of the animals, the pasturage is not the richest part of the two counties celebrated for raising this breed. The fact is, farmers in this country could improve their stock by using this breed in the light soil districts of the country both for feed and milk.—*E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.*

THE DAIRY.

Feeding Dairy Cows.

The milk of a cow contains all the elements that form the animal body. We must therefore, select her food accordingly. We must also remember that two-thirds of the food consumed by a fair cow, says H. D. Thatcher & Co. in *Ohio Farmer*, is required to keep her body in repair, while the remaining one-third is converted into milk. It is an extra cow whose digestive organs will properly prepare for the lacteals double the food required to repair her own system, so that one-half of the daily ration is converted into milk. We would consider the following a fair daily ration for a heifer, fresh for first time:

Early-cut hay	18	pounds
Wheat bran	4	"
Ground oats	1	"
Cornmeal	1	"
Carrots	6	"
or		
Early-cut hay	18	"
Wheat bran	3	"
Cornmeal	1	"
Middlings	1	"
Oilmeal	1	"
Beets	10	"
or		
Early-cut hay	18	"
Oat straw	6	"
Cotton-seed meal	1	"
Pea meal	1	"
Ground oats	1	"
Wheat bran	1	"
Cabbage	8	"

Other similar kinds of food that the dairyman finds more convenient to obtain can always be substituted. Good ensilage from corn, rye or other substance, will take place of the hay, carrots, beets and cabbages. When the cow is on good grass it will answer without other food, but the moment it is insufficient to entirely satisfy her, something must be provided to keep up the full flow of milk, for when once she is allowed to shrink she cannot be brought up again.

We would consider the following a fair daily ration for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds:

Early-cut hay	20	pounds
Wheat bran	4	"
Cornmeal	4	"
Oilmeal	4	"
Beets	10	"
or		
Early-cut hay	15	"
Straw	5	"
Wheat bran	8	"
Oilmeal	3	"
Cornmeal	5	"
Carrots	8	"
or		
Corn ensilage	60	"
Wheat bran	6	"
Cornmeal	6	"

We are thoroughly convinced, by careful experiments made by ourselves at different times, that a cow will yield enough more milk from the same quantity of food, when, grain and dry hay are fed, to pay for cutting the hay with a straw-cutter and mixing the grain with it. When the grain is fed separately it passes directly into the second stomach, while, if mixed with the hay, it is all remasticated by the chewing of the cud, to the satisfaction of the cow and and the profit of the owner. We know very well that the average dairyman will not do this. He does, however a great many things that do not pay half as much profit for the labor.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Clover for Poultry.

Clover is an excellent poultry food, not to be fed alone, but with grain. It takes the place, to a great degree, of the green food which poultry get for themselves when allowed to run on the farm in summer. Pack a few barrels of it away and see if it doesn't pay, in the increased number of eggs and better general health of your fowls. Green second crop clover should be used—the younger and tenderer the better. Pack it in a heavy iron-bound barrel, such as a vinegar or cider barrel. "Tramp" the clover in little by little, pressing it tightly as possible with a heavy piece of wood—a piece of cordwood, for instance. Pound and jam it down till every bit of space in the barrel is full, then put on a cover, and on top of that a heavy stone, and let your "cheese" stand for a month. The stone ought to weigh 200 pounds, and then your clover will come out a solid block, that can be cut in slices. When you want to feed it, take the barrel apart, and put your clover cake on a box or in some dry place. Shave off thin slices with a sharp knife, and feed to the hens at noon instead of grain. Pack enough of the clover to last until you can let your hens out again in the spring, and after feeding it see if your receipts in eggs don't fully pay for all your trouble. The hens are as glad to get filling food as horses are to have hay.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Sicilians.

Though not a particularly new breed of fowl, the Sicilians are not old standbys, having been imported some few years ago from Sicily. The Sicilians belong to the Mediterranean type of fowls, says the *Poultry Review*, and are classed with what are known under the general term of Spanish fowls. They are confined to the yards of only a few breeders, and with them they are very popular, and from the good reports we continue to have from them, they are justly great favorites.

In shape, carriage, style and size they resemble the Brown Leghorns; their plumage resembles that of the Golden Penciled Hamburgs.

The comb is round and somewhat shaped like a saucer, and nicely spiked round on the outside, and measures from three-fourths to one and one-fourth of an inch in diameter on hens, and still larger on cocks; and a small crest the size of a pea right behind the comb. The comb makes the birds look very nice. The face is red and they have yellow legs.

Their great economic claim is based upon their laying. Their eggs are white in color, large in size; and produced in great numbers. They lay more eggs in winter when prices are high, than any of the small breeds. They are veritable egg machines, like all other varieties of the Spanish family they are non-setters.

As chicks and fowls they bear confinement well, are of a gentle disposition and small eaters. If given their liberty, they require little food, being good foragers. They are the fowls when eggs are wanted in large numbers and during the whole year. Possessing such laying qualities, we would bespeak for them the attention and consideration of farmers and poultrymen who breed for profit.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

"Darned" Needlework.

Embroidered mirror frames are the latest device of needlewomen, and are very beautiful in effect, as well as puzzling as to origin, when completed. When reproduced in cheap material and inferior work they will doubtless become as undesirable as are the painted frames once so much admired. The material employed for the frames is something rich and firm in weave, and the embroidery is wrought in harmonious coloring of soft blue and pale rose shades for the conventionalized flowers, shades of bronze green for the foliage, and light gold filoselle darned work for the entire background. The embroidery when completed is laid on a flat or curved surface; at the inner edge a mount of white enamelled wood finishes it, and a carved scroll of the enamelled wood surrounds it. The background is almost invariably darned, as its effect is richer than any material, no matter how costly and handsome, and the work recommends itself to the ladies to whom fine needlework is a delight, because it requires much less time in completion than the large pieces frequently undertaken, but left unfinished for want of opportunity until the fancy for them has passed in the light of some fresh novelty.—*New York Sun.*

Bits of Information.

Freckles, pimples, blackheads, eyebrows that meet and superfluous hair are defects easily and cheaply remedied. There are many ways of removing freckles. One is: To a quart of buttermilk add two-thirds of a cupful of cornmeal and a teaspoonful of salt; bathe the face every night, allowing the mixture to dry in. Lemon-juiced in water will remove them, but it leaves the skin so tender that they are apt to be increased by it. Moistening the face and putting on powdered saltpetre is highly recommended. Tincture of benzoin one ounce, water, one pint, makes a delightful application, if a tablespoonful is added to a bowlful of water.

Freckles, tan and pimples may be removed (and will stay removed as long as the remedy is used) by the corrosive sublimate lotion. The formula is; Five grains of corrosive sublimate, two ounces of alcohol and four ounces o water. For freckles, moisten a cloth with the lotion, wipe the face two or three times daily, and at night apply some kind of ointment, cold cream or camphor ice. A very nice ointment is made from one-third white wax and two-thirds lard; melt the wax first, and add the lard; pour into small tin moulds which have been dipped in cold water. The freckles and tan will disappear in about two weeks. Pimples should be bathed several times a day. Blackheads require flour of sulphur, used after the lotion treatment. The face should be washed with good soap. Do not use the high scented soaps; the white castile, made from olive oil and bicarbonate of soda, is always safe to use. Wipe the face thoroughly and dip a soft flannel in the flour of sulphur, and rub all over the face, taking care not to get any in the eyes. In a few minutes, wash off with the soap and water and bath with the lotion. The sulphur may be used twice or three times a week, until the blackheads are removed; afterwards once a week will be sufficient to keep them off, using the lotion once a day.

Where the skin is coarse and red, a thin gruel should be made from oatmeal and strained. To a pint of gruel, add a very small pinch of salt, an ounce of alcohol and a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin. Moisten the face with this and wipe with a soft cloth. When the complexion is thick and oily, wash with Italian medicated soap, use the sulphur once a week and the lotion daily. Out-of-door exercise should be taken every day, and frequent warm baths with a little ammonia in the water. Fresh fruit should be eaten judiciously. A dish of raw tomatoes, with shivered ice over them, if eaten for breakfast, will be found not only apetizing, but as beneficial as a liver pill. Bad breath, if it comes from sore throat, may be cured by making a solution of chlorate of potash, a teaspoonful of crystal to a pint of water. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour until relieved. Where the teeth are decayed, they should be taken care of by a competent dentist; in the mean time, the mouth may be rinsed with a very weak solution of permanganate of potash. Dissolve some of the crystals, say a teaspoonful, in a pint of water; put enough of this in the water in which the mouth is to be rinsed to make it a rose pink. Wash the teeth and rinse the mouth well. This is a poison and should be kept in a safe place, as should the corrosive sublimate lotion, which is a violent poison if swallowed. When the gums are diseased, the myrrh and chalk dentifice is excellent.

Eyebrows that meet are not becoming, but may be easily removed with small tweezers. The shape of the eyebrows may be improved by judicious thinning. When the eyebrows are too thin, frequent brushing with a small brush will increase them.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Vanilla Cream Sauce.

Two beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls granulated sugar, two cups sweet milk (or one each of milk or water), butter size of hickory nut; stir over the fire in double boiler, until as thick as very rich cream. Do not boil. When cold add a very little vanilla. Use sauce cold.

THE PEOPLE WANT IT.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO MONEY AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Government should stop Legislating for Classes and Make Laws for the Masses.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, as follows:

Section 1. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue treasury notes (of the same style and nature of the treasury notes commonly called greenbacks, but with no exceptions as to their legal tender functions) in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 and $500, to the amount of one billion dollars, which shall be a legal tender the same as gold now is, and to loan the same at one per cent per annum to the states and territories, to be by the states and territories loaned to the counties at one and one-half per cent per annum, the counties to loan the same on satisfactory security at three per cent per annum. Persons in debt who apply for loans promptly, to be preferred. The loans to be repaid into the national treasury by the states in twenty annual installments.

In the event that any state fails to accept the loan hereby authorized, the secretary of the treasury is hereby instructed to appoint a loan agent for said state, with power to appoint such assistants as may be necessary, who shall loan to the people of such state, on undoubted security, the amount such state is entitled to at three per cent annum interest, such loans to be repaid in twenty equal installments.

Upon the repayment of said money by the states or individuals into the national treasury, the same shall be forthwith, or as soon as practicable, expended in the construction and equipment of railways, to be operated by the government, and the improvement of the navigable rivers.

SEC. 2. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to adopt and enforce such rules as may be necessary to protect the government from loss in the making of the loans hereby authorized.

SEC. 3. The law imposing a tax of ten per cent per annum on state bank issues intended for circulation is hereby amended so as to include national bank issues.

SEC. 4. The law concerning the coinage of silver existing at the time of the passage of the demonetizing law is hereby re-enacted.

SEC. 5. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of five million dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of making surveys and paying the expense of other work preliminary to the construction of said railroad.

Sec. 6. All laws, so far as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

The foregoing, if enacted into law, would retire national bank money, in the same way state bank money was retired; that is, by taxing it out of existence. The state banks didn't pay the tax, but retired their notes to avoid it. The national banks would do the same. The present deficiency in the amount of currency, and the further deficiency which would be caused by the retirement of national bank money, would be supplied by the new issue of one billion dollars.

The increase in the volume of the currency would be about fourteen dollars per capita. The increased value of money would put prices up to an equitable basis, as between debtor and creditor, and would enable industrious, frugal persons to soon get out of debt, and the money they now use in paying interest they could and would use in building houses, buying clothing, furniture, buggies, musical instruments, educating children, making home a delightful place, &c., &c. This could be all constitutionally done. (See decision United States supreme court.)

We have let banking corporations have one-third of a billion dollars at one per cent, for the last twenty years; now, why not let the people have cheap money awhile? The volume of money would not be more than the business of the country and justice between debtor and creditor demands. Few, if any new offices would be required. In three months from the passage of the act, the money would be distributed in every county in the United States. The relief would be immediate. As the dews of heaven fall on drooping vegetation, giving it new life and vigor, so this relief would come, without shock or injustice, lifting a burden from the people, and giving prosperity to every legitimate and well conducted enterprise. The money the country must have. It should be gotten in circulation as quickly as possible, so that the aged may share in the benefits.

As fast as the money shall be paid back to the government, it is again to be put in circulation, this time by payment for value received in labor and material in the construction and equipment of railways and the improvement of our waterways. These national railways would connect the east and west, the north and south—would carry passengers at about one cent a mile and freight at much less than is now paid, while the employes would be paid liberal wages. The transportation and strike questions would be in a measure solved. All this without a cent's taxation at present or in prospect.

Had the money volume been kept up with the increasing population, there would have been no room for such an issue of money as this, but it has not been kept up. On the contrary, an insufficient and unjustly small volue of money has thrown the people into debt deeply, and caused them to work many years with little profit and often coming out at the end of a season poorer than when they started in.—*Missouri World.*

THE IOWA FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting held in Des Moines, Oct. 29, 1890.

Whereas, Intelligence is the basis of all reform movements,

Resolved, That we favor compulsory education and uniformity of text books, with state publication, where satisfactory terms cannot be made with publishers.

Whereas, The state has outgrown the present system of taxation, and abuses have grown up by which the public burdens are loaded on farm property, and stocks, monies and credits for the most part escape, therefore

Resolved, That we demand an entire revision of the present system of taxation and advise that the state be supported, as some other states, by a tax on the gross income of railroads and similar corporations, and that taxes should be levied for other purposes on all kinds of property, including monies and credits at their cash value as now required by law, and also that the tendency to the accumulation of mammoth fortunes be checked by a graduated income tax.

Resolved, That we endorse the present railroad commission law; that we believe all semi-public corporations should be placed under the supervision of a board of control; that we favor the government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines; and pending the attainment of this result we favor railroads receiving reasonable compensation sufficient to pay dividends on real cash values, but not on watered stock or fictitious values; that express companies should be brought under the control of the inter-state commerce law; that free mileage books as well as free passes should be effectively prohibited and that passenger rates should be reduced to 2 cents a mile.

Resolved, That the state board of railroad comissioners be requested to to bring about by suit or otherwise a legal determination of what is a reasonable income for any given railroad.

Resolved, That we favor the free coinage of silver and oppose discriminations in favor of one kind of money at the expence of another; we also favor the issue of all money by the government without the intervention of national banks.

Resolved, That we favor the protection of the makers of promissory notes against the "innocent purchaser;" that we favor the reduction of contract interest to 6 per cent., the Australian ballot system and the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. We further declare in favor of a deep water outlet on the Gulf of Mexico.

Resolved, That we demand the reduction of official salaries to a specie or peace basis, and proportion them to the incomes derived from the productive industries.

Wheras, The fraud practiced on the farmers of Iowa by the unholy combination of Chicago pork packers, western ranchmen, southern planters, and the cotton seed oil trust has greatly decreased the prices of hogs; and

Whereas, The Conger lard bill brings this fraudulent practice under the direct control of the revenue department of the government; therefore

Resolved, That we demand the passage by the senate of the United States of the Conger lard bill already passed by the house, and that the duties of the Iowa dairy commissioner be enlarged, and that he be charged with the enforcement of the state laws against the adulteration of all food products.

Resolved, That gambling in "options" and "futures" destroys real value and makes the farmer's prices depend upon the chances of the game instead of upon supply and demand, and inasmuch as board of trade gambling has no more claim upon the lawmaker's consideration than any other form of gambling, we demand the passage of the "Butterworth option bill" or some other measure still more drastic if such a one can be devised.

Resolved, That we favor the system of community property between husband and wife, and favor statutes in that direction similar to those now in force in California, Louisiana and other states.

Resolved, That we shall favor the passage of a law which shall offer such bounties as will lead to the extermination of wolves.

Resolved, That we oppose the alien ownership of lands, as aiding to the establishment of monopoly in the soil and the introduction of the European landlord system.

Resolved, That the president and executive committee are hereby constituted a standing committee upon the Iowa Agricultural college, whose duty it shall be to visit the college and confer with the board of trustees, the agricultural committee of the institution and the professor of agriculture, to the end that the interests of agricultural education may be promoted.

Resolved, That we demand an economical administration of government, national, state and county, and favor the levy of no more taxes than may be necessary to secure such economical administration.

Resolved, That the executive committee appoint a commission to investigate the feasibility and practicability of the farmers of the state of Iowa establishing slaughter houses at any given point or points where easy communication with railroads can be had that by the use of refrigerator cars their dead meats can be shipped to cold storage houses in the eastern cities and markets, and that the said meats shall be received in the eastern market and placed under the control of a state commissioner whose business it shall be to grade the meats thus shipped and foster and care for the interests of the shipper that no undue advantage may be taken by the commission merchant or auctioneer in the sale of the meats or other perishable products of the farm thus disposed of.

Resolved, That it is the belief of this convention that the recent decision made by the inter-state commission relative to the placing of freights upon live hogs at the same figure as that of the cured product is in keeping with the best interests of the farmer, and that our state board of railroad commissioners be instructed to use their influence to check the movement now being made for a new hearing.

LAWS are made in every state to the dictation of corporations and against the interests of labor. Those laws should be wiped out and just ones placed in their stead, and this work must be done by the Independent thinker for partisanism has made it possible and therefore can never right it.—*Brookfield (Mo.) Union.*

REED has one chance left: Admit all the territories as states and divide Vermont and Maine.

INSULT TO FARMERS.

ACCUSED OF NOT KNOWING WHAT THEY WANT.

Sophistry of the Chicago Tribune Designed to Thwart the Great Farmer's Movement—Studied Deceptions Printed by the Yard—The Whole Scheme Designed to Prevent any Expansion of the Volume of Currency.

The *Tribune* is in the throes of another utterance of financial wisdom. In commenting on the platform lately adopted by the Farmers' Mutal Benefit association at Springfield, it says:

"They profess to want a free and unlimited coinage of silver. That means in effect, that all the silver in the world is to be invited here to be coined or recoined into the forms current in the United States. Congress has provided for the using of 54,000,000 ounces per year, worth at present prices about $60,000,000, which is approximately equal to the production of this country. To open the doors wider, as proposed, would be to invite the holders of silver in other parts of the world to dump their oads upon us in exchange for our old. They would take nothing else as an equivalent as our exporters are already sending abroad as much of our produce and manufacturers as they can find markets for at the prices asked. Suppose that, under such a law, the foreigners should send in $250,000,000 worth of silver and take out that equivalent gold against it, how much better off would the farmer be than he is now? If the process were continued till the whole of $500,000,000 or more of gold coin in the United States should go out of the country we should simply have sixteen times as much metal by weight to pile up in safety vaults or be carried round and circulating in its stead without the ability to buy a single ounce or yard of goods more with the silver than could have been purchased with the gold."

If we had free coinage it would make an increased demand for silver, by calling for a much greater quantity. Increased demand makes a higher price, and so well do the gold bugs and their tools in congress know this, that they do not dare to abolish legal disabilities now resting on silver, for fear it will rise as high or higher on the market than gold as it was in 1873, when by a secret trick they demonetized it to get rid of its rivalry with gold. When by free coinage it should rise immediately to a parity in the markets of the world with gold, what would be the inducement to bring it from abroad to seek an exchange here for gold? Will any man but a sophist or a simpleton attempt to answer?

Such stuff as that of the *Tribune* is all based upon the old and disgusting delusion that there is unlimited quantity of silver if the authorities should only open the gates and let it rush in!

No wonder that paper insulted the farmers at the beginning of its article by saying: "They (the farmer's demands) are molded on declaration which somebody or other drafted years ago without understanding their meaning." The paternal owlishness of the *Tribune* will be appreciated by the farmers for just what it is worth. They no longer need such advisers.

The true animus concealed under all the sophistries of such exponents of the money oligarchy is always this: They propose to fight to the last ditch any plan for granting an increase of the volume of money in circulation, unless in such a way as to inure to the profits of bankers through whom, as special class privilege, the government purveys the money supplies. Free coinage would benefit only the owners of bullion, which in all cases must be earned or paid for before the citizen can get it.—*Chicago Express.*

THE people are tired of it; tired of government methods under which the rich grow richer and the poor poorer; under which, as in Pennsylvania, the jurisprudence of the state is fashioned to the needs of the Pennsylvania railway; under which nine-tenths of the inhabitants of New York are daily taxed to pay the thefts involved in the "watering" of the elevated railway; under which our telegraph system has been milked, watered, and robbed by the greatest financial pirate of the age; under which we have a tariff in the interests of trusts and monopolies, under which presidents are elected by four hundred thousand dollar subscriptions from men who grow rich over the sufferings of the starved and starving poor. And when to this dreary catalogue we add the resolution of the New York Central to deny to American citizens the inherent right of citizenship, the right to meet, confer and organize, we cannot but feel that those who believe they build upon granite are playing with fire.—*New York Herald.*

You walk into a store and buy a hat for three dollars. You pay two dollars for the hat and one dollar for the tax on the hat. You have got two dollars' worth of hat and one dollar's worth of protection against hats for less money You pay two dollars for your hat and one dollar for your patriotism. You pay two dollars for your hat and one dollar for the privilege of living in the reflected splendor of the millionaires. You pay two dollars for your hat and one dollar because the people in this country are fools enough to allow themselves to be robbed by law.—*Hugh O. Pentecost.*

THE man who deliberately votes away his own powers, privileges and prerogatives is untrue to himself and untrue to his children's children.—*Des Moines News.*

THERE is no farmer or laborer in any part of the United States but knows that his oppressed condition has been caused directly through the legislative power.—*Ex.*

WHEN the farmers go into politics the bosses meet with "great surprises."

THIS year it's the solid south and the solid north joined together.

Is there a Republican party any more?