

# THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

## THE ORGANIZATION FORMULATING PLANS.

Flattering Figures Formulated for the new Party.

The congress of the National Farmers' Alliance will be held at Ocala, Florida. One of the principal questions considered will be the policy of the organization for 1892. A group of Alliance men sat around a table at national headquarters today and speculated on the future. In the party were two Alliance congressmen-elect, one from the west, one from the south. Said the western brother: "The National Congress and the Congress of the National Farmers' Alliance will both convene in the first week in December, one in this city and the other in the city of Ocala, Fla., and the president of the United States and the president of the Farmers' Alliance will submit to the people their annual messages."

They talked of 1892 and the unanimous conclusion was that President Harrison would not be a candidate again. "But," said the western congressman-elect, "the wise and conservative administration of President Polk of the Alliance, looking to a perfect unification of all agricultural orders and a combination of farmers and workmen throughout the country has been of such a far-reaching character and so well conducted that he will be unanimously re-elected president of the Alliance. President Polk in his administration of the affairs of the Alliance has done much to allay bitterness and antagonism within the order, and its harmonious condition at present is largely due to his administration."

"Sectionalism is fast dying out," continued the congressman-elect, "and it is not impossible that the people's party will have a ticket in the field in 1892. If we do nominate one we will have a Pacific coast or a Western man with a southern man. One will be a former Republican, the other will be an ex-Democrat."

The party was figuring. It may be interesting to know how they divided the states, using of course, the old electoral vote. Here is their arrangement:

Surely Republican in 1892—Maine, 6; Vermont, 4; Pennsylvania, 30; Ohio, 23. Total, 63.

Surely Democratic—New York, 36; New Jersey, Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Texas, 13; Kentucky, 9. Total, 73. Sure for the People's Party—North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 13; Kansas, 9; Nebraska, 5; Michigan, 13; North Dakota, 3; South Dakota, 4; Minnesota, 7. Total, 82.

Good fighting ground—Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Florida, 4; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 13; Louisiana, 8; Missouri, 10; Tennessee, 12; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11. Total, 445.—Washington Dispatch.

## THE INGALLS LIARS.

Mr. Clover Knocks a Few of Them Right and Left.

To the Kansas City Times: I notice the following going the rounds of the Ingalls newspapers:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—A special from Washington to the *Globe-Democrat* says: Reports to the National Alliance headquarters regarding the situation in Kansas grow more and more discouraging. The officials here have about given up hope of defeating Ingalls. Letters have been received from B. H. Clover, the former president of the Kansas Alliance, and others. They say it is becoming apparent that some of the men elected on the Alliance ticket are not to be depended upon."

While whistling to keep their courage up the Republican gang do not neglect to do their usual amount of lying. In contradiction of the above clipping I wish to say that I never wrote a line or pronounced a syllable that could be interpreted to mean any such thing as is contained therein.

Every man elected on the People's or Alliance ticket (as some choose to call it) is pledged against Ingalls, and was elected on the principles of the St. Louis demands, and the essence of these demands is "purification in politics." Every man elected by the people will be found true. As to what the Democrats will do, I cannot say, but I presume the story that they will support Ingalls is of the same piece as the other. The Democrats who live in the Third district would not vote for him under any circumstances. Eight Republican senators have declared their intention of voting against him, and I have no doubt that more than half of the Democrats will do the will of the people of their districts. The British doctrine of "once a Briton always a Briton" does not apply to Kansas Republicans, as the election just passed abundantly shows. The old time principles must be preserved and if a corrupt gang runs away with the name we will call it something else. I have never had any doubt of the defeat of Ingalls since the meeting of the county presidents last winter, when I saw the unanimity of that body of earnest, thinking men, four-fourths of whom were Republicans in principle and half of whom were old soldiers, denounced his double-dealing and his catering to the demands of the plutocrats. There can be only one senator elected, and those who have the election in their hands will be true as were the farmers and People's party men when they went to the polls.

Their choice must be one who believes in the doctrines of the St. Louis demands as a whole. He must be pledged to tariff revision that means tariff reduction; to free coinage of gold and silver on the present ratio; opposed totally to the passage of any such measure as the Lodge bill; in favor of issuing money direct to the people without the intervention of a bonded or a banking system, except such as may be under direct control and management of the government, and probably through the medium of sub-treasuries in each county, where the homesteads of the people may be given as security and made a part of the basis on which a circulating medium may be issued, occupying the same position that silver, bullion or gold does now. The finance and taxation questions are the all important ones, as well as the transportation question, and on these the man who represents Kansas as the next senator must be sound. We want him for business and not for buncombe. We want him for actual service and not

for dress parade. We want a man and not an intellectual dude masquerading in borrowed clothes and back number ideas. We want a man who is satisfied with the present Christ and the present plan of salvation.—B. H. CLOVER. CAMBRIDGE, Kan.

## THE LATE ELECTION.

Frauds in Omaha and Other Places.

The smoke of the battle of the late election has partially cleared away, and we are able to get not only quite a comprehensive view of the field, but also a clearer insight into the actual nature of the conflict and the combinations of the parties to it. Nominally the fight was between the two old organized parties of the state and the one unorganized one. Actually this was not the situation. The actual battle was between the railroads and whisky power of this state, using as their agencies such part of the old parties and their leaders as they could control, and the respectable element of the people represented by the Independent People's party and the Prohibition forces. Fought nominally on party lines, it was not in fact a party fight. The leaders and the rank and file deserted their party camps without hesitation to throw their votes and influence for the particular principle or man they desired to succeed. Take for instance Mr. Rosewater. He had turned traitor to the people for the bald honor of leadership in his party. In the face of the danger of prohibition and disaster (in his view) to the supposed interests of Omaha, he turned tail upon his party and stimulated by a stupendous amount of boodle, gave all his energies and his work to defeat prohibition.

The railroad power has been working through the agency of the Republican party. In the face of threatened disaster by the uprising of the people, the railroad power made a deal with the party lines, and agreed to this unnatural deal, deserted their associates on the ticket, and threw all their energies to secure the success of the combination. Republican and Democratic members of the Alliance, we wish you to observe the full significance of this statement. Men who have been re-elected on the sacred principles of their respective parties, who have been exhorted to stand by your parties for the sake of their past glories and future welfare, were at that time in an unholy combine with the railroad power to carry out a combine which involved the blackest treachery in all of them to the party they claimed to belong to. There is no doubt whatever of this fact. Political villainy, duplicity and hypocrisy could certainly reach no lower depth. Can any respectable portion of the voters of this state be longer hoodwinked by this shallow and lying partisan cry. Republican and Democratic leaders uniting to carry out the behests of the railroad power while keeping up a sham battle to deceive and mislead the people.

In addition to the railroad combine to elect the four men named, the hungry leaders of the Democratic party thought they saw an opportunity to secure a victory through the weakness of the Republicans by the Alliance vote. They therefore made an unparalleled effort to elect Boyd.

The crust over hell is very thin at Omaha. On every street its portals yawn—always through a saloon—and its steaming reek daily and hourly greets the stranger or citizen as he passes along its streets. For the election of Nov. 4, hell organized. Out of its portals through the saloons on that day it spewed its elect—bullies, thugs, cut-throat friends, devils, who cared no more for life than for a ribald joke—and they were to the last devil in the service of the boss imp of Satan, whisky, the railroads, Rosewater and Jim Boyd. Fraud run riot—decent men were not allowed at the polls. Men who were peddling Independent or Prohibition tickets were knocked down, driven away or dragged off to jail on some fraudulent pretext. The police were powerless to protect reputable men, or more often they were in league with the devils themselves.

This is the actual state of facts on the day of election.

But before election the largest preparations had been made to permit the vile crime of forcing Jim Boyd upon the reputable citizens of Nebraska as their governor. Twenty-eight hundred foreigners were given their first papers, on condition of their voting for Jim Boyd, the fee being paid by the chairman of the Democratic committee. Thousands of men were falsely registered, ballot boxes were stolen, and illegal counting was resorted to. The conspiracy was wide-spread and audacious. It reached every town where men could be found vile enough to carry out the behests of this railroad-whisky-Boyd-Rosewater combine.

The result is that this combine claims that Jim Boyd—whose name cannot be written without blotting a page—to be the next governor of Nebraska.

If he is it will be by fraud, violence and intimidation.

We are assured by reputable citizens now living in Omaha that no ward in Chicago ever showed such utter disregard of law, order and decency as did Omaha at the late election.

Now then there are one or two important facts to be borne in mind. 1st, The Alliance Democrats were true as steel to the Alliance and the Independent ticket. They have no part or lot in this vile attempt to steal the office of governor. 2nd, The reputable Democrats and Republicans of this state are opposed to the seating of a fraudulent elector, and man, but especially to the seating of a fraudulently elected Jim Boyd.

But if Jim Boyd was honestly elected by honest votes he should be seated, though this proud state would bow her head in shame at the infliction.

Now men of the Alliance—farmers of Nebraska—you have honestly and nobly won the election. Will you submit to be defrauded of its results? If this villainy is consummated,

and Jim Boyd and the Republicans of the combine are seated, the legislature elected by the Independent will be powerless to accomplish any of the reforms demanded by the Independent of this state. The veto has already promised that the veto shall be the dominant power at Lincoln this winter.—Lincoln (Neb.) Farmers Alliance.

## The Irrepressible Conflict.

Our esteemed religious contemporary the *Christian Union* does not always weigh its words. For instance: "The kind of cynicism which Senator Ingalls has more than once exhibited, which sneers at the possibilities of honorable politics, is the greatest danger under our system."

Our political opinions differ widely from those of Senator Ingalls, but we are ready to defend him when he is attacked without reason. No man has a higher sense of personal honor than he. There is no man whose word can be relied on more than his. There is no American more patriotic than he; and there is no politician who would scorn more than he any dishonorable transaction of any cheating device. He never has been guilty of any such expression as the *Christian Union* attributes to him.

There is no politician more dishonest than that of those whose ignorance and whose habits set them up as Pharisees.—New York Sun.

"No man has a higher sense of personal honor than he." If we judge him by those who pattern after him, then the assertion would prove true but judge him by honesty, integrity, faithfulness and good conscience, and you will find the Senator in the following position:

Gen. J. H. Rice, of Ft. Scott, reviewed the case of Luther C. Chellis vs. Savage, and showed the manner in which Senator Ingalls had been guilty of bribing United States Judge Delahay to return a verdict in favor of his (Ingalls') client against Mr. Chellis. Rice then exhibited and read a copy of the draft in that bribery case as follows:

\$500. TOPEKA, Kan., 11, 30, '88.

Sixty days after sight pay to the order of T. A. Osborn \$500, value received, and charge the same to account of JOHN J. INGALLS.

To John D. Savage, No. 161 Broadway, New York City. Savage refused to pay the draft. It was returned and Osborn sued Ingalls upon it, and Ingalls fled an answer setting up allegations admitting the bribery—that there was no consideration—that the draft was given to Osborn to secure from Judge Delahay, his father-in-law, a certain decision in the Savage case. Then Osborn withdrew the suit and paid the costs.

This Ingalls is the same fellow that said in the *New York World* date April 13, 1890:

"The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign."

"It is right to deceive the enemy, to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate, to kill, to destroy. The commander who would lose a campaign through the activity of his moral nature would be the jest and derision of history." And again he said:

"Money don't stink, no matter how acquired, and votes do not smell of deceit and mislead the people, no matter what may have been the method by which they were procured."

"Numbers not quality, obtain the certificate of election." See *Topeka Capital* Feb. 26, 1888.

This is the man who according to Mr. Dana's opinion "possesses a high sense of honor." His business can be relied on. He is patriotic, and as a politician he would scorn any dishonorable transaction, etc., etc."

He is just the man for all Klu Kluxers of Labor to avoid. Let us use our influence against him and his supporters.—T. W. Gibbath in *American Non-Confornist*.

## More Victims of the Money Trust.

We print this week another list of big failures due to the power of the money trust, failures which under natural conditions could not have occurred, but which under the method of corporation control of money which has been adopted by the government, can be looked for at any time when the money trust may think it to their advantage to shut off the small allowance of money which they ordinarily allow the helpless business of the country to use. In order to promote their own selfish schemes these men can, and will at any time they may think best, destroy any or all business in this country by depriving it of its means of paying its debts or even current expenses.

When a firm fails for this reason, with property far in excess of its liabilities, the individual members of the firm, who must lose largely because of a forced sale, and a general derangement of business, but on the public large. All the employees must be thrown out of employment and many of them without accumulated means which will enable them to live for even a single week. The creditors of the firm are left with a great loss of confidence and actual loss, and sometimes must even be forced into bankruptcy and failure.

When such a condition of things is brought about by reason of palpable mismanagement or dishonesty on the part of the firm itself, the managers are justly held responsible for all resulting evils, at the bar of an enlightened public opinion, but when caused by the machinations of a set of selfish speculators, to help enrich themselves, the blame is transferred from the firm to the speculators, and when it is brought about through powers conferred on them by the government, and the government alone, the responsibility attaches, first and foremost, to the government to the government, and not to the government itself had directly brought about the ruin of the business.

And that is precisely the relation in which the United States government stands to enterprises which have recently gone down under the attacks of the thugs and garroters of Wall street.—St. Louis City Liberty Bell.

## Too Much For Him.

George—"What's the matter, Cholly? You look overdone, old fell." Cholly—"I am, chawp." A gentleman passed me just now and his shadow fell on me. Just think of it!—Detroit Free Press.

# GOULD'S GOLDEN GRIP.

## RAILROAD WORLD AT HIS MERCY

Jeopardizing the Financial Safety of Governments and Individuals in Order to Secure Control of the Great Systems—Assisted by Standard Oil.

Jay Gould will—Jay Gould has—Jay Gould says—Jay Gould wants—these have been the overtures to a mass of telegraphic announcements which, following each other in rapid succession, have astounded the financial and railroad worlds for two weeks. It has been Gould in every other line, and when Gould was not the magic name that ticked from the telegraph instrument, it was Standard Oil, Gould and Standard Oil have together made the greatest monetary manipulation in the history of the world. To accomplish their ends they have jeopardized the financial safety of governments, not to speak of individuals. At the close of the fiscal year of American railroads in 1889 the corporations had a total debt of \$9,931,453,146, about seven times the amount of the national debt of the United States and considerably more than the aggregated federal, state, municipal, county and town debts of the entire nation. This monster indebtedness is divided as follows:

Capital stock	\$4,493,909,318
Funded debt	4,828,365,771
Unfunded debt	457,177,160
Current debt	250,510,897
Total	\$9,931,453,146

This debt is secured by about 161,000 miles of railroad. Upon this debt was an interest on funded debt the enormous sum of \$219,877,150, while \$81,264,029 was disbursed as dividends on the stock. More interest fell due than ever before in the history of American railroading and less dividends were paid than in any previous year since 1880, except 1888. Upon this pile of American railroad securities American credit is largely based. The nation outside the party line is in jeopardy and a financial panic is precipitated. To attain their ends Gould and Standard Oil have risked the value of these securities and at the eleventh hour averted the panic only to save themselves.

It may be asked how a combination of one man and a single corporation could do all this. It is very simple. American railroad systems are so interlocked and competition so close that reckless rate cutting by one disturbs all. Cut the passenger rate between St. Paul and Chicago to \$5 and it will affect the rates between Chicago and Omaha and Kansas City, St. Louis and Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, St. Paul and Kansas City, and so on. The rates between the Missouri river and Denver will follow. Let this situation stand a year and, as under the operation of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law, a local rate cannot be higher than a through rate, all passenger rates between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains will be in chaos and the roads will sacrifice from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in revenue. A cut in freight rates precipitates more disastrous consequences, because it compels roads in a large section of territory to meet it, spreads faster and wipes out revenue in hundred thousand-dollar chunks. Jay Gould and Standard Oil owned enough railroads to start the rate cutting going, and did not hesitate to do so. For almost a year railroad rates in the west, southwest and northwest have been demoralized with a view to reducing revenue, causing most of the roads to fail to pay dividends, or pay them on borrowed money, thus impairing public confidence in them as an investment, and sending down the price. Like a race of wild ducks for Gould and Standard Oil came the British panic in Argentina, caused by the inflation and revolution at Buenos Ayres. London was compelled to raise money, and threw more than \$100,000,000 in American railroad securities into Wall street in one lump, which crushed through values, carrying everything before it.

Then came Jay Gould's hour to act. He has an income of \$700,000 a month, and for years he has been hoarding ready cash, dollar by dollar, until his vaults were bursting. The Standard Oil has even more money than Gould. Its directors sit in nearly every New York bank. It can make money tight or easy at will. It joined hands with Gould. Millions upon millions were dumped into Wall street by the government in the attempt to stem the tide of panic, only to be locked in the vaults of Standard Oil financial institutions.

When bottom was almost touched Gould and Standard Oil were buying. Fixed shares of Richmond and West Point Terminal Gould paid between \$1,500,000 and \$1,800,000 in cash probably nearer the smaller amount. What the control of the Northern Pacific cost no one knows. The status of the Union Pacific stock is yet an unknown quantity, except that Gould and his friends are in the majority. Fixed Mail again changed owners and passed into the hands of Gould and Standard Oil. Great blocks of Atchison were secured by this alliance. By their purchase they have become absolute dictators of transportation in the south, in the southwest, in the Pacific northwest and several minor or isolated localities, each large enough for an empire. More than one quarter of the railroad mileage of the country is under the control of Gould and Standard Oil. More roads are expected to fall into the grasp of this combination. New York dispatches say that Gould is after the Rock Island and Burlington. Where it will end he best can tell.

In the shake-up he has given Wall street and the railroad world Gould has derived keen pleasure, for while he played with millions he easily as a newsboy pitches pennies, he has settled many an old score. Calvin S. Brice and his brother Thomas have felt his wrath. George J. Gould was once a director in the Richmond Terminal, which is owned by the Brice-Thomas syndicate. He resigned, because he could not have everything as he wanted it. Then the Brice-Thomas crowd joined hands with Collis P. Huntington and ran the Gould party out of the Pacific Mail directory. Now Brice and Thomas are at Gould's feet and Huntington's great Southern Pacific company is forced to show at least an outward feeling of friendship for the king of Wall street and to join his great transcendent combination.

A company has been formed under the supervision and control of the government for the irrigation of the steppes in

South Russia. It proposes to dig canals and to lead water to lands belonging to the government to various rural communities, and to private persons. Several government engineers have been detailed for the services of the company, which will begin work in the Crimea.

## Will Force the People Through the Wall Street Mill.

Ex-Senator Thurman has just passed his seventy-seventh birthday, and prominent politicians of his party have made the day memorable by a great celebration at Columbus, Ohio. A banquet in his honor, which lasted until 2:30 last Friday morning, gave occasion for dinner speeches in which the guests aired their views. The following dispatch tells what Congressman Springer said:

The last and one of the most effective speakers of the night was Congressman Springer, of Illinois, who in an impromptu address responded to the toast of "The Press," and nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency in 1892.

Continuing, Mr. Springer said: "Under his leadership, with the aid of the American press, we may confidently expect that in November, 1892, at least thirty-five states of this nation will cast their electoral votes for the nominees of the Democratic party. [Prolonged cheers.] For this result we will be indebted to that great popular educational agency, the press. The press therefore needs no eulogy from my lips. It will speak for itself." [Cheers and applause.]

Ex-President Cleveland left for New York at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the private car of Senator Thurman, the only occupants of the car were the ex-President, Hon. Daniel Lamont and Congressman Springer, of Illinois, the latter traveling eastward as the guest of Mr. Cleveland.

Considerable extravagance of language is tolerated on such occasions, but Mr. Springer is generally regarded as a progressive man. He made a brave fight for free coinage against Reed, Conger, and others, and is not a friend of national banks and other legalized warts on the body politic. Mr. Springer's nomination of Mr. Cleveland, however, was not a joke. Mr. Cleveland did not so consider it when he hastened to return the favor by making Mr. Springer his guest in Senator Brice's palace car. Mr. Cleveland's administration was the most bitter anti-silver administration we ever had and if Mr. Cleveland is opposed to the corrupt bank and other monopoly legislation of the Republican party, he was very careful to conceal it during his administration, and yet Mr. Springer, perhaps the leading western Congressman in his party, imbued with western ideas, nominates a pet of Wall street for our next president, puts on his hat and enters his palace car to accept a regal entertainment, and flies towards Illinois? No! but towards Wall street. Can Mr. Springer reconcile his low bow to the usurers with his speeches in the house? Had the wine cup of the millionaires upset his brain? A few words of explanation from him would be gladly printed in this paper.—Iowa Tribune.

## Sherman's Slush.

John Sherman is the old woman who pretends to feel a wonderful solicitude for the details of the family affairs, and to be alarmed when the other members of the family are jubilant, and to talk more and with less sense as second childhood approaches. He is now very much alarmed over the revolution in Wall street, which he and Wall street, we hope, will be overthrown. He says in an interview:

"The most serious result of the recent election is the hardening of the times, caused by the distrust of the financial policy of the incoming house of representatives. All sorts of financial schemes of the wildest character will be proposed, and whatever may be the outcome they will make capital timid and arrest any business enterprises that were on the point of being executed. The first effect is a threatened panic in New York, and the eager desire of every prudent man to realize on doubtful securities."

Yes, Mr. Sherman says the New York panic, which is now making proud financial houses, which have lived through the storms for decades, look dusky is the result of the recent election. He does not tell us that the new Republican silver law has established a great gambling den that locks up more money than the law puts into circulation. He does not tell us that the McKinley bill led merchants to purchase forty to fifty millions worth of foreign goods before they were wanted so as to get them in before duties advanced, and thus sent out of the country this vast sum. Even before the election the Treasury put out \$100,000,000 to bondholders, much of it a pure gift in order to hold back a panic until after election, but Mr. Sherman does not mention all this.

Mr. Sherman is greatly alarmed though he knows that two-thirds of the law making power (senate and president) are still in the hands of his party. All this show the utter dishonesty of the old bond fraud.

What really alarms him he does not tell, namely, that the people are awaking and beginning to see his iniquitous tricks, and those of his party. The people are found out and the day of judgment is coming for them.—Iowa Tribune.

## Some Truth.

There never has been in the political history of the United States, a national campaign in which there was such a systematic dissemination of reckless lies and malicious deception.—Toledo Blade.

We quite agree with the *Blade*, at least so far as Kansas is concerned, for the Republican orators and press have flooded Kansas with "reckless lies and malicious deception." The amount of money spent in disseminating lies through the medium of the Topeka Capital alone must have been enormous, say nothing about the one-horse country sheets and outside papers that, for money, opened their columns to swell the volume of malicious deception.—Kansas Agitator.

## Twenty-two Dollars per Person.

The Washington correspondent of the *World-Herald* furnishes some interesting data upon the money question. According to this authority, based upon the report of the director of the mint, which has just been published, the amount of gold, silver and copper money in circulation in the United States is \$1,455,000,000, a per-

capita of \$22.63; in Great Britain \$22.01 and in France \$56.38.

It may be said, and in fact it is said, that the United States is better off as a nation than any of Europe except France in the matter of money supply. There are two answers to this objection. In the first place the great size of the United States and the enormous activity and energy of her business operations make it necessary that we should have the largest per capita circulating medium of any nation in the world. We have far more use and far more constant demand for business transactions than countries like Germany, England or France, which are merely maintaining business at a steady volume without greatly extending it into new fields and whose geographical extent is so small compared to our vast country.

The second answer is that if France can stand \$57 per capita circulating medium we certainly can stand \$40, and should not allow ourselves to be put off with \$22.

It should also be remembered that France, with her widely expanded currency, is the nation of Europe distinguished above all others for the prosperity of her masses and the absence of a plutocratic aristocracy.—World-Herald.

## The Millionaire Harvesters Combine.

The manufacturers of harvesters and other farm machinery have organized a trust on a solid, complete and comprehensive basis.

For the future, competition among American manufacturers of farm machinery will not exist, and the farmers will be absolutely at the mercy of the greedy trust.

The subject matter from the *Chicago Daily News* shows the thoroughness of the schemers who organized the trust did their work. The *News* says:

"There was organized in the city during the last few days one of the largest corporations of its line in the world. The charter was filed in Springfield yesterday, and the name of the new company will be the American Harvester company, and it is formed for the manufacture of harvesting machinery, with a capital stock of \$30,000,000. The directors of the new company will be Cyrus H. McCormack, William Deering, the Hon. Walter A. Wood, Lewis Miller, Col. A. L. Conger and Gen. A. S. Bushnell."

A special telegram to the *News* from Akron, Ohio, says the concerns interested are: McCormack Harvester Machine company, William Deering & Co., both of Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis Harvester Works, Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee Harvester Company, Milwaukee, Wis., George Eslerly & Co., of Whitewater, Wis., Plano Manufacturing Company, of Rockford, Ill., Ames, Whitley & Co., Springfield, O., the Aultman-Miller Company, Whitman & Barnes Co., Empire Mower and Reaper works, Akron, O., the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Company, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., C. Aultman & Co., Canton, O., Johnstown Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y., D. S. Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., Adrance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Richardson Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., Slesberling, Miller & Co., Doyston, O., Hoover & Gamble, Miamisburg, O.

It is also declared by those who speak with authority, that a monster twine trust will be formed, and this, with the Harvester trust, will make the two blades of a plutocratic pair of shears, that will clip the farmers' mighty close to the hide.

Then surely the protectionist Republican farmers, who dearly love to pay out their hard money to make millionaires, will be perfectly happy. The harvester and farm machinery men are protected by a bounty duty of forty-five per cent.

This fact and this fact only made this rapacious trust possible.

Unless the farmers of America as a class are fit subjects for idiot asylums, millions of them will demand that the coming congress knock that forty-five per cent protective and prohibitory harvester tariff clean out.

This harvester combination is the most insulting outrage yet, and the farmers should strap it out with their cow-hide boots, and that promptly."

## The Bank of England.

Gratefully borrows three million pounds of the Bank of France. Surely this doth look as if the financial machine that was so cunningly built for the particular advantage of the plutocratic patricians, was about worn out, and like the famous "one horse shay," is liable to dissolve in dust all at once.

Friends, that is just about the situation of the affair.

England and America have allowed private individuals to monopolize money that is the life-blood of nations prosperity.

The guild of bankers have pumped out, or pumped it in—the great arteries of commerce, with a strict regard for their own profit, and never for the welfare of the people at large.

This evil system has about run its course and must perish as all bad things finally do at the long last. The bankers of the world will do nothing toward creating a just financial system that will be a blessing to everyone.

No, like the consistent pirates they are—they will cling to their rotten hulks until the sea swallow up the whole business.—Farmers Voice.

THE Leavenworth Times, in its report of the Bandana club banquet, says the gentleman whose duty it was to respond to the toast, "The future of Democracy in this state," spoke about as follows:

"Our vote in 1886—115,000.  
"Our vote in 1888—107,000.  
"Our vote in 1890—50,000.  
"Brethren, oblivion yawns for us.  
"Which way I look is hell."  
"Kansas Democracy has no future.  
"Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."