

FIGURES VS. FICTION.

KANSAS IS PROSPEROUS AS A RESULT OF PROHIBITION.

Crime and Taxes Reduced—The Wealth of the State Largely Increased—High License Nebraska Compared with Prohibition Kansas—True Tables.

At the late state temperance convention in Topeka, Kan., President Troutman presented a statement from which we quote the following facts which should forever silence the cavillers against Prohibition:

"Let us compare, first," said Mr. Troutman, "the records of crime in fourteen high license cities and ten low license cities with the records of crime in Prohibition Topeka, basing the figures on population and the total number of arrests during the past year."

"The population, given from this table, is either official, from local census returns, or the estimate of the officers of the respective cities. The figures from Chicago do not include the recently annexed suburbs that added about 100,000 to her population."

"I have taken Topeka as the basis and figure from the official report of our police commissioners, made only a few days ago:

City.	Population.	No. of Saloons.	No. of Arrests.	Excess, Topeka as % Basis.
Topeka, Kan.	45,000	None	1,614	100
Little Rock, Ark.	33,000	45	2,037	126.2
Joliet, Ill.	80,000	54	1,769	109.6
Omaha, Neb.	110,000	205	12,543	777.1
St. Joseph, Mo.	82,000	130	3,509	217.4
Dallas, Tex.	50,000	109	3,731	231.1
Bloomington, Ill.	25,000	52	1,115	68.5
Leadville, Colo.	16,000	73	2,028	125.6
Columbus, Ga.	30,000	41	2,022	125.3
Chicago, Ill.	950,000	4,200	50,432	3,124.8
East St. Louis, Ill.	16,000	100	1,573	97.5
Springfield, Ill.	35,000	115	2,253	140.0
Springfield, Mass.	42,000	30	2,053	127.2
Parkersburg, W. Va.	10,000	34	738	45.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000,000	1,172	40,129	2,485.6
Charleston, S. C.	60,000	201	3,210	199.0
La Crosse, Wis.	30,000	144	2,575	159.5
Lynchburg, W. Va.	2,000	66	2,275	140.9
New York City	1,050,000	7,800	85,040	5,266.4
Richmond, Va.	100,000	214	6,359	394.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	250,000	1,850	14,149	876.6
Lexington, Ky.	25,000	85	2,322	143.8
San Francisco, Cal.	325,000	3,000	19,496	1,208.5
Baltimore, Md.	425,000	2,800	20,789	1,288.1
Elmira, N. Y.	32,000	218	1,830	113.4
		32,982	11884	

"This tabulated statement shows an aggregate of 118,864 more arrests in these twenty-four cities than there would have been if they had been as orderly as Topeka. This excessive number of arrests is explained by the second column of figures, giving the number of saloons in those cities—22,982 saloons. These mute figures are a more significant comment than any words of mine."

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA COMPARED.

"Let us compare the tax rate for state purpose in Kansas and Nebraska since 1880, the period covered by Prohibition in Kansas, and high license in Nebraska:

Year.	Nebraska.	Kansas.
1880	805	.55
1881	615	.50
1882	67	.45
1883	781	.43
1884	709	.45
1885	772	.39
1886	762	.40
1887	882	.40
1888	75	.34
1889	683	.40

"The average rate in Kansas under Prohibition has been forty-three cents and five mills on \$100, while in Nebraska, under high license, it has been fifty-six cents and seven mills; thirteen cents and two mills lower in Kansas than in Nebraska. The rate has increased in Nebraska while it has decreased in Kansas, and the Nebraska rate in 1889 was nearly sixty per cent. higher than ours."

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

"Resubmissionists are driven to the admission that the state has prospered, but with a cynical sneer say its prosperity would have been greater under license. As a proof of this assertion, we are cited to Nebraska.

"Without burdening this address with statistical minutiae, I have a single fact that I want to present that ought to silence the sophism that Prohibition retards and license accelerates state prosperity. I have statements from Hon. T. H. Benton, auditor of Nebraska, and Hon. Timothy McCarthy, auditor of Kansas, giving the aggregate assessed value of property in the two states in 1880 and 1889. Here are the figures:

Year.	Nebraska.	Kansas.
1880	\$ 90,499,618.00	\$ 60,570,761.43
1889	182,703,688.41	303,815,078.49
Increase in Kansas under Prohibition		\$200,234,317.05
Increase in Nebraska under license		92,303,920.41
Difference in favor of Kansas		\$ 107,930,396.64

"The growth of wealth in Kansas since 1880 has been more than double that of Nebraska. Since the campaign for Prohibition we have added to our wealth \$18,000,000 more than Nebraska's total valuation today. We have gained \$20,000,000 a year; Nebraska \$9,000,000, a trifling difference of \$11,000,000 a year in favor of the cranks. What a reign of destructive fanaticism we have had in Kansas! How the thousand dollar license system has built up Nebraska!"

Not a Local Question.

The original package decision will have the further important effect of elevating the temperance agitation into a national issue. It now ceases to be a local question. If Prohibition be the true temperance policy, it can now be reached only by a law of congress recognizing the validity of state laws upon the subject. But the extreme difficulty of obtaining such a law is evident. It is also questionable whether the decision does not equally affect state license laws. They are condemned under the decision as regulations of interstate commerce, which are reserved exclusively to congress.

A congressional measure of relief to cover the whole ground must, therefore, recognize all state regulations of the traffic, whatever they now are, or may be hereafter. The decision thus gives dignity and importance to the "third party," for it is now evident that the remedy for what Prohibitionists hold to be the most vital question before the country lies solely in congressional legislation. But such legislation is extremely improbable.—Harper's Weekly.

A correspondent of The Detroit News got this answer from Secretary Rusk as to the value of a general system of meat inspection in reviving the foreign meat trade: "I am strongly of the opinion that it is needed, and if the country and its representatives in congress are so agreed, it devolves upon the latter to confer upon me such powers as may be necessary, and I think I may say that I can devise a system under those circumstances which shall be both practicable and efficient."

One can hardly take up one of these exponents of political probabilities without encountering a leading article, the burden of which is the Farmers' Alliance. All of which goes to show that if the brethren will hold themselves solid and stand by each other and each other's interests the day is not far distant when, farmer though he be, the voter shall be a man for a' that and a' that.—Rural World.

England loans Irish farmers \$50,000,000 at 3 1/2 per cent. interest. The New York Sun must regard the English as very wicked Socialists. The funds should be loaned to English lords at 1 per cent. and reloaned to the Irish farmers at 10 per cent.—that would be the American plan and would of course avoid all danger of Socialism.—Iowa Tribune.

There are now seventy-two lodges of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association in operation in Harrison county, comprising a membership of over 2,000. The organization has thus far refrained from meddling in politics, but it is intimated that it will take a hand in the fall elections.—Indiana Farmer.

What Georgia Wants.

At a recent meeting the alliances of several Georgia counties planned to build a joint cotton seed oil mill and guano factory at some convenient point in one of the counties. A committee, consisting of the presidents of the several sub-alliances in Cherokee, together with the county president and secretary, was appointed to formulate plans by which steps may be taken towards the building of manufacturing enterprises in Cherokee. Col. L. F. Livingston, president of the state alliance, said:

Already the common schools show a marked increase both in numbers and attendance, and legislators are more willing to lend a helping hand to the oppressed and hard worked farmer and laboring man. From its inception the alliance has taught its members the most rigid economy, and, as a result, in proportion to the population, less was bought on time last year than any year since the war. The farmers, too, are diversifying their crops, raising more hogs and hominy—home supplies—than heretofore. Col. Livingston devoted the greater part of his time to the financial problems of the country, giving a full, clear and plain explanation of the several acts that have been passed affecting the monetary system of the country. "The price of the product from the farmer or the shop," said he, "depends not only upon the question of supply and demand, but also upon the volume of currency at hand by which the business in its several branches as it stands related to the commerce of the country must be done. This is true from this fact, with others, that the laws of the country make money the foundation of all contracts. If the monetary system be at fault, every business or enterprise on which it depends must necessarily be more or less deranged. The most important laws to a nation are those that constitute and control its currency. If that currency be too small in volume it depresses the prices of the products of that country, and if it is not properly distributed, it gives a decided advantage to certain localities over others."

Illinois Farmers' Mutual.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, that originated in southern Illinois several years ago, in some parts of the state includes four-fifths of the farmers. One of its advocates claims the following superiority of a farmers' to a wage workers' society:

"When a farmer strikes it does not stop work nor stop the labor necessary to produce his subsistence. His food is sure, while the mechanic by striking stops his means of subsistence and enters upon a strife, the outcome of which depends upon his ability to outstarve invested capital. The farmer, when he struck against the twine trust, didn't stop his work or cease to produce; he only returned to the old fashioned method of binding his sheaves.

"If he desires to teach the clothier the lesson of the twine trust all he has to do is to pull out from his dusty garret the old fashioned spinning wheel and unused loom, and his busy wife and daughters can utilize the long winter evenings in making the old fashioned fabrics in which his fathers were clad. Though he may be subjected to inconvenience for awhile his plow goes on, his crops grow right along; his granaries are as well filled, and his table as well spread as though the twine trust had never been heard of. He laughs at the idea of being starved out, and does not look to his brothers in other sections of the country for contributions to help him in his fight against the exactions of his employers. It is this fact, beyond all others, that clothes this organization of the farmers with such wide reaching significance."

As soon as you read this paper, hand it to some neighbor, have him read it and hand it to another neighbor, and keep the ball a-rolling.

The Ratio of Gold to Silver.

We have two distinct bases for our currency, of different intrinsic value. The gold dollar and the silver dollar are declared by statute to be equally the unit of value, and to be equally valuable; yet everybody knows that this is a fiction. Moreover, all experience shows that there cannot be, for any considerable length of time, a constant ratio between the exchangeable values of gold and silver. The statutory ratio is 1 to 16; that is to say, the law fixes the weight of a silver dollar at 16 times that of a gold dollar. The real ratio of their values in the world's commerce is about 1 to 23 at this time, and may be, five years hence, 1 to 30, for aught we know, or 1 to 12. In ancient Egypt the ruler fixed it at 1 to 24; throughout the east in the Fifth century it varied from 1 to 6 to 1 to 8; Herodotus states it as 1 to 13; in the time of Plato and Xenophon, in Greece, it was 1 to 10; this was about the ratio in Europe in the Sixteenth century, though it was at times 1 to 11 or 1 to 12. In the Eighteenth century it became about 1 to 14, and in the earlier part of the present century it stood 1 to 15 or 1 to 15 1/2.

These facts show the absolute impossibility of fixing by law a ratio which shall correspond continuously to that fixed by the law of supply and demand.—Frederick A. Sawyer in The Forum.

Increasing the Farmers' Burdens.

The McKinley bill will impose a tax of from \$2 to \$2.50 on every ton of manufactured fertilizers used by our farmers.

Now the farmers of the country cannot stand these figures.

We use 2,000,000 tons of these fertilizers a year. The bill, therefore, proposes to rob the farmers of more than \$4,000,000 annually.

At present the sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of fertilizers is free. Very little is imported. The manufacturers are making money. The government needs no additional revenue. Why tax this necessary article?

If the government draws this \$4,000,000 a year from the pockets of the farmers it will be to benefit forty or fifty manufacturers whose thousand or so workingmen will receive no higher wages.

This is another attempt to tax the masses for the classes. There is neither reason nor justice in it.—Atlanta Constitution.

No Hope for Avarice.

The man who produces the wheat owns it; the man who grinds the wheat has a right to a portion of the flour; the men who make the sacks and carry the flour to market are justly entitled to shares. These are equitable property interests. But the bulk of the lands and the medium of exchange are claimed and held by those who do nothing. Interest taking is slave making, and the most abject slave of all is the slave to the vice of avarice. Poverty may be freed and receive a heavenly endowment at death; avarice cannot.—Universal Republic.

The poor farmer cannot diversify his crops while his creditors are demanding money, and cotton alone will bring it. With more money in circulation these debts could be discharged in a shorter time, for the productions of the farm would bring a better price and the demand would be far greater. The manifold blessings that would attend the adoption of our sub-treasury plan cannot be estimated.—Dispatch Farmer, Ga.

A correspondent of The Indiana Farmer, after describing how the government loans money to banks at 1 per cent., says: "Again, the government builds warehouses and gives warehouse receipts for the distillers' spirits, which command almost their face value in currency. Now, why can't the government be as good to the hard handed farmer as to the soft handed banker and distiller?"

Within a recent week the sheriff of Atlantic county, N. J., has sold 200 farms to foreclose mortgages, and over forty families have been evicted.