dency, and, as a matter of fact, the resolution was prepared and introduced by Mr. Livingston. Some considerable time and breath was expended in a debate over the tenure of office of the members of the executive committee, but the discussion was not eventful of any particular enthusiasm or practical result. The next step was the appointment of a press committee, with Mr. Bevelin, of the Virginia delegation, as chairman.

EXPLAINING ABOUT THAT CUT.

The statement that the apportionment was cut down two-fifths was denied by a number of delegates who were questioned by a Journal reporter. "The whole trouble," said one of the prominent delegates, "arose over the fact that Louisiana, Texas, Pennsylvania and one other Southern State, which I don't remember, had sent more delegates than the report of the per capita tax to the executive committee would justify. The constitution provides that each State shall have two delegates and one additionally for each 20,000 members. The constitution provides also for a 5-cent per capita tax, which must be paid on or before Nov. 1. If not paid by that date, a sort of period of grace is allowed to Feb. 1. In some of the States the amount due was only paid up to the time of their conventions, which occurred in July, and when the delegates presented themselves for admission there were more of them than the per capita tax warranted. The trouble was settled by seating all the delegates in question, on the condition that they pay the per capita tax by Feb. 1. The payment of their per diem and mileage will be made in the form of orders on their State treasuries."

MR. BRANCH'S BOMB-SHELL.

Resolutions Binding Alliance Congressmen on the Speakership Fight.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Alliance Council, among a mass of minor resolutions presented, there came up something in the way of a fire-brand in a series of resolutions offered by I. M. Branch, delegate-at-large from Georgia. They were political in their nature, and were the result of much consultation among certain of the Alliance leaders opposed to Livingston. These resolutions declared that a large number of men had been elected to Congress by Alliance votes, and demanded that they support no man for Speaker who would not first declare for the Alliance platform. They further declared it the sense of the body that these Congressmen should nominate one of their own number for the speakership and stick to him. They further admonish Alliance men throughout the country to be aware of committing themselves to any party in such a manner as to interfere with their freedom of political action, or of taking any position in favor of men or parties not in sympathy with Alliance principles.

When they were introduced they were loudly cheered by the supporters of Polk. Mr. Branch asked that they be referred to the committee on demands, evidently knowing what the make-up of that committee would be. Another more zealous delegate moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the resolutions on their passage. Livingston opposed this in a very vehement speech, denouncing it as a third-party scheme, and said it was inspired largely by personal animus against himself. The friends of the resolution believed that they could pass it, but, after a little consultation, asked that it be referred to the committee on demands. President Polk so referred it, and when the committee was announced at 6 o'clock it became evident that this committee, with Weaver, of Iowa, at the head of it, was packed with radicals. It will undoubtedly report favorably upon the resolutions.

SUB-TREASURY CONFERENCE.

Even After That Resolution the Committees Met and Arranged a Debate.

Shortly after dinner, yesterday, Colonel Livingston, who was appointed chairman of the committee of five to confer with the McAllister committee, sent a note to Dr. Yeamon, of this committee, appointing a meeting for 8 o'clock this morning. Dr. Yeamon, however, succeeded in having the time changed to the evening of yesterday at 5 o'clock. At that hour the two committees met in the reception-room of the Denison. Messrs. Livingston of Georgia, Cannon of California, Tracy of Texas, Householder of Kansas, and Beck of Alabama, composing the council's representation, and Messrs. McAllister, Yeamon and Gates, proxy for Mr. Nicholl, of Missouri, representing the anti-sub-treasury wing. The formalities of reading correspondence, etc., were dispensed with, and Dr. Yeamon rose and said: "On Sept. 15, last, a convention of the anti-sub-treasury men of the Farmers' Alliance assembled in the city of St. Louis. That convention, after two hours' deliberation, appointed a committee of gentlemen from seven different States to memorialize the Supreme Council, by way of protest, against certain principles and demands of the Ocala meeting of the council. That committee deputed me to draw up and present that protest. And now, in the spirit of fraternity, I am here in the discharge of that duty. We await the pleasure of the committee over which you preside."

Colonel Livingston replied that his committee would be glad to hear what Dr. Yeamon and his associates had to say. Dr. Yeamon then read the lengthy statement embodying the protest against the sub-treasury scheme, and giving reasons in condensed form for the stand taken.

The document was respectfully and earnestly listened to throughout. Colonel Livingston then asked what, if anything, Dr. Yeamon's committee, having torn down the sub-treasury plan, would offer in its stead as being better and more feasible. Mr. McAllister replied that the committee was not authorized to offer a substitute plank for the platform, but, since there was some force in Colonel Livingston's point, the committee would, if given opportunity and if deemed essential by Colonel Livingston and his associates, offer something incomparably better than the sub-treasury and land loan ideas. Colonel Livingston replied that he would not hold it essential, but proposed that Dr. Yeamon come before the Supreme Council on condition that some "hayseed," to use his term, should be allowed to reply. This met the ready indorsement of Dr. Yeamon, and it was arranged that either this afternoon or evening he should occupy one hour in presenting and elaborating his protest, and shall then be replied to by some delegate. It was also agreed that he should have half an hour to reply. The committee of five agreed to recommend this arrangement to the council this morning, when the time shall be set. The conference then ended, the two committees parting with mutual deference.

STEP TOWARD RADICALISM.

Flat-Footed Resolution for Government Ownership of the Railroads.

An effort to make the platform of the Alliance more radical on the subject of government ownership of the railroads and telegraph lines was made at yesterday morning's session and created something of a furore. I. M. Branch, delegate-at-large from Georgia, introduced a resolution which recited the fact that the Alliance had, at St. Louis, in December, 1889, together with the K. of L., adopted a resolution demanding that the means of transportation and communication—the railroads and telegraph—be operated by the United States government, and that this resolution had been changed at Ocala last year. It then declared that inasmuch as the K. of L. had not consented to any change of the demand for government ownership the Alliance would restore this plank to its platform. The point of this is that this resolution demands complete ownership, while the Ocala demand is for control, with contingent ownership, if simple control is found impracticable. This resolution went to the committee on legislative demands, and the prospects are that it will be favorably reported upon.

A GREAT PRESS REPORT.

Committee Attempting to Control the News of the Sessions—To Raise Polk's Salary.

The "press" committee, composed of J. Brad. Beverly, of Virginia; J. J. Langinghouser, of North Carolina; R. A. Southworth, of Colorado; H. A. Bell, of Geoegia, and Thomas Barton, of Illinois, comprises in its membership a doctor, a blacksmith and a druggist, but, so far as known, none of those newspaper men who were compelled to dance attendance yesterday met death at their hands. As soon as appointed the committee was vested with the exclusive right to furnish to the papers reports of the proceedings, and were further instructed to withhold from any paper that printed anything outside of the report the most minute particle of information. Here is a part of the "report" this committee got out about midnight:

The greater portion of the afternoon session was taken up in receiving resolutions and referring them to proper committees. On a call from the chair one delegate from each State was allowed five minutes to report upon the condition of the order in their respective States. This resulted in a sort of experience meeting or genuine love-feast. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and outbursts of brilliant oratory brought down applause which could be heard throughout the building. A committee from the F. M. B. A., consisting of Messrs. H. E. Taubeneck, C. M. Sargent and A. Rogers visited the council. Amid great applause they were introduced, and a speech of welcome was made by President Polk, which was replied to by one of the visitors. Upon motion a committee was appointed to meet a like committee of the F. M. B. A., to confer upon questions of mutual interest.

Nothing was said regarding the resolution, which was offered and withdrawn, for presentation to-morrow, raising President Polk's salary from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS TO-DAY.

Polk and Livingston for the Presidency—Utley for National Lecturer.

The election of officers in the Alliance, which occurs to-day, has as yet attracted but little attention, because of the pressing importance of other business. Colonel Polk and Colonel Livingston are the only candidates mentioned. The latter cannot control the solid delegation from his own State, but will have the Texas delegation, and will receive some support from Missouri. The Polk adherents are using the argument that if Livingston is elected he would practically put Macune in control, and that, as a member of Congress, he could not perform the duties of both of his offices. The fact that he would be receiving $5,000 from the government and $3,000 from the Alliance, is also used by some of the delegates against his election.

There will be some opposition to the reelection of Turner, as secretary, by the anti-Macune element. It is being charged that Turner made his wife his clerk and type-writer before she was able to use the machine, and also gave a position to her brother, who learned the duties after he was employed and while drawing a salary of a competent employe.

Mr. Utley, known as the silver-tongued orator of Kansas, who spoke at Tomlinson Hall last evening, captivated his audience with the eloquent manner in which he presented his arguments. The excellent impression he makes everywhere on the rostrum has caused his friends to work up a boom to have him elected national lecturer of the Alliance at to-day's meeting, when officers will be elected. Mr. Utley would be an excellent choice.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVE.

Executive Committee of the "People's" Makes Its Proposition to the Alliance.

The executive committee of the People's party held its first executive session yesterday afternoon. The People's party, as is well known, took life and shape, and was christened at the Cincinnati conference. Some of the members of the committee are also identified either with the Alliance or the F. M. B. A., and came here for the purpose of pulling every string to get the industrial organizations represented to declare for a third party. The meeting yesterday afternoon was held to discuss plans for bringing about the desired result. This morning the executive committee of the Confederated Industrial Union also meets, and the executive committee of the People's party will make a wonderful endeavor to win its consent to join a third party movement. There is a very strong feeling among the following of the Confederated Industrial Union that the organization is not one of political tendencies, but a business association for the betterment of the members, and this fact will undoubtedly work against the scheme. The result of yesterday's meeting of the executive committee was a proposition which will be promulgated to-day. It is to be presented to the Alliance, and is an unequivocal proposition for that organization to join the People's party. The proposition cites the fact that the Alliance has, so far, been unable to accomplish anything, and that the only way in which it can become power in the land is to throw its forces into the arms of a third party. If the proposition is accepted, the People's party agrees to advocate everything included in the St. Louis, Omaha and Ocala platforms. So far as the sentiment that has been generally expressed is concerned, the proposition will not meet with much approval, but the inner workings of the organization cannot well be judged.

If the resolution introduced at yesterday afternoon's session of the Alliance is adopted it will be almost equivalent to closing the doors of the Alliance against the People's party.

CONFEDERATED INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

Col. Ben Terrell Talks About It—A Wider Scope than Mere Politics.

Benjamin Terrell, of Texas, the president of confederated industrial organizations, and, by virtue of that office, chairman of its executive committee, was asked last night what action the latter body would take this morning at its meeting at the Denison. "I am a member of the Farmers' Alliance," said he, "and as such cannot take partisan action, for the Alliance is a non-partisan organization. But we can meet with these different labor organizations, and agree upon certain demands that we will support and live up to. No doubt a resolution will be offered and passed pledging the delegation of organizations that have or may confederate with us to support those demands. The organizations that have already confederated are: The National Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Knights of Labor, Knights of Industry, Citizens' Alliance (secret), and Citizens' Alliance (open.) We fully expect to secure the American Federation of Labor, which is to meet at Birmingham, Ala., next month. If we get that body, which includes many labor and trades-unions, we shall have a representation at our convention, next February, of over four million votes, and it will be the grandest and most powerful labor body ever assembled together. Now, of course, the party that will adopt those demands will be the gainer not only of those four million votes, but by the political education of the masses under the auspices of these organizations. Those are the benefits to be derived. The laboring man and the farmer are becoming more closely affiliated every day, and that is why I don't have any doubt but that the American Federation of Labor, of which Samuel Gompers is President, will confederate with us. I received a letter from T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, yesterday and he is enthusiastic over joining us and regrets very much that he cannot be with us at this convention. I made the Labor day address at San Antonio this year, a thing which has never been known before of a farmer speaking at a labor meeting. As to the probable place of holding our convention, Louisville has made us the best offer and we may go there. The only reason for changing from Washington city, at first decided upon, is because of its being located too far East for the large body of our members. The date, Washington's birthday, will not be changed. The question of the basis of representation of each organization will be decided. Whether with reference to the size of the organization, or by the number of votes in the congressional or senatorial districts I cannot say for sure, but probably by the latter."

NATIONAL UNION SCANDAL.

Business Agents Indorse the Plan, Which Practically Means the Company.

The State Business Agents' Association yesterday took up the discussion of the co-operative plan of buying supplies, which was reported favorably by the special committee on the subject, and which betrays such a startling likeness to the National Union scheme. The Journal's article, pointing out certain features of the proposed indorsement, was in great demand, and had the effect to make the friends of the movement somewhat wary. Some complaint was made, indeed, that in spite of all denial of affinity, the newspapers persist in publishing that the co-operative plan is only a device of the National Union Company. No account was seemingly taken of the bearing of the evidences in confirmation of the presentation made by the Journal. The advocates of the plan contented themselves with stating that they knew nothing about the National Union, or of its financial backers, but they were convinced that the co-operative plan would result beneficially. The vote on the resolution stood twenty-three for the plan, and four against, two of the members not voting. The plan, therefore, is adopted, but the resolution does not include the indorsement of the National Union Company. What this means, however, is best stated by one of the members:

"The facts are, the resolution adopted means a real indorsement of the National Union Company. One can't separate the plan and the company itself in effect. I don't believe in combinations which are meant to destroy competition, and differed from the majority of the association. As a matter of fact, I believe that all but six of the business agents either now are in, or are about to enter, the employ of the National Union Company."

In the annual message of J. B. Dines, the retiring president, a strong stand was taken against the co-operative system, on the ground that it destroys all competition, and also interferes with the revenues of the newspapers of the country by cutting off the need of advertising. This message was referred to a committee for consideration, and, it is said, will be reported on this morning adversely. Its recommendations were not consistent with the purposes of the friends of the National Union Company.

The morning session closed early in order to permit the agents to visit the Cleveland Iron Fence Company's plant. About half of them accepted the invitation. At the afternoon session the election of officers was taken up, resulting in the election of M. D. Coffeen, Decatur, Ill., as president, and of W. L. Peck, of Atlanta, Ga., as vice-president. This order of business was then continued, and the association adjourned for the day.

It is said that Dines, having served two terms as president, was not eligible to another election. But had not such a provision prevented it, it is certain the recommendations of his message would have relegated him to the ranks. His successor has been prominent among the business agents of the F. M. B. A. and Grange of Illinois.

The Opposition Organizing.

The executive committee of the Reform Press Association held a meeting at the Denison House last evening, which was called for the purpose of considering a plan for establishing an advertising bureau, with a capital stock of $100,000, to be taken by the papers in the association. The plan met with popular favor, and the company will be organized in a short time. The amount of stock which one paper can own will be limited to $500.

By common consent the discussion then veered on to the subject of the National Union Company, which received little mercy at the hands of the members of the executive committee of the Reform Press Association. The sentiment was overwhelmingly in opposition to the National Union Company, which was conceded by all to be closely allied to the National Cordage Company and the Jute Trust and W. S. Morgan, of the National Reformer, of St. Louis, M. W. Wilkins, publisher of the Non-Conformist, of this city, and S. McLallin, of the Topeka Advocate, made warm speeches. The only member of the executive committee who favored the National Union Company was editor Burrows, of the Lincoln, Neb., Alliance.

The business agents' committee, a majority of which favors the National Union Company, will try to bring influences to bear to win over the press reformers, and it is understood that they will also bring the matter before the Alliance and make an endeavor to secure its aid.

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

It Has Money in the Treasury—Will Not Amalgamate, but Will Co-Operate.

The executive sessions of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association yesterday were lively, to say the least. The actual business transacted would not fill a volume, but the discussions and debates would, if the Journal had space enough to print them. Secretary Stille was seen by a Journal reporter last evening after the session had adjourned. He said the session was successful and perfectly harmonious on all questions of general interest. When asked as to the report in an afternoon paper to the effect that a row had occurred during the morning session over the question of the compensation and expense of delegates, he said:

"There is not a word of truth in that statement. The national association does not pay the expenses of delegates, as reported, that expense being borne entirely by the State associations. Neither was there any understanding to the effect that the national association was to pay the delegates' expenses. You can say positively for me that such a question has not been broached in executive session. Of course it might be that there is some talk among individual delegates of which I know nothing, but it seems to me that if there was any feeling of that kind some one would bring it to the attention of the meeting."

It was ascertained from an F. M. B. A. delegate that the report of the national treasurer showed a balance of over $2,000 in the treasury.

Yesterday afternoon the Ohio delegation was received into the meeting, and the State organization was admitted to the national association, but this was not done until after the matter had been discussed for some time. There seemed to have been some misunderstanding. The Ohio association, but recently organized, was entitled to seven delegates, but only three presented their credentials. They were not admitted until the State organization had been taken in and the dues guaranteed.

During the morning session Secretary Stille read his annual report. It showed that the organization was at work, and that during the past year four new States had been taken in and two new State assemblies, twenty-two county assemblies and 752 new lodges organized.

"Was a committee appointed to confer with the Alliance?" Secretary Stille was asked.

"Yes, sir; conference committees were appointed to meet with similar committees of the Alliance and Industrial Union to take into consideration the subject of closer co-operative and fraternal relations."

"Does the appointing of these committees have any significance regarding a possible amalgamation of the Alliance and the F. M. B. A?"

"No, sir; the question of amalgamation has not and will not be discussed in the executive sessions of the F. M. B. A. There is no sentiment in that direction. The relations of the two organizations always have been and will continue to be co-operative and fraternal, and the utmost harmony exists for co-operative union but not for organic union."

Yesterday afternoon Col. Ben Terrell, of Texas, an Alliance delegate, visited the F. M. B. A. meeting, and delivered a short speech on the subject of the relations of the Alliance and F. M. B. A., and, so far as is known to the wondering outside world, his remarks did not partake of a more serious nature. He was given a hearty response by members of the F. M. B. A.

A so-called "sensation" was caused in the ranks of the F. M. B. A., yesterday, when the committee on resolutions made its report. According to Secretary Stille the first resolution had not been read through when a motion to refer the resolutions back to the committee for more mature deliberation prevailed. Apropos of this subject, an interesting conversation occurred shortly before 5 o'clock at the Delaware-street entrance to the court-house. A Journal reporter had stopped Chairman Taubeneck, of the People's party, and delegate to the F. M. B. A. Council, as he was hustling away from the meeting, and engaged him in conversation. A moment later another delegate came up, and evidently taking the reporter for a delegate, he began to talk volubly and expressively about "those resolutions." "I don't see what's the use of all that 'lollypop,'" said he; "they ought to adopt something with some sense to it that we could carry home with us and think about and profit by; not a whole bundle of nonsense that will do nobody no good. I——"

"S'hush!" The warning note was sounded by Chairman Taubeneck, but it was not heeded by the disgusted delegate, who was about to open up once more when Mr. Taubeneck quietly took him by the arm and piloted him down the steps without asking the reporter's pardon for such an abrupt departure.

BITTER PILL FOR THE F. M. B. A.

Mrs. Beeson, Editor of the Vincennes Messenger, Quits the Business and Has Her Say.

The Messenger, of Vincennes, a Farmers' Association organ, has suspended publication indefinitely for want of patronage, after a flickering existence of nearly four years. The golden promises held out by the farmers to Mrs. Mary Beeson, the proprietor and editor, and, by the way, a soldier's widow, finally ruined her financially. A committee appointed by the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of this county assumed to have a hand in its management and policy, but they were not financially responsible for the concern. About four months ago Douglas Evans, of Princeton, Ind., came here and took charge of the Messenger, ostensibly as its owner, and the farmers committee promised him 1,500 subscribers in three months. At the end of that time he had received but sixty-eight of this number, with no prospect of any more, and he abandoned the ship. Then the farmers induced Mrs. Beeson to continue its publication for a couple of numbers, till the county assembly met and took determinate action in the matter, but they adjourned without doing anything more than to indorse the third-party movement and adopt a string of resolutions as long as the moral law. This was not the kind of responsible aid the paper needed, so Mrs. Beeson suspended its publication by issuing a circular to the public giving her reasons for her action. She charges her failure upon the spacious promises of the Farmers' Association, and sums up the situation in these terse words:

This little sheet, which now reaches you, will convey the (to me) sad announcement that the paper will be issued no more by me, if at all. * * *

We are sorry that it is so—sorry that we are called upon to chronicle so grievous a fact, but the Messenger's decay in influence began at about 12 o'clock, noon, on July 2, 1890, the hour that it was indorsed as the organ of the F. M. B. A. of Knox county. City patronage that came before voluntarily was withheld after that. The attitude of the organization at its inception was against almost all classes except the tillers of the soil. They seemed, in their new-born enthusiasm, to forget the many favors they had asked and received from the hands of local merchants. The latter were, in a sense, classed brigands, ready to waylay and rob the sturdy husbandman who strayed within their reach.

The People's party of 1890 in Knox county was born, as we see by reference to our books, which show an unpaid balance on campaign printing, ordered and sanctioned by some of the F. M. B. A.'s solid men. Five hundred only of the twenty-eight hundred members voted then in accordance with the fulsome resolutions to which they had given voice.

But the campaign was too short. They said only wait, and great results would soon follow. It should be understood that from the meeting on July 9, 1890, down to less than a week ago the representatives of the F. M. B. A. of Knox county have been making promises to purchase and establish the Messenger as their organ. Were they men without standing little or no heed would have been paid to them. But they were men who were well calculated to instill confidence. They saw and were repeatedly told that matters had so shaped themselves, owing to their many promises, that their patronage and support was essential to the paper's success.

Well, to sum up, they promised everything and did nothing. We have at all times spoken of men and things as we found them. As individuals we have no words of censure. As a public body, open to public criticism, we are forced to say the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Knox County, viewed by its chief representatives, is a treacherous body of men, whose resolutions are mere vapor from the brains and pens of visionary enthusiasts, who expect much and pay nothing therefor."

Mrs. Beeson has the sympathy of the general public. The treatment she has received, resulting in her financial ruin, is provoking loud comments on all hands.

OPEN EVENING MEETING.

Macune Defends the Sub-Treasury and Other Demands—Utley, of Kansas.

The attendance at the open meeting at Tomlinson Hall, last night, was by far the largest public meeting given by the assembled members of the Alliance and F. M. B. A. There were about eight hundred persons in the hall, among whom were 150 members of the F. M. B. A., who marched from English's Hotel to the hall in a body. Presidence Force, of the Indiana Alliance, was chairman of the meeting, which was sung in by the glee club. One of the ditties bore the sad refrain: "Yes, the farmer is forgotten who supplies the wealth of all."

The first speaker of the evening was C. W. Macune, editor of the National Economist, and chairman of the national executive committee, who proceeded to show that a great responsibility rested upon the farmers to work together to change the present condition of affairs, which was working harm to all the producing classes of the country. After reciting the history of the movement which has resulted in the formation of the Alliance and kindred organizations, he proceeded to show how the currency of the country was manipulated to the detriment of the producing classes, especially the farmer. He said that, under present conditions, the volume of money in this country is contracted at one season and expanded at another, and that this state of affairs would cease to be when the sub-treasury system was established. "The sub-treasury plan," said Mr. Macune, "has but one object: to supply a volume of currency at the time this scarcity comes, which will tend to keep the volume at about the same volume all the year through and prevent a set of men from cornering the money market. The object is simply to supply a supplemental volume and prevent a discrimination of from 40 to 50 per cent. at the time each year that he must sell his products. We have advocated the policy of basing the value of this money on wheat and cotton. This has been ridiculed in every way possible by the newspapers. I honestly believe that if the great mass of thinking people knew about this sub-treasury plan they would quit fighting us. Why do we want to base that supplemental issue on wheat and cotton? Simply because wheat and cotton are the disturbing features. They cause this contraction in the volume of money and disturb prices, and they are the true gauge of where you need it, when you need it, and how much you need of it. I say that money issued on these crops would be the best money in existence. Wheat deposited in the government warehouse at 80 cents, and the farmer allowed to draw out 60 cents, would put money in circulation, and tend to raise the price of the article. When the market price paid for wheat would go above 80 cents the farmer would sell it, he would not take it to the warehouse at all. I believe we will secure our demands by influence brought to bear upon the law-making power of the country. I never will advocate these reform measures for the sake of building up a party, but I am ready to advocate a new party for the sake of getting these reform measures. Let us make the reform the object all the way through, and never be divorced from it by any sort of sacrifice" [Applause.]

S. M. Adams, of Alabama, asked for those who indorsed Mr. Macune's speech to rise, and everybody got up. C. M. Maxwell sung an Alliance song, "We are Going to have a Barbecue." In the course of the ditty, of which there were seventeen or eighteen stanzas, about everybody in sight except the farmer was barbecued to a turn. The glee club then sung "When Election Time Comes," which had a wonderful redundancy of chorus.

The concluding speech of the evening was by W. H. Utley, who was introduced as the "silver-tongued orator of Kansas." Mr. Utley spoke at length of the privileged classes, of the rich who were growing richer and the poor poorer, all through acts of special legislation.

It was announced that Hon. James B. Weaver, of Kansas, would speak at the hall on Friday evening, on "The Amount of Money in Circulation."

IT FIZZLED OUT.

Morning Public Meetings Not Held for Lack of Speakers and Audience.

The public meeting of the Farmers' Alliance advertised for Tomlinson Hall for yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, failed to materialize. Quite a number of persons came into the hall and wandered about for an hour or so wondering if the speakers would ever come. Some feared that they had been beguiled into a gold-brick game or that some of the insidious attractions of the gilded city had led them away. After a time a better solution came. The secret sessions, started at an early hour in the morning in order that they might be out of the way by 10 A. M., had proved of unusual interest and all the oratorical talent was at work at those meetings.

Another reason given was that the small attendance at the open meeting on Tuesday had been exceedingly disheartening and that the showing of only four or five hundred people instead of as many thousand had shown their feebleness of numbers in a way calculated to carry great cheer to the various dragons they have organized to destroy. When the court-house clock slugged out 12 the few who had remained in the hall, hoping that an orator would in some way be provided them, concluded to depart, and the great hall was left vacant.

There was no public meeting in the afternoon, and all open meetings will hereafter be held at night.

REFORM PRESS.

Editors Can Now Get In Without Swallowing Everything in the Movement.

The Reform Press Association held a meeting, yesterday morning, to discuss matters pertaining to the admission of newspapers into the association. The result was the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution:

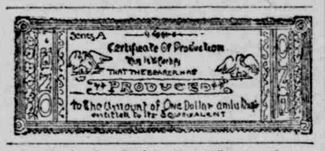
All persons who are editors, business managers, or so substantially connected with reform papers and paper work that it is their principal business, and who are known to be heartily in accord with the fundamental principles enunciated in the St. Louis, Omaha and Ocala platforms, and agree to support the same, shall be eligible to membership in this association.

The action of the meeting was reported to have been harmonious and unanimous in the adoption of the above, although considerable time was spent in discussing the question.

SAMPLE FIAT MONEY.

An Indianapolis Inventor Has a "Producer's" Certificate That Will Reform Everything.

Fiat money was floating about yesterday in profusion among the Alliance and F. M. B. A. delegates. It was of the size and form of the ordinary greenback or national bank note. It was printed in green ink on white paper, and the following is a diminished fac-simile of the face of the notes:



On the back of this "certificate of production", or "money in its true sense," as its inventor declared it to be, was printed the following:

This is to certify that the bearer has produced to the amount of one dollar, and is therefore entitled to an equivalent.

No dollar ever meant anything else, no difference what it might say.

A dollar may be printed on paper, or stamped on gold or silver, or it may consist of a quantity of tobacco, a 'coon skin, or one of the many articles that has been used as money. Yet it is nothing but a certificate of production; a piece of legal information, informing the people that the bearer has produced for the general good, and is, therefore, entitled to an equivalent.

Money is a creation of law.

A dollar is not an equivalent, but simply enables the holder to obtain an equivalent when made a full legal tender.

Our circulating medium is simply a government system of book-keeping, instituted for the purpose of keeping track of the exchanges made between the people.

There is not enough certificates (money) in circulation to do the business of the country, and those who have certificates can rent them to those who make the exchanges, and the product exchanged has that rent (interest) taken out of it and the price lowered that much. The producer has paid interest (money rent) and don't know it, while he may never have borrowed a dollar in his life, but it is only a question of time when he will have to borrow under such a system.

Every product exchanged has to have the average interest (money rent) of the country taken out of it.

The employes of the government are producing for the general good. Let the government cease to take up the old certificates (money) by taxation and print new certificates and hand out to the employes until there is at least $50 per capita in circulation.

These certificates should be printed upon some material of which there is plenty, and in such a way as not to be easily counterfeited. Who knows of anything better than paper?

They are producers who add, physically or mentally, to the common wealth that which benefits mankind physically, mentally or morally.

Those engaged in transportation and exchange of products are producers, as no product is of any benefit to mankind until turned over to those who desire to use it.

Get some of these and distribute them for educational purposes. Twenty cents per hundred, or $1.50 per thousand, by mail, prepaid. Address, J. NOLEN HARVEY, Indianapolis, Ind.

[Nothing but certificate copyrighted.]

The certificate, which is copyrighted, is the invention of J. Nolen Harvey, of this city, who is under the impression that if the government will adopt his plan everything will be lovely. He desires them distributed "for educational purposes."

SOME SIDE LIGHTS.

Why Voorhees Would Like a Third Party—An Opinion on Reporters.

Yesterday afternoon a little group of farmers stood talking in the office of the English Hotel. Among them was William Patterson, of this city.

"I'll tell you what it is," said he, in a confidential tone to his two or three auditors, who stood close together, "there is no man in this country who would go to his private room and jump up and down with greater joy than old Dan Voorhees if we should just sweep everything. He has for so long been ostracized and jolted from pillar to post by the Democratic party that he is getting tired of it."

"That's just what's the matter," exclaimed two or three in chorus; "old Dan's got enough." Pretty soon the conversation turned on to the subject of reporters. "Those reporters," exclaimed Billy Patterson, "are always hanging around trying to find out something; they beat the deuce to hang on."

"That's so," said another; "they bore the life out of us with their questions, but you can't get away from them."

"The best way, I find, is to always tell them you don't know anything," said a third.

"That goes sometimes," said a farmer who had just joined the group, "but not always. I have just left one o' them fellows. He asked me what I knew and I answered 'Nothing.' 'Much obliged,' said he, 'I just wanted to get a frank statement from you. Good day,' and he was gone."

Wants a Third-Party Consolidation.

A. H. Gallahue, chairman of the Workmen's Reform League of New York, arrived in the city last night, and will attend the Alliance meetings in the interest of an amalgamation of the farmers and labor bodies for a third-party movement. He will also introduce a resolution in the interests of the Nicaragua canal project.

THAT CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

The Rochdale System to Be Introduced by the South Dakota Alliance.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 18.—It is learned through the medium of Alonzo Wardall and George C. Crose, the heads of two very important divisions of Alliance work in the Northwest, that the business department of the Alliance in twenty-two States of the Union has united with leading business men of New York city and formed a company similar in its plan of operation to the celebrated Rochdale system in England and to the Zion co-operative stores of Utah. The organization is called the National Union Company, and has large means at its command. It is claimed the advantages to the Alliance are two-fold at least. It will have the business ability and experience of some of the shrewdest men in the Nation at its back, while there will apparently be plenty of capital to meet any emergency which may arise and to push the business as circumstances permit. In return the Alliance will give the organization its patronage.

"It is the aim of this new organization," said Mr. Crose, "to buy out a merchant in every trade center of importance, stock him up with everything he wants in the line of general every-day goods demanded by the farmer, and make him local manager of the concern. We have options from business men in forty-one towns in South Dakota, and the work is still being vigorously pushed. The only transfer to date, however, has been in Aberdeen, J. R. Moore, dealer in furniture, having contracted with the company to put in his stock of goods and become manager of the local store."

When questioned more specifically about the conduct of the business, Mr. Crose continued: "We expect to follow the Rochdale system almost to the letter. It is no new thing, no untried experiment. It has been in successful operation in England for a period of fifty years or more. The net profits of the business, by its provisions, are divided between those who put in the cash capital and the members of the association who extend their patronage, the manager getting a division, of course, for his labor and responsibility. A store will be opened here next month."

TILLMAN'S INCONSISTENCY.

An Indiana Farmer Scores Some Effective Points Against the Alliance Secretary.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I am a plain Hoosier farmer and I have been favorably impressed with the claims of the Farmers' Alliance. I read in this morning's Journal the fiery address of a Mr. Secretary Tillman. At first reading any one conversant with public affairs would suppose the secretary was a new convert and that he did not yet understand the objects of the order he represents. Inquiry develops the fact that he is nine-tenths Democrat and one-tenth Alliance. He clings to the party hacks and hence his allusions to a billion-dollar Congress.

One of the first and most important of the demands of the Greenback party, years ago, and of the Alliance to-day, is for a larger volume of circulating medium. "More currency" has been the cry. Secretary Tillman reiterates it, after he gets through with the old story. He says. "We must have more currency, and will have it." That is good, solid Alliance talk. But when an officer of an order that desires more currency, and proposes to have it, "wades in" to a Congress for making appropriations that put the idle money in the treasury vaults in circulation, he evidently knows nothing of the basic principles of the order he represents. The Economist, the organ of the order, has held, President Polk holds, and General Weaver has taught for years, that money in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States, or in the vaults of national banks, so long as it remains there, is of no more value than if at the bottom of the sea. It is like a miser who buries in the corner of his hut $10,000. Whether the miser's hoard was paper, silver or gold mattered not; it was effectually removed from circulation, and could not be, so long as buried, of any value to the community. Just so with money in the treasury of the United States. Money is the life-blood of commerce. Congestion begets fevers, panics, with all the evils that follow. From the stand-point of a reformer the most commendable feature of the last Congress was in making appropriations, so that the buried money in the treasury would get out in the hands of the people.

The wealth, the boundless resources, the power to tax and collect taxes, constitute the assets of a free government; the money already in the treasury, and the power to add thereto, constitutes the wealth of a monarchical government. From the reform stand-point we want no more money in the United States treasury at any time than is necessary to meet the obligations of the people in their governmental capacity as the obligations fall due.

Reformers ought not be blinded by "previous conditions of servitude." Evidently, Secretary Tillman has not been reconstructed to the "reform era." The billion-dollar Congress, from a Democratic stand-point, was not a success, but the fact that they found, when they met, a hoard of money in the treasury—the laws had been enacted by previous Congresses, drawing the money of the people into the treasury—they, in response to a general demand, turned the current back to the people, and put, according to Secretary Tillman, a billion of dollars in active circulation; and yet, for this, he condemns them! And yet he demands more currency! What for? To lie in the treasury vaults? Would that do us any good? Let him rise and explain. Had he attacked the laws that draw so great a revenue into the treasury there would have been some consistency in his attack, but to foam over the appropriations when they put the money to a greater extent in the hands of the people than ever before, is to show his inconsistency or his utter ignorance of the movement he is supposed to represent.

For his information I will give some facts that, should he desire, he may have written up for his next speech. The pensions given soldiers go without cost to the soldier. The soldiers, reformers say, and say truly, were the farmers, the laborers of the country, not the bankers. About half of this billion goes to the people directly, for services in the past and for labor in construction. Moneys appropriated for postoffices are distributed largely to labor, hence the earnest efforts of all Congressmen to obtain appropriations. The money paid for land upon which public buildings are erected is a local increase of currency; the foundations are dug by laborers; the rocks are quarried, dressed and placed by laborers; the bricks are dug from clay banks, tempered, molded, burned and laid by laborers; the wood is cut and sawed by laborers, often hauled by farmers, and thus in all the details appropriations for public buildings are appropriations for labor, and the money thus appropriated gets into circulation and into the hands of the people. I reiterate that no Congress ever put so large a per cent. of its appropriations in the hands of the people as the billion-dollar Congress. These large appropriations were made so by pension legislation, and as a Grand Army man, as well as a farmer, I am disposed to defend such measures.

When, Mr. Secretary, a few fire-eaters led your people, that now stand with us, into a strife that lasted four years, the boys in blue left their farms and their vocations and went to the front. You gave us a warm reception. We admire your bravery. We fellowship you as we do our own comrades; but that does not lessen the duty the government owes to its faithful and successful defenders. If you are as sincere as we believe you are in your protestations of fealty and loyalty to the Union, you do not begrudge the pittance given to the men who fought so bravely to protect what you now swear you are devotedly attached to, the Union. Do not the boys who fought and made victory possible when their wounded comrades were in the hospital, although not wounded, deserve well of this country? Would you, for a pittance of $8 a month, stand for four years before as brave a band as we faced? I will not charge that you dislike the pension fund, for I believe the men who wore the gray do not oppose it; but pensions are howled at by Democrats and not by Republicans.

Let me advise you to change your base. Either do not demand more currency or do not again stultify yourself by opposing a Congress that put in circulation, at the demands of the people, the idle money in the treasury vaults. ED PARKER.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 18.

Defaulted in the Sum of $8,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Charles Wagatha, paying and receiving teller of the branch depository of the Traders' Bank will to-morrow be arraigned as a defaulter in the extent of $8,000. The defalcation was discovered by the clearing-house, packages of checks containing several hundred dollars having the figure "1" prefixed to the total on the outside, so as to make it appear as if there was a thousand dollars more inside than it actually contained. Bad company is supposed to be the cause. Wagatha, who belongs to an old and honored family, could not be found to-day, but appeared to-night and says he will explain to-morrow. He is bonded in the sum of $10,000 by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York.

Easy Enough.

Boston Transcript.

Christmas is coming, and the good wife will present her husband with something which is quite to her taste, and the good-man will give his wife something that he has been longing for himself for years. But where is the use of complaint? All that is necessary to make a happy home is for the husband and wife to swap Christmas g