

Your next week's washing

will look whiter, will be cleaner and will be done with less labor if Clairette Soap is used. The clothes will smell sweeter and will last longer. CLAIRETTE SOAP is pure, it cleans but does not injure the fabric. It does not roughen or chap the hands.

Millions use it. Do You? N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Mfrs. ST. LOUIS.

CHASE & COAN

McCormick, Woods & Buckeye Harvesters and Binders. Huber and Nichols and Shepard Threshing Machines & Traction Engines.

Agricultural Implements, Constantly in Stock. We Shall Also Have Plenty of BINDING TWINE

A. M. HOUGHIN,

Real Estate & Investments. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE. A Complete & Accurate set of ABSTRACT BOOKS OF BARBER COUNTY, KANS.

Davidson Investment Co. Topeka Investment & Loan Co. Red Oak Investment Co. Gossard Investment Company, and other Companies and non-Residents.

NON-RESIDENT LAND BUSINESS A SPECIALTY

Office: First National Bank Medicine Lodge, Kansas

Farming Tools!

H. A. BEALS, Sharon, Kansas. Gang Plows, Walking Plows, Disk Harrows, Wheat Drills, Lever Harrows, Double Shovels.

BEST GOODS! LOWEST PRICES! Will deliver at Medicine Lodge or Sharon.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip, run, or break. It is made of the best material and is guaranteed to last for years.

ASTHMA CURED BY ASTHMALENE. It is as harmless as the food you eat. Dr. Taft's Asthmalene is a specific for that terrible disease, instead of lying to the door.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

—And then, too, Gov. Foster! —The money king is the country's greatest enemy. —The honest farmer is one that maintains a value equal to the products of a day's labor. Gold is not that dollar.—Iowa Farmer's Tribune.

—The old parties play prejudice, money and favor against the labor and hope. But hearts are true, and the people's party hold a trump.—Texas Advance.

—Labor long since found out that there was something wrong. It begins to see what it is, but scarcely comprehends the fact that the ballot is in the hands of the money king.—Iowa Farmer's Tribune.

—Have you noticed that recent bank failures "have been caused by a stringency in the money market?" Then this "plenty of money" racket that we so need to hearing is really a "fake" after all.—Iowa Farmer's Tribune.

—England and Wall street want the coinage of silver stopped entirely; failing in that, they want larger weight. Have we got sense enough to know that what they want is just what we don't want?—Iowa Farmer's Tribune.

—Ex-Secretary Foster is the man who spent much of his time, while in the treasury, in juggling the figures, and by lying to the people tried to make them believe there was plenty of money in circulation. We guess he did not have his share, for whoever heard of a man breaking up with plenty of money unless he was dishonest?—Oberlin Herald.

—Grover says he read a most convincing argument on the theory of an income tax, made by an Englishman by the name of Peel. That's a good way to dodge the fact that populists pointed it in to him—and Peel, too, for that matter. But if anything could convince Grover it would be an Englishman or a Wall street banker.—Independent Watchman.

—Increasing the national debt in time of peace by bond issues will not be tolerated. To increase the debt to protect the gold standard—a so-called "standard" that is so weak as to require constant propping up—is a species of insane tinkering in the interest of the money lenders and a costly luxury the people propose to get rid of.—Shelbyville (Ill.) People's Paper.

—Cleveland's ultimatum: Bonds shall be issued. Carlisle's ultimatum: Then you will have to appoint a new secretary of the treasury to issue them. This is the latest and best part of the "tip." Like the old slave oligarchy, however, his party will not take his advice and like the oligarchy will get "smashed." In the meantime Carlisle and his party, the lighter brained and better hearted will become populists.—Iowa Farmer's Tribune.

—The cry of "maintaining the public credit" is simply the shibboleth of Shylock. It is the name of the same devil by whose aid John Sherman brought disaster to the common people years ago, entitled the public credit strengthening act. One of Dean Swift's Yahoos would have sense enough to know that the credit of the United States is not "strengthened" and no "maintaining," while every banker in the world is half crazy to get a chance to put his money in United States bonds.—Non-comformist.

THAT DOLLAR'S WORTH.

If a Dozen Eggs Were a Legal Tender for a Dollar They Would At All Times Be Worth a Dollar. The Louisville Courier-Journal contends that it is the market and not the law that gives to gold its price, or value, and as an argument in support of its contention says that if you melt the gold in a gold dollar it will get worth a dollar in its mercantile form. What gibbering idiots these gold-fetters are! Of course the metal would be worth a dollar, because if presented to the mint the law would coin it into a legal tender dollar. A bushel of potatoes or a dozen goose eggs would always be worth a dollar under the same conditions and circumstances.

The annual production of gold approximates five millions of ounces, of which about three and a half million ounces are used in the arts. Suppose the nations of the earth should treat gold as they have treated silver, which does Mr. Waterston imagine 33 1/3 grains of pure gold would be worth in the markets of the world? It is estimated that the world's stock of gold aggregates the sum total of about two hundred millions of ounces, including the Asian hoards. Suppose Mr. Waterston could cause to be melted up this entire world's stock of gold and could produce the repeal of all gold coinage laws, what does he suppose gold bullion would then be worth in the markets of the world? Mr. Waterston's judgment is warped by a blind belief in the metallic doctrine.

AN HONEST DOLLAR'S WORTH.

It Can Be Arrived at Only by the Use of the Ideal, Imaginary Unit of Account, or Dollar. The Chicago Inter Ocean reports an interview with Secretary Carlisle on the silver question, in which he is reported as rendering the following statement: "The answer to your question depends largely on what you mean by the free coinage of silver. If you mean that the policy urged by many, under which the government of the United States would be compelled by law to receive 98 cents' worth of silver bullion

when presented by the owner, and coin it at the expense of all the people of the country, and compel the people by law to receive the coin as the equivalent to 100 cents, my answer is that I am a novice and never have been in favor of it. I stand now where my eminent predecessor, Mr. Beck, and I stood together in 1878, when the so-called "Bland-Allison bill" was passed by congress, under which the secretary of the treasury was required to purchase and coin monthly not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion. When that bill passed the house of representatives provided for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, but after it went to the senate Mr. Beck offered an amendment which provided that the secretary of the treasury should purchase not less than \$3,000,000 worth of silver bullion, or as much more as could be coined at the mint, the seigniorage to be passed into the treasury, and whenever the bullion could not be purchased at less than par with legal tender notes any owner of silver bullion might deposit it for coinage on the same terms as gold was deposited, and the position upon the subject is briefly this: I am opposed to free coinage of gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one against the other, nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion, as against the great body of people who work for their living. I believe that gold and silver bullion should be treated exactly alike in the mints of the United States; and that a dollar's worth of gold should be coined for the same value as a dollar's worth of silver should be coined into a silver dollar, and if no charge is made for the coinage of one, then no charge should be made for the coinage of the other.

Upon a first perusal of Mr. Carlisle's reported utterances, one is impressed with the idea that he is in favor of restricted coinage, of the old-fashioned kind, and that he is in favor of the use for about eighty years, 16 to 1. But upon a second reading of the foregoing language, the fact is revealed that the sense in which it is intended to be understood is that the coinage of gold and silver, as proposed by Mr. Carlisle upon the phrase "a dollar's worth." And yet there are sentences in Mr. Carlisle's statement which seem to warrant the conclusion that he favors the demerit of both gold and silver, as, for instance: "Nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion, as against the great body of people who work for their living of property." It is patent to every thinking mind that so long as any given quantity of gold or silver, or other metals, is declared by law to constitute a dollar's worth, the coinage of one is no law which determines the quantities of other products which shall be "worth" a dollar, there is an unfair discrimination made in favor of the holders of gold and silver bullion, as against the holders of all other products of labor.

Again: When Mr. Carlisle says that he is "in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality," and that "no discrimination should be made in favor of one against the other," it would appear that he is all that the most ardent and zealous silver party have and that silver, as proposed by Mr. Carlisle upon the phrase "a dollar's worth" should be coined into a silver dollar.

And now the burning question is this: How does Mr. Carlisle propose to ascertain how much gold or silver constitute "a dollar's worth" of property? If he proposes, as his language seems to indicate in the first paragraph of his statement, that 25.8 grains of standard gold shall continue to be made worth a dollar by law, and that silver, as proposed by Mr. Carlisle upon the phrase "a dollar's worth," shall be measured by gold possessing an arbitrary and artificial value, imparted by law, then his plan proposes no relief to the people, but a parody upon justice and common sense.

There is a gross discrimination made in favor of gold and against silver, so long as the total product of gold, not required for the United States, is coined into a fixed metal or coinage value by law, while silver is demeritized and made to depend for its value upon the demand for it for use as a commodity in the arts.

Either the law must say that some certain quantity of both gold and silver shall be a "dollar's worth," or else the law must let both metals alone and let them stand for what they are worth, in no other way can "gold and silver be treated exactly alike in the mints of the United States."

But consider for a moment the absurdity of the metallic doctrine. The several nations of the earth take the ideal and imaginary unit of comparison and account, the figure 1, and calling it a "unit of value," they give it a denomination, such as pound, franc, dollar, etc., and also give it fractional distinctive names. Then they proclaim by law that some certain and fixed quantity of some metal shall constitute a "dollar's worth," such as a franc, dollar, etc., and then, with a gravity, they assert that such certain and fixed quantity of metal is "a dollar's worth," because it is worth a dollar. And as if any commodity, a certain fixed quantity of which the law says may freely be coined into a dollar, could at any time, by any possibility, be worth any less than a dollar for every such certain and fixed quantity.

The economic law governing the case is this: When the metal is accorded the privilege of unlimited and unrestricted coinage, the total product of such metal will take to itself its coinage value and none of it can be obtained for use in the arts for less than the monetary value given to it by coinage laws, the commercial value being assigned to the monetary value.

That is exactly the position occupied by gold today, and it is the position occupied by silver up to the "crime of 1878" was perpetrated. And with this value, thus artificially and arbitrarily imparted by fiat of law, they proceed to acquire the value of all other commodities.

The consequence is that, with a rapidly increasing population and a constantly decreasing output of gold, the gold unit, or dollar, steadily increases in purchasing power, which causes the phenomena popularly known as "falling prices." The reason is plain. The true money standard is quantitative and not of value. The per capita volume of "money" in the arts for less than the monetary value given to it by coinage laws, the commercial value being assigned to the monetary value.

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OUR FIRST DOLLARS.

A Review of the History of the Silver Dollar from 1794 to 1878.

It beats all with what solicitude bankers and Wall street financiers are scrutinizing the silver question in behalf of workingmen. Bankers and financiers are responsible for every financial enactment since the death of the great Lincoln, and who have brought the present misery upon wealth-producers, are now showing more utterly unjust and more dishonest "dollar's worth," until we either discard entirely the expensive luxury of metallism and inaugurate a rational and scientific money system under which all money shall be also honest and simply represent the ideal, imaginary unit of account, with its several fractions and multiples, which is susceptible of indefinite duplication, has no multiplications, or else that silver, to be coined, is to be on a "specie basis" and "specie redemption," and supplement our metallic money with a sufficient volume of full legal tender, absolute paper money, which will be coined, not a promise to pay, but a promise to receive for all debts, both public and private. Pull together, boys.

WATCH THE GREENBACK.

The Financiers are Paving the Way for an Excess to Call Them in and Retire Them. Wall street and the administration are determined to demeritize silver, and to quiet the west and south, which would demand more money, propose state bank issues. The intention is to place the country on a gold basis. Gold would be money of settlement—it would be the tender stipulated in all contracts—and in this coin would all the financial operations of the nation be conducted. No legal tender bank notes cannot be made a legal tender by the power of issue, hence would not be the money of account on settlement day. Ability to obtain gold, which would be the money of account, would force a property settlement—the sheriff's hammer would convey to Shylock his pound of flesh. But, you say, the greenbacks, what of them? They are legal tenders, it is true. But stop. In the early hour, soon after the wildcat note springs into existence, it will be said by the subsidized press that we are finally landed on terra firma, the silver is an abundance of money, times are good, everybody is prosperous, and that, well, in a word, we do not need the greenback. Hold. Don't get excited. The greenback must go, and the silver must be retained. But how will they be removed? Easy enough. Listen:

The greenbacks are a debt, non-interest bearing, it is true. The subsidized press will sneerly set up a "consistency howl." The intention is to prosper, and that, well, in a word, we do not need the greenback. Hold. Don't get excited. The greenback must go, and the silver must be retained. But how will they be removed? Easy enough. Listen:

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KEEP ON DEMANDING.

Do Not Stop at Demands, But Vote for What You Want.

It is reported from Washington City that President Cleveland has been reading the debates in the English parliament and been convinced of the justice of the income tax. The president could have read just as convincing an argument made by the labor organizations of the United States if he had tried very hard, for the farmers and other labor organizations have seen as clearly for some time as the bosses see now, the justice of a tax on incomes. The people of this country do not care what party grants the desired relief, so they get it. The persistent demands of the masses will be heard, even though the leaders of the people ignore them, till convinced by politicians of other countries. The farmers, though ridiculed at first, continue to thunder into the ears of congress the demand for representation in the cabinet, for the election of senators by the people, and many other reforms. Their dreams are gradually being realized.

The politicians are slow to admit that the people are intelligent enough to suggest any "way out." Just as the president has heard the convincing logic of English politicians concerning the income tax, but was deaf to the same arguments of the "common people" of the United States, so has it been the practice of our statesmen to ignore the combined wisdom of the people and sit at the feet of a few Wall street bankers who were supposed to be the embodiment of wisdom on the question of finances. But the people will ultimately triumph in that particular also. There is a firm determination on the part of the masses to adjust the financial affairs of the nation; to increase the amount of circulating medium; to demeritize silver; to take the sovereign power of the great money market out of the hands of corporations and give it to the government where it belongs; to break the backbone of the money ring which now controls the products of labor by controlling the volume of money—these are some of the things which the people are doing, and they will not rest till their plans are consummated. All that is necessary is for them to control the vote, and they will get it.

A VERY BAD CONSPIRACY. The Administration and the Money Power Leagued Together Against the People. If ever a conspiracy existed in any country it certainly exists in this, having for its object the complete overthrow of the bulwark of liberty, by establishing a complete despotism of capital over everything else. For years we have had this kind of business going on. During this time the people have become more and more impoverished, until to-day it is almost impossible to do business with any safety whatever. Our people are becoming so impoverished that not one in ten is responsible as far as property is concerned. What few have property left to do business with are afraid of every man they meet, if he wants credit for one dollar. They are "prostrated" when the administration makes a move to issue a different policy to be pursued and that great relief would be had by the people. For three months the new money has been in charge. Mr. Cleveland instructs his secretary of the treasury to carry the same old policy, make everything bow its head to the golden idol. Though the failures are worse and the outlook resembles a panic more than it has for years, yet the administration looks on calmly and pursues a policy that can result in nothing but commercial death to everything that has not millions of capital to float its business on. The business men see this; they know just what the result must soon be, yet they consult or do not interest, except the moneyed capital of the world. The course he is taking will admit of no other construction than that he and his advisers are engaged in a conspiracy to completely smother the people's money.

The severity of the credit contracting forces at the present time is clearly shown by the record of mercantile failures. R. G. Dunn & Co. reported the number of business failures for week ended May 22, at 261, against 156 for the same week last year. The charges for the failures show a decided change as to liability and capital. Ninety-five out of 88 per cent of these defaulted enterprises were such as employed not more than \$5,000 capital. The business failures for the week ended May 29, numbered 373, as compared with 198 for the corresponding week of last year. For the week ended June 5, the failures numbered 238 in the United States, against 175 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 23 last year. But two of the United States failures were for more than \$1,000,000 each, four others were of from \$250,000 to \$500,000 each, and 207 others at over \$75,000 each.

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THE INDEX

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK.

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Jas. Boss

Filled Watch Cases

are all gold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are solid cases for all practical purposes. Only cost about half as much as an ordinary solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they are now fitted, at an extra cost, with the great bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or twisted off the case.—The

Can only be had on the cases stamped with this trade mark. All others have the old-style pull-out bow, which is only held to the case by friction, and can be twisted off with the fingers. Sold only through watch dealers. Ask to see pamphlet, or send for one to the makers, Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

HOISTED ON HIS OWN PETARD. Mr. Foster Can Now Repeat in Leisure for His Premeditated Deception.

Hon. Charles Foster, ex-secretary of the treasury under the Harrison administration, has gone to the wall, financially, with liabilities amounting to about \$600,000. We sympathize with him, as every person should, in his misfortune, but our sympathy is not greater if he had not used his official position as secretary of the United States treasury for four years to manufacture, or permit to be manufactured under his direction, false statistics setting forth that the amount of money in circulation had increased year by year from 1865 down to 1890. There can be no excuse offered for that dastardly piece of work, for it was done with the express and avowed purpose of deceiving the people.

Now, that he is down, as a result partially of his own infamous financial policy, we feel a natural inclination to throw the mantle of charity about him and try to excuse him, but in regard to the truth and for others who may be made the innocent victims of the same policy should prompt a record of all the facts.

His currency statements were published, expressly for campaign documents in the interest of his party. They were false, absolutely false from beginning to end, and were proven such by nearly all the best money writers, and yet he was quoted by politicians on the stump with as much assurance as if they were reading from holy writ, and the falsehoods could be clinched with the statement of the people taken from the public documents of this great nation. He was held up as a great man and a great financier and the farmers with mortgages on their farms who were propped up by him, to question his statements were reminded that they should learn to conduct their own affairs successfully before trying to manage the finances of the country. There is not one of those farmers to-day who is so poor financially as Charles Foster.

When a Kansas farmer fails a certain class of men are ready to say, "Good enough for him, he'd no business to go in debt. He has been trying to live too high—he's too extravagant. There is plenty of money if he's got anything to sell. If he had lived wisely he would have come out all right. No business to go in debt." But no farmer will be mean enough to say this of Mr. Foster. They will sympathize with him, though, and they will say, "He is caught in a trap which he helped to set for others. He has pulled his own house down on him and is now unable to extricate himself."—Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.

PAY OUT THE SILVER. The Way to Preserve the Party of the Metal is to Treat Them Just Alike. The New York Tribune, in an editorial discussing the financial situation, says: "The latest declaration of prominent democrats in congress, give no indication that they are yielding in the least their desire for free silver coinage."

Why should they? The democrats in congress, with the exception of a few under Wall street influence, represent the masses, and the masses are 1890, and they are ready to say, "Good enough for him, he'd no business to go in debt. He has been trying to live too high—he's too extravagant. There is plenty of money if he's got anything to sell. If he had lived wisely he would have come out all right. No business to go in debt." But no farmer will be mean enough to say this of Mr. Foster. They will sympathize with him, though, and they will say, "He is caught in a trap which he helped to set for others. He has pulled his own house down on him and is now unable to extricate himself."—Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.

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