The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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THE NEW STATE.

A eastern correspondent has written us asking 'What will be the effect upon Kansas generally and upon Wichita particularly if all the Indian lands south of us become a part of the public domain?' This question has been readily answered by the cattlemen occupying that country with their herds. They tell you that the settlement of that country will draw a large part of its population from Kansas—that industries established and in contemplation in Kansas will be drawn thither—that viewed along with the newer portions of this state as a frontier country where cheap lands may be acquired it will divide and secure more than a moiety of the incoming tide of settlers which periodically and spasmodically set out from the eastern and middle states for the country of cheap homes. And finally they tell us that these people in large numbers and mostly composed of the poorer and more improvident classes hastily drawn into this new and destitute country with false ideas of the difficulties before them will speedily come to want and that in place of contributing to our wealth as a state we shall be called upon as individuals to divide our stores with our starving neighbors.

On the other hand we are told by the boom element that the moment this country is wrestled from the control of the unscrupulous cattle baron and it is known that these lands are dedicated by the government to the homeless citizens of the republic that Kansas will enter upon a season of prosperity unknown in the history of the state.

The purpose of this article is to consider these statements made on the one hand by a class of men whose vital interests suggest false or at least extravagant statements in regard to the country and inspires them with specious arguments intended to scare away their traditional enemy, the settler. We also understand the other side is painted by a class of sanguine people whose chief stimulant in life has been that principle which sustained the renowned and hopeful Colonel Mulberry Sellers in all his trials. We know as well as the cattle men that these people will suffer as first settlers in the new state. They are suffering where they are now—they will suffer whether they settle in Kansas or Oklahoma, or if they go further west, which they are sure to do until the occident and the orient meet, and wherever they are they will dine sumptuously on "turnip and cold water" and they will be happy. But these Mulberry Sellers are as essential to the great whole as any fractional part thereof. They are les avants couriers, sappers and miners, missionaries or whatever other title you may choose to give to a brave, restless, nomadic people.

They left old England to build log cabins and clear the heavy timber in the forests of New England, which they sold for a mere trifle to the more thrifty and permanent settlers who followed them, then again repeating the same labor in clearing forests and building log cabins in New York, and next breaking the first sod on the prairies of Illinois, and so on step by step, ever moving, ever toiling until they may truly say, "I go before to prepare a way for you." So much for the "first settler" and the fact that he comes poor, does not better his condition, is dissatisfied and moves on, proves nothing as to the fertility of the country or its ability to support and finally enrich the patient and determined settler who comes to stay. As to the country which is now the bone of contention, we mean the Cherokee outlet, there ought not to be two opinions amongst honest men in regard to its future as an agricultural country. Begin with Cherokee county on the southeast line of Kansas. Does any cattleman or obstructionist mean to say that the land in the Indian territory immediately across the line is less fertile than our own rich Cherokee county, Kansas? Now follow west directly along the line through Labette, Montgomery, Chatauqua, Cowley, Sumner, Harper and the east half of Barber. These seven counties lying immediately along the line for a distance of over two hundred miles are amongst the richest in the state and some of them produce particularly in the great staples, corn and wheat, a yield second to no land in the United States. Crossing from any of these Kansas counties into the territory you will find the topography of the country, composition of the soil, character of the water, amount of rain fall and the altitude of the country exactly the same as in the state. These Indian lands west of the line of the ninty-sixth degree have never produced anything because the virgin sod has never been broken, except at the headquarter camps of the cattle ranches where a small garden patch has been hastily planted for the use of the men. But even with this imperfect care everything planted has grown most luxuriantly without irrigation and if there was no other evidence these accidental tests would establish the value of these lands for agricultural purposes.

Assuming then that we are agreed as we must be that the country about to be opened is by nature a rich inheritance for the husbandman, we come to the question with which we started, what will be the effect upon Kansas when these lands are brought into use?

Lying contiguous to us the state of Kansas without any effort and by natural methods must be the principal commercial neighbor and whatever the advantages the new state may reap by this neighborhood comity it does not appear how it can be otherwise than highly profitable to ourselves. These immigrants come into the country wanting everything, even the bread the est they first year they must buy. The state will remain as it begins, a purely agricultural country and if in time they become ambitious to engage in manufacturer they will learn that it is to their advantage to buy of us, sending us in exchange their live stock and their surplus grain. Before Oklahoma will be prepared to enter into manufacturing on a scale of any magnitude, Kansas will be comparatively a old state and with the progress we are now making in the manufacturing industries we shall be prepared to furnish much that will be wanted by our younger neighbor.

This mention of live stock suggests an important part of our subject which we can not afford to overlook. The cattlemen have boasted of the profitable use they made of the Cherokee strip, that they have paid the Indians an annual rental of $300,000 for the use of the lands and that if the same area were turned over to the farmers no crops and no such valuable herds would ever be seen again on these plains. In cattle alone this would seem true, as these lands have for years been devoted exclusively to the grazing of cattle and yet we shall see that the cattle men have known little of the capacity of these lands. In 1883 a combination of cattle men leased of the Cherokees a little over 6,000,000 acres of the country known as the strip or outlet.

The calculation in Texas is that to graze a steer the year round, that is, where no feed is gathered for the animal, that twenty acres are necessary. The strip ranch men declared that less than twenty acres would serve one animal, yet as a matter of fact, there has never been in the seven years which the association has occupied those lands more than 300,000 cattle held, of all ages at one time, and it is fair to assume that 250,000 is all the lands have carried, on an average. Six millions of acres divided into farms of 160 acres each gives 37,500 farms. Let us see what these lands would carry in live stock alone under a system of mixed husbandry. This supposes the use of these lands by farmers who shall make no specialty of stock raising; indeed, we know the first step in opening a new country is to raise grain.

Necessity compels this and so while our estimates shall be made low our figures not be reached the fist year. Ten head of the cattle kind is a reasonable estimate for a farm of 160 acres and twenty head of swine of all ages and four horses. We will now make the comparison giving numbers and values showing what the ranchmen have done and what the farmers will do. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred farms carrying ten cattle, twenty swine and four horses each give the following results:

375,000 cattle, worth	$18.....	$ 6,750,000
750,000 hogs "	5.....	3,750,000
150,000 horses "	50.....	7,500,000
		$18,000,000
250,000 ranch cattle at	18.....	4,500,000
4,000 saddle horses at	40.....	160,000
		$ 4,660,000

We se here that these lands will carry our times the value of live stock which has been kept upon them under a loose cattle ranching system and still have one-half the land for cultivation.

The reader must understand that this comparison of figures applies only to a certain small portion of the Indian Territory belonging to the Cherokees and that other tribes notably the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the Kiowas and Comanches hold much larger areas of as fine land as was ever seen by man, and these vast tracts are not being utilized even as well as the Cherokee lands above described. Indeed nothing has been grazed upon the Cherokee and Arrapahoe reservation since 1885, when President Cleveland showed how little he knew of the cattle business on the ranch by compelling the hasty evacuation of those lands by cattlemen who had just placed their herds there under a lease from the chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes and with the approval of Agent Miles and with the tacit consent of Secretary of the Interior Teller.

This exodus occurred late in the fall and with a winter before them of unusual severity, and no time to make provision for feeding their cattle, more than 80 per cent of them perished. It might be said parauthetically that Abram Hewitt was largely interested in this deal and that while Mr. Hewitt lost his cattle Mr. Cleveland lost his—well, he did not win New York nor a second term of the presidency as a result. We are now to consider what effect the opening of this new country will have upon the jobbing trade of Kansas. We know that the Kansas City papers have kept up a continual howl about their claims to the trade of that country—indeed one would suppose they owned the country and were opening it for the benefit of their jobbing houses. Now, if Kansas City can control that trade or can even carry off a large share of it then can she control the trade of the state of Kansas south and west of Wichita for the country about to be opened is as much a part of Kansas for all purposes of distribution of merchandise by wholesale as are Sedgwick and Sumner counties. Now, it is well known that the manufacturers and jobbers of Wichita enjoy almost exclusively the trade of southern and western Kansas to say nothing of dividing the trade of eastern Kansas with the jobbers of the Missouri river towns. So far as the question which our correspondent asks pertains to Wichita particularly, the history of our packing houses and the steady and rapid increase of our live stock market will furnish an answer. Kansas City packing houses and Kansas City live stock commission men had much to say when we took our first step toward establishing a packing house in Wichita. They were sure we would not be able to draw or "force," as they called it, hogs enough to this point to run one small packing house, and in support of their prediction they cited the failure of the Tobey & Booth packing house in Hutchinson. It is true the first hogs that came had to be "forced" here. They were sometimes bought in the country by commission men, or in some cases pledges were made that shippers should realize a certain price and it was more difficulut with these pledges to get a hundred hogs a day then than it is now without any effort to get 2,000 a day. And what is true of the increase in the hog trade here is also true of cattle. While but a small number of cattle are slaughtered here this market is and will become the best in the country for the distribution of cattle for full winter feeding. In favorable conditions for this trade Wichita has no equal. For a limited distance north and east, and for an unlimited distance south and west Wichita must ultimately control the great cattle feeding trade west of the Missouri river. To those not familiar with this question this broad assertion may need to be explained.

We will state then that all of Texas except a portion of east Texas, all of the Pan Handle country, New Mexico, Arizonia and southern Colorado are heavy cattle breeding districts. This territory embraces nearly all of the country where cattle are turned loose the whole year, where they received little care and no food gathered by man. And while these countries produce abundant grass and breed cattle successfully on the range, and grow them reasonably well, they never get ripe on the range and none of the districts mentioned produce corn in sufficient quantities or cheap enough to feed cattle out and finish them for beef. The tops, we mean the fatest, are cut and shipped, but even the best of the cattle go to canners at ruinous prices. These cattle must be sold; they have reached the age beyond which it is unprofitable to hold them on the range; what they need is corn to finish them. And here comes our opportunity. The countries mentioned are all tributary to Wichita by railroad, yet there has been no market for them until now west of Kansas City. We mean there has been no point in Kansas where the cattle have been offered for sale and distribution, and our feeders who wanted them have been compelled to follow them into Kansas City and buy them and transport them back often over the same road. The cost of this operation, taking Wichita as a point, is as follows:

Freight on steer to Kansas City.....	$1 50
Commission for selling, feed, yardage and shrinkage....	2 00
Return freight.....	1 50
Total.....	$5 00

The steer has been carried through the great corn fields of Kansas to be returned again at a cost of five dollars, which is more than 25 per cent of his value. It is true Kansas has produced the larger part of the cattle which have been fed in the state heretofore but cattle raising in Kansas is not going to increase while the business of corn feeding is in its infancy. We can remember when Ohio was the great cattle feeding ground, then Indiana and then Illinois where it was held for many years. Then as Iowa was developed as a corn growing state it moved to Iowa and now to Kansas which is its western limit. And this feature of the question—this western limit—gives Kansas the assurance of holding this great live stock and provision industry for all time or at least until such time as the present climatic conditions of the country are overturned and corn can be profitably raised 5000 feet above sea level. Our situation is peculiar. While Wichita is the center of the most productive corn district in the United States yet 150 miles west of Wichita the limit of successful corn growing is reached. Where corn is grown hogs will be raised and cattle will be fed and where cattle and hogs are made fat, packing houses and dressed beef houses will be built and prosper and a provision center will be established, and this without bonus or artificial stimulus. There will be no more packing houses built east of us, and, as we have shown that none can exist west of us, the conclusion is inevitable that right here will eventually be the great provision center of the country.

Recurring again to the question which suggested this article we will say that Kansas, and especially Wichita, with her system of railroads reaching out to all parts of the territory, will contribute more than all other influences combined to building up the unoccupied country south of us, and that the future prosperity of the two states will be so intimately related that all the commercial interests and manufacturing industries of Kansas will be promoted thereby.

A GREAT ARRAY.

The Farmers' Alliance of Rice County Listen to Judge Peffer.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

LYONS, Kan., June 7.—Today was assuredly a red letter day for the Farmers' Alliance of Rice county. By half past 10 o'clock in the morning sthe division of the parade began to arrive. At 11 o'clock the different sections had formed and the parade through the different streets of our city began in earnest. To pass a given point required nearly an hour's time. In the procession the teams, carriages, buggies, etc., were counted and the conservative number exceeded eight hundred. People estimate the assembled hosts at 6,000.

Judge Peffer, of the Kansas Farmer, who delivered the address, estimated the gathering at from eight to nine thousand. No such assemblage has hitherto been gathered in this portion of the state.

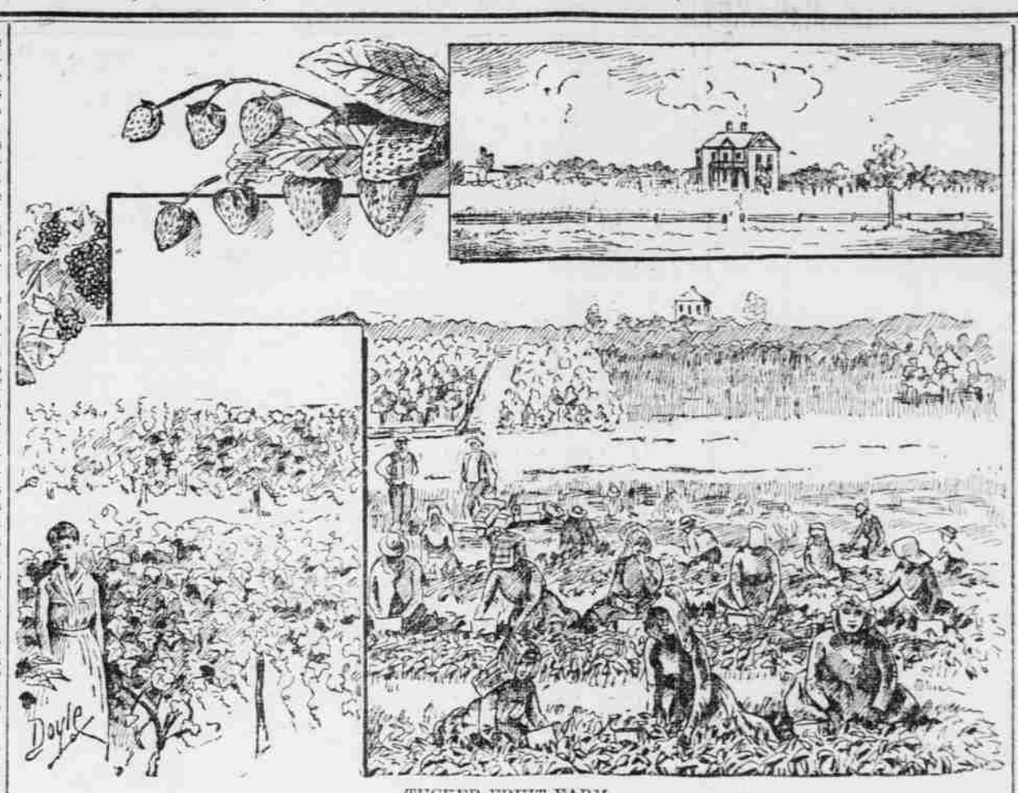
The address of the speaker abounded in many truths, such as are self-evident to the casual observer. To extricate the farmer from the condition of "woe" that now weighs them down was not nearly so clear as many of the horny-handed yeomanry would like to have heard. The address, however, though lasting about one and a half hours, was listened to with most intense interest.

Your correspondent ventures the statement that no man running as a Republican or Democrat will be elected in Rice county this fall. If the farmers are not in earnest now, they are indulging in lots of foolishness. Old mossback Democrats and curly haired Republicans declare all party affiliations off. It looks like they mean what they say.

Our crop prospects have been lowered since our last report. The dry and cold weather and winds have greatly injured wheat in the northwest part of this county. Our crop, in consequence, is injured possibly 25 per cent.

HOTLY CONTESTED PRIMARIES.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., June 7.—Primaries were held by the Republicans of this county today to nominate candidates for county offices with the following result: W. R. Hopkins, for member of the legislature; H. F. Mason, county attorney; M. M. Pierce, clerk of district court; Miss M. E. Hopper, county superintendent; J. W. Weeks, probate judge; F. A. Dunn, county commissioner. At the same time a vote was taken to decide whether the county would endorse Milton Brown or C. J. Jones for congress. On the face of the returns Jones has a small majority but so much fraud has already come to light that a recount and probably a contest will be required to decide the matter. The fight was hot and close over nearly every office.



TUCKER FRUIT FARM.

VINEYARD — VIEW FROM THE ROAD — STRAWBERRY PATCH

A KANSAS FRUIT FARM.

STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEACHES—ALL VARIETIES.

An Hour at the Tucker Fruit Farm, Four Miles East of the City---A Profitable Venture---Openings for Practical Fruit Growers.

The Tucker fruit farm is situated in the southwest quarter of section 19, township 27, range 2, and four miles due east of the corner of Lawrence and Douglas. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, and lies between Douglas avenue and Kellogg street, the north and south boundaries. The farm is in such a high state of cultivation that it naturally attracts much attention and is frequently shown amongst a thousand others as a sample of the productiveness of the Kansas soil.

Four years ago, when Mr. Tucker bought the place, it was little better than prairie, having up to that time only produced sod corn. A small portion of it, however, had been worked for a vegetable garden which gave Mr. Tucker an insight into the rich soil and enabled his practiced eye to see the rich possibilities which to a great extent have already been realized. In speaking of this matter he said that no practical fruit raiser would require to look twice at any of the land in Sedgwick county to know that half work and double results would characterize such fertility. His only fear at the commencement was that some concealed drawbacks were lurking, to seize upon and destroy the prosperity of the settler, but during the four years experience he had enjoyed an immunity from all kinds of pests and the farm had far exceeded in its yield his most sanguine expectations. For the benefit of those abroad who contemplate settling in Kansas Mr. Tucker said that they must first have some practical knowledge of the crops they wanted to raise and then be willing to work and providence would take pretty good care of them. There was nothing to fear and big results might be confidently expected. As in any new country the ground must be conscientiously worked, the mere it is ploughed and harrowed the better, although good results might be obtained when this was slighted a little. Pointing to his orchard he said "There are over two thousand trees all set four years ago. After working the ground well I simply made a hole and stuck the tree in it." In answer to questions he continued, "None of them have died yet and you must admit they all look pretty healthy. No fertilizer has been used on the place and judging by present indications none will be required during my lifetime. The strawberries are also planted without any care beyond a conscientious tilling of the ground. If you till the soil well you can bank on a crop. Of course the seasons vary a little; for instance this season could not have been worse for strawberries and yet you can see for yourself the encouraging yield, while the quality and delicacy of the fruit will not lose anything in comparison with any I have ever seen. The first two years I watched my orchard pretty closely and kept the weeds down, but after that the trees took full possession and the weeds have had a poor show. Speaking of enemies to fruits, the weeds are about the only enemy I have found and good tillage will pretty nearly knock the life out of them. Tillage seems to be like civilization and kills off the aborigines of the vegetable world.

Any practical fruit grower can raise a crop in Kansas and in a bad year he can safely count on a profit of one hundred per cent on his investment.

The strawberry culture is particulary simple. As soon as the crop is off I shall plow strips six feet wide and two feet apart the entire length of the field. The plants remaining will run over on this ground and take root and as soon as they get good possession I will then plow the two feet strip which will become the path between the beds. I find the system satisfactory and enables me to manage large beds with a few hands.

The vineyard speaks for itself and will prove to be a source of handsome profit. There is really no pointers to be given on raising fruit in Kansas far it simply grows to great perfection with less work than is required in any other part of the world. About $500 worth of strawberries sells in the Wichita market daily and although the market is good enough a few more fruit growers would benefit it. This is a good territory south and west which should be supplied from Wichita, and will be as soon as the western people get an inkling of what can be raised here. It is to be hoped that a good many home seekers will attend the fair this fall for there will be some fruit displays this year that will make them open their eyes.

It would be difficult to find a more attractive place than the Tucker farm. A neat, roomy cottage occupies an eminence, and a long, broad drive leads to the main entrance on the south, bordered by trees that cast a friendly shade athwart the cool vista. An osage orange hedge runs the entire length of the farm, and everywhere the eye rests upon the richest gifts of nature. The orchard lies just east and south of the house, and the long, shady avenues between the trees invite a stroll. Just above one's head the fruit hangs in tempting clusters, just waiting on the season to bring it to a perfect state of maturity. The plum trees are already bending under the weight of their rich product, and aside from all considerations of profit the orchard presents a picture that one reads about but can only be seen in Kansas. Just north of the orchard is the vineyard, probably ten acres, and the vines give promise of a rich harvest. It embraces all of the popular varieties and it is difficult to say that in point of growth the soil is better adapted to one than to the other.

East of the orchard and vineyard are the strawberry beds, a place of considerable interest as the picking season is right in its midst. A beautiful field of waving oats bounds the patch on the north and east, and on the south and west the orchard and the vineyard complete a rustic frame for the queen fruit of the field. Fifteen or twenty groups may be seen in different portions of the field robbing the vines of the ripened fruit to supply the markets, but on the following day the same vines have a fresh supply until it seems that they never could be exhausted. Men and boys collect the boxes from the pickers as soon as they are filled and load them on the wagons which have them to market two hours after the berries have been picked.

Before leaving the farm don't forget to visit the house. In a pretty little room with a southern and eastern exposure, commanding a view of the orchard and lawn, will be found a large glass dish full of strawberries as big as your eyes, in the center of a snowy table cloth. To keep it company are cream, sugar, fresh country butter, bread as light as a feather and cake such as only Mrs. Tucker can make. Schooners of milk and an invitation to sit down and partake. This is Kansas hospitality and cannot be passed by without comment.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 7.—The Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa and other states is holding its biennial meeting here. There was 150 delegates, representing 70,000 communions and 500 clergymen. Washington, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Indiana are represented. The Rev. Grossman, D. D., of Waverly, Ia., is president of the synod. A committee was appointed witn Prof. Lutz, of Hope, at its head to form an anti-Bennett law and similar enactments. It is understood the synod will put itself on record as strongly opposed to any attempt to force the church to educate its children outside of the parochial schools. The treasurer's report shows that the total income during the last year to be $43,550.

A BAB RAILROAD WRECK.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 7.—A collision and wreck occurred yesterday on the Des Moines Union railway between the Wabash and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City passenger trains. The Wabash engine was badly wrecked and the rear end of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City coach demolished. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none of them injured. A Wabash brakeman had his hand badly hurt and the tracks were blocked for several hours. The loss will not be far from $10,000.

SLAVONIC CONGRESS POSTPONED.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Slavonic congress has been postponed indefinitely owing to the opposition of the Russian court.

TROOPS OUT FOR INDIANS.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 7.—Captain Kennedy, Tenth United States cavalry, arrived here last evening with sixty-two colored troops from Fort Grant, and ten Indian trailers. They left this morning for Bisbee, where they will be joined by troops Chihuahua and go to the frontier.

A PLANING MILL BURNED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—The Ryus planing mill, located in Kansas City, Kan., was burned to the ground at 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $35,000 and not covered by any insurance.

INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 7.—Three men were injured this morning by the explosion of a boiler at the yards of the Jefferson City Pressed Brick company. They were Nick Turner, Arnold Vochter and Phillip Kroeger. Turner was seriously injured and the others slightly. The damage to the property was about $1,000.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

ASBURY PARK, N. Y., June 7.—The morning session of the general synod of the Reformed Episcopal church was largely occupied with the report of the committee on overtures which excited much discussion on the proposed amendment to the constitution modifying the process of discipline of church members. The synod adjourned at noon until after the Sabbath.

SANTA FE STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—The April official statement of the Atchison, including the Frisco system and one-half of the Atlantic & Pacific, shows gross earnings, $3,261,792; increase, $425,378. Net earning, $994,477; increase, $236,567. Approximate statement for May, $3,987,036; increase, $322,473.

THE BURNING ISSUES.

A CLEAR PRESENTATION TO BARTON COUNTY FARMERS.

Hon. J. R. Hallowell, of Wichita, Addresses a Large Assemblage at Great Bend.

Figures Showing How the Present Contracted Condition of the Currency May Be Remedied.

Free Coinage of Silver and Liberal Pensions the Chief Means to Attain That End—The Tariff Question Made Clear by Cold Facts—Trusts, Combines and Unjust Rail Rates Denounced.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GREAT BEND, Kan., June 7.—Some time ago some of the leading farmers of this, Barton county, invited Colonel James R. Hallowell, of Wichita, to speak here, and suggested that should it be convenient he should attend the meeting here today. He accepted the invitation and a large crowd was at the opera house at 2:30.

Mr. O. B. Wilson was selected chairman and in response made some clever remarks on the situation and the questions that most concerned the farmers. He closed by presenting Colonel Hallowell who, in part, spoke as follows:

COLONEL HALLOWELL'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:

"Are you a farmer?" laughingly asked a friend the other day, when he spoke of me addressing you upon this occasion; "No," was my reply, "but," said I, "every man, woman and child in the state of Kansas has a direct interest in the success of agriculture. As more than 65 per cent of our people are engaged in that pursuit, and it being the foundation of our wealth, the state is prosperous when agriculture flourishes and the other 35 per cent are successful, as the non-producers of agricultural products in a purely agricultural community like ours can not possibly succeed when crops fail or when prices range so low that our farmers are constantly falling behind, being overwhelmed with debt and unable to pay." There can be no plainer proposition than this, and to illustrate: If all farmers in the state were worth from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars each and was loaning money and receiving interest instead of borrowing and paying interest he would buy more freely of the goods and wares of the tradesman and would pay willingly and liberally for the services of the professional man, and increase the wages paid to the laborer upon his farm. Hence there should be no conflict, but each is interested in the success of the whole and any other feeling or relation is fraught with the greatest danger to the general public and hence to our political fabric.

GOOD RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

The farmers of Kansas as well as other states have organized for their advancement morally, mentally and financially, and for their general protection, no man or set of men has the right to object. It is your privilege, your God given right. Nearly all other callings have their organizations and benefits have accrued to the members thereof. The industrial unions of the country have pressed the objects of their society until great good has come to them.

Our farmers of the west have economic problems to work out in common with us all, that are of the most vital importance to our prosperity and by organization can better perform the duties before them. There are many of these problems, so many that it is impossible to treat all in one short address, but I will confine myself to a few of the most important. In speaking of the people of the east, the money and manufacturing centers, I disclaim any disposition to array one section against the other, and when we insist that things are not equitably adjusted and that certain laws ought to be enacted by congress and certain ones repealed, in order to reach the most good to the greatest number, we insist on just what is right and no more.

THE CONDITION OF THE FARMER.

Our condition in Kansas is such, financially, that many have been greatly alarmed, but I have believed that a complete adjustment would come and partiularly, if we are true to ourselves. A few years ago we commenced borrowing from the east and from foreign countries in large sums. Men mortgaged their farms, expended the money for improvements and soon built up our state. The growth was almost magic, and at the commencement of this year it is estimated that our farm mortgages reach the enormous sum of over one hundred million dollars. The estimated surplus of beef, pork, mutton, grain and other products in our state for the year 1889, at fair prices, was sufficient to pay every dollar of this debt, interest and principal, and have a good surplus to purchase necessaries of life and probably enjoy some of the luxuries, but we were met with a low, sluggish market, and our agriculturists were comforted with ruin, while their pastures contained thousands in flocks and herds, and their cribs were bursting and corn was piled out upon the prairies. Some tell us this was caused by overproduction, and others assign various causes for it; yet, while the theorist, the croaker and the alarmists were all candidly giving the people their ideas of the situation, the stringency in the money market loosened, the circulating volume of money increased about 25 to 30 per cent, and like a flash corn went from 13 cents to 20 and 25 cents, and all other products in proportion and our farmers feeling the fresh blood of commerce are getting in better condition. But let the trouble be what it may, the condition existed and to extricate ourselves from it is the great problem we are trying to work out.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

I have never been accused of being a great financier, but have been a good borrower all my life, yet in common with you I do understand figures and when examining the different treasury reports of the United States we find that on January, 1880, there was in all kinds of money $1,405,678,000 in this country and that at the same time $855,244,824 was locked up in the treasury, leaving only $550,433,176 in actual circulation, or a per capita circulating medium of about $12.70 to do the business of the country of more than sixty million of people. We fully understand that we have a less actual circulation than at any time since 1878, when it was $16.50 per capita, and upon further examination we find that the same reports that in 1882, the outstanding national bank currency was $358,942,034, and that in 1889 it was only $131,383,334, or a contraction of national bank notes of $217,558,700. The national banks have increased at the rate of $19 a year in the last eleven years, while the decrease in their circulation has been at the rate of $32,500,000 per annum. The cause for the reduction of national bank currency is the high price of bonds necessary for security with the government, but let that be as it may, I believe they have outlived their usefullness and being opposed to all banks of issue think they should be abolished. We need more money to do the business of the country and congress ought to provide for distributing the large surplus in the treasury and also enact a law directing the issue of $300,000,000 of treasury legal tender notes to take the place of the national bank notes retired.

FREE COINAGE BADLY NEEDED.

Silver is the poor man's money and we want more of it, and hence I am now and always have been in favor of free coinage, placing silver and gold on the same footing. We of the west can not afford to advocate any other standard save a double one. It is said we can overreach ourselves and have too much money. Have any of you experienced such a time? If we had $100 per capita of gold and silver or certificates based upon the deposit of the precious metals, do you think it would depreciate? No, it would always maintain its value. I am in favor of continuing the battle for free coinage until we force the gold bugs to surrender, and the stock of silver and gold has reached the highest limit possible.

If the circulating medium was increased as proposed, how would we of the west procure our proportion? is a question that has been asked me. Let us see. Experience has taught us all that the various channels of trade and commerce carry volumes of money like the flow of blood to the heart and from thence to the various parts of the system, and I claim that the purchase of silver bullion for coinage will circulate the treasury notes or certificates paid for it, or the free coinage law will provide for coining the metal of silver producers who will place his dollars in circulation. Either way will increase the volume of money, and such increase of the volume will stimulate and increase enterprise, and enterprise will increase building, manufacturing and developing, the increase of these creates demand for labor, and an increased demand for labor increases wages, and increased wages creates increased demand for all kinds of food products raised by our farmers and such increased demand surely increases prices and an advance to decent figures makes money plenty in agricultural districts, which will enable you to pay your debts and prosper. The man who labors and receives one dollar per day and keeps a family necessarily is limited in his purchases, but increase his wages to two or three dollars and he purchases more freely, and hence with good crops, surplus money would be and dwell with us.

LIBERAL PENSION LAWS.

Another plan of circulating is pensions. The adoption of a liberal service, as well as disability, pension law, is blended as equally with right, and pure patriotism, that to my mind there can be but one thought on the subject. The men who saved this great nation are entitled to this concession on the part of the money power and they had just as well concede it now, for we will continue the contest until we succeed. With over 124,000 old soldiers and sailors, we would receive millions quarterly. Yet some say this would increase taxation. Not on the poor, not on the west. Let the increase, if any, be placed on imported articles of luxury, and on liquors, and set apart the fund so raised as sacred for the payment of pensions. There will be no trouble in securing the distribution of an additional circulating medium. Let our congress provide for it and the many channels already provided will carry it out to the proper fields of operation.

OUTRAGEOUS TRAFFIC RATES DENOUNCED.

Transportation is a question of vital importance to the western people. The cost of transporting our produce to market is so great that it becomes a burden, and being a burden, is an outrage. I presume no sane man has any desire to wage a war on our transportation lines so as to cripple them. It was the construction of the great railway systems that aided our people to develop the state, but while we feel kindly toward them, we are opposed to exactions in the way of freight and passenger rates thus will enable them to pay great dividends on fictitious stock, but every one is willing that they pay reasonable dividends on the actual money invested in the roads and to this end we should all favor such legislation as will effectually squeeze every partical of watered stock out of the transportation companies and fix a liberal schedule of rates so that shippers over the lines and stockholders of the companies may alike live and prosper.

EVILS OF TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

The formations of trusts and combines for the purpose of controlling manufacturing, transportation, trade and other business intercourse between our people, is certainly making capital the engine of oppression and in many instances is the destruction of the people's sacred rights. They dictate prices for all kinds of raw material, fix the price of labor and regulate the amount you shall pay for articles of consumption. Such combinations are the great devouring monsters of the world of trade, tolerating no competition and devouring all small enterprises, that usually make none competition. They are the enemy of free labor and the destroyer of small trade centers. Nothing in the order of aggregated capital has been known in this country that so richly deserves the condemnation of our people as these and they ought to be swept out of existence by congressional and legislative enactments, with penalties so severe that none would dare to form and operate one. And you should support no man for office who will not work early and late to this end. A kindred evil is

THE OLDER CALLED "FUTURES."

Under the "future" custom the grain gambler grows rich on your products and yet never owns or controls a bushel or pound. The system is a curse and should be abolished. Bills abolishing both of these modes of robbery have passed one or the other branches of congress, and I am advised will finally pass both houses and become a law.

It is my deliberate judgment that the question of placing more money in circulation, the reduction of freight rates, from the farm to the market, and back to the farm, the demonitization of silver, the passage of liberal pension laws, the destruction of trusts and combines, and wiping out the practice of dealing in futures are the great questions for immediate consideration by our people and upon which we want pledges from those who are to represent our interests in the halls of congress and the legislature. Yet there is another great question, one of vital importance to all of us in the west, one of long continued discussion, fraught with intricacies and blended in doubt by many minds.

THE INTRICACIES OF THE TARIFF.

The man who proclaims that he knows all about the tariff writes himself a fool and proclaims his folly to the world. Although one may by careful study become largely acquainted with its operations, constant surprises occur. The opponents of tariff proclaim it a tax and insist that every cent placed upon an article imported