

**The Producing Masses of the Nation,** After being hoodwinked and deluded for many years, are at last getting their eyes open to the real facts of the case, and are coming to know that they have no political party to look out for their well being. Hence, common sense dictates that they commence to create one.

This was done last fall in the great farmer states of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota and Michigan, and with such an effect that both of plutocracy's old political machines are now vigorously fighting the third party movement with the vain hope of keeping it from spreading all over the country.

But all this time the Democratic and Republican machine bosses deny to the suffering farmers any legislative relief that has real substance in it.

In fact they cannot give it without cutting off some of the rascally channels by which the plutocracy is draining the resources of the people.

The professional politician cannot serve two masters whose interest front each other in irreconcilable antagonism, consequently they stick to the plutocracy, for thereby comes big pay and an unlimited chance for plunder. —Farmers' Voice.

**Farm Mortgages.**

The Bankers' Monthly, which surely would not overestimate the matter, in speaking of the farm mortgages in six of our best states, gives the amount carried by each as follows:

Kansas, \$235,000,000; Indiana, \$645,000,000; Iowa, \$567,000,000; Michigan \$600,000,000; Wisconsin, \$356,000,000; Ohio, 1,127,000,000.

Here are mortgages on the farms of only six states aggregate \$3,431,000,000, the interest on which at 6 per cent. amounts to over \$200,000,000. Now the whole production of gold and silver in the United States per year is not enough to pay the interest on the farm mortgages of six states. And yet these same bankers are demanding the destruction of treasury notes, the demonitization of silver and the establishment of a gold standard. Nor are the bankers alone in this demand: the boss politicians in both Republican and Democratic parties are trying to bring about the same state of affairs. And the farmer, what is he doing? Well, he is economizing, cursing the ring politician and voting the old party ticket. —Alliance Sentinel.

**From Arkansas.**

LINCOLN, ARK., Dec. 24, '90.

ED. AGITATOR: I admire the spirit of your grand paper. Continue to apply the lash to the g. o. p's., and God speed the day when they shall draw their last breath. Teach the people that "united we stand, divided we fall," and that the interest of one farmer is the interest of every farmer.

Yours for agitation,  
I. N. WHITTENBERG.

\* "The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success." —John J. Ingalls.

On to Washington, fellow citizens, in '92.

**The Money Reform.**

Everybody wants money, but everybody won't get it unless the government supplies a sufficient volume to meet the demand, and all may not get it even then, but it will be within reach of all if each one will put forth the means requisite to this end. It is not to be supposed that the government is a charitable institution to dispense money, without terms or conditions, to anybody that is simply ready to receive it, but it may issue an amount sufficient to meet the wants and business necessities of the people in the regular way usual for business transaction.

It can pay this out to meet the expenses, with respect to all the disbursements it has to make to carry on the government, and in this way the people can be gradually supplied with all they need for a circulating medium in making the exchanges incident to business affairs. So that a general supply is hereby provided to meet each one's wants.

And so now, inasmuch as there is an insufficient amount in circulation to meet the necessary demands of trade and supply a medium of exchange to be the equivalent of the productive value of one commodity for another, it becomes the duty of the government to issue more money for this purpose, and this without respect to the national banks or their willingness to furnish the notes of their institutions. These are outside parties and private corporations established for their own interests and help themselves.

So let them take care of themselves and, like other business institutions, "work out their own salvation with fear and trembling," if need be, without interfering with the legitimate functions of the government as to the money supply. In this respect the government is responsible and all-powerful, and it is the only legitimate and authoritative power that is qualified and competent for this work. It is the beginning and the end, and its fiat alone can authorize and issue the money we want.

Why need we go farther and fare worse? Why go to outside parties when it is all-sufficient in itself? These are significant questions and meet the case in hand, and to ask them is but to imply the proper answer.

To this it will come at last. It is so simple and plain that all must see the propriety and consistency of coming up to this ground. Once established and in complete working order, the people will look back and wonder why this thing was not accomplished before. —National View.

**Crimes in Cities.**

M. C. Lockwood.

The non-enforcement of the law arises from the neglect of officials to perform the duties for which they were elected, and for which they are paid, and which they have sworn to perform. If a party end is to be gained by neglect or delay, how politely the official gets rid of you. If a policeman knows that a certain saloon-keeper is powerful in politics, how difficult it is for him to see an open door. How a police judge will find some flaw in the evidence, or your prosecutor have too large a calendar. When the whole executive of a city is tied up in the liquor interest, how can you expect from it any action against the saloon or the criminals they make? How slowly and ponderously and creakingly the wheels of justice have moved in this city against the saloons. Of course, public sentiment is not so slow that such crimes as murder and burglary are not met by vigorous action by the authorities. But every temptation and incentive to these crimes is nursed and shielded. The lesser crimes, which are related to these greater as the bud is to the blossom, and as lightly treated. The lesser law breaking is the field of today in this and other cities. The officials who will instantly commit a murderer will consider a five dollars' fine sufficient punishment for a persistent breaker of Sunday laws. I

have seen the man who sold beer to a minor let off with a brewer's bond, and the boy who was made drunk committed to the house of refuge or the work house. The man who sells liquor to any habitual drunkard will be set free with some nominal fee paid out of his own vest pocket, while the drunkard who was influenced by the saloon-keeper's liquor went home and cut his wife's throat is sure to be hanged. In the years to come we will be regarded as barbarians. How wise is such a conception of justice. We have had in this city the distinct avowal on the part of an executive as to what laws he would not enforce. We have had city officials who pronounced against a whole legislature. Impeachment was impossible, when a city council was the product of the criminals themselves.

1851.

**Arthur's Home Magazine.**

With the year 1891 Arthur's Home Magazine begins the fortieth year of continuous publication.

Arthur's is the original Home Magazine, and despite the fact that its leading features have been copied by all the so-called domestic periodicals of the time—copied even to the important feature of the name—the Home Magazine continues successfully to compete with its younger rivals, and proves its value to many readers by the continuity of its subscription lists.

Arthur's Home Magazine is a monthly of distinguished literary excellence. The stories chosen for publication are invariably selected with special regard for reading in the home circle, and will be found free from the vicious tendency of much of our modern literature. The aim is not only to present attractive fiction, but to publish only such fiction as shall be morally clean and fit for young people as well as for their elders. The Home Magazine has maintained this stand ever since its foundation, and can refer to its past pages as ample security for those that are to come. The selections of short stories will be found particularly attractive, and the readers of the Home Magazine have never to complain of weak or silly writing on the one hand, nor of highly spiced sensationalism—or worse—on the other.

In addition to a liberal monthly supply of stories, are choice selections intended for special didactic reading, classified under such heads as: "The Home Circle," "Housekeepers," "Dress," "Mothers," "Boys and Girls," "Decorations," "Needlework," "Young Ladies," "Fashions," etc., &c. Each of these departments is in the charge of an experienced editor and mere padding is never permitted. The useful hints contained in some of these practical departments are often of much greater cash value than the cost of the magazine for the year, as our readers have often told us.

In a word, the Home Magazine is a monthly of clean and attractive fiction supplemented by a set of useful departments of every-day use and interest. We make no great parade of giving our subscribers so-called premiums that profess to be worth much more than the subscription. Our purpose is to publish an honest magazine at a price that shall be within the reach of people of moderate means; we have the assurance of many readers that we have given them a first-class return for their subscription in the past and we purpose to do the same thing for all our readers in the future.

We club THE NEWS with the Home Magazine. Call and get terms.

A SENATOR at Washington a few days ago, said that the country was standing on the brink of the worst financial panic that it had ever known. Will Republicans please explain the cause of all this financial trouble, in the face of Harrison's recent message which represented the country as being so prosperous? —Salida (Colo.) Call.

**WOMAN'S COLUMN.**

Conducted by MRS. ANNA CHAMPEL.

**Equal Rights for Women.**

Every day I live convinces me more and more of the justice of this question. I was surprised not long ago to hear that an aged English woman desired the ballot, but upon inquiry I learned that she was left a widow with several young children to educate and care for, years ago, and because there was no will, the law stepped in and said she must do thus and so with the little remaining property. In-as-much as the property rightfully belonged to her, she could see no justice in a law that allowed a man to do what he pleased with the home and property, even though he neglected his children, but in the case of a husband's dying the wife must submit to the most bitter humiliations, an appraiser must come in and take an inventory of even the household effects, and everything must be done according to law—man made laws for the protection of man. I ask you readers of the Farmers' Voice, you who believe in justice and equality, who are trying to uplift the down-trodden and oppressed, where is justice and equality shown the women of this country? This is but one case among the many. Another woman who brought up a large family of sons and daughters to honorable manhood and womanhood, said to a friend: "I never knew what a woman must submit to until I was left a widow with several young children." The things that were her own before marriage were appraised with the other furniture, and she had no right to say or do anything. I wonder how many women study or read the laws of their own states. Not many, I am afraid. I was amused only last week to learn that the laws of Missouri are such that a husband has an absolute right to sell or control all of his wife's real estate; in fact he can manage her property as he sees fit. A case of this kind came under my notice quite recently, where the husband managed the large property of his wife, sold real estate, invested the money as he deemed best, without consulting or recounting to her for a penny. To be sure he acted as her agent, but so might many another husband. Is this a free country of the people, for the people and by the people? —Farmers' Voice.

**Our Agents.**

AT GLENLOCK—J. W. Melvin and Wm. Wahl are authorized to receive subscriptions for the AGITATOR.

AT HARRIS—H. L. Paine is our authorized agent at Harris.

AT KINCAID—J. W. Miller is our agent at Kincaid.

AT NORTHCOGT—James Carter.

Call on them and leave your names and money.

**\$3000 A YEAR!** I undertake to bribe each any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$3000 a year each. It's NEWS and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

**Stanley's Great Book!**

"IN DARKEST AFRICA."

Luman N. Judd, sole agent for Walker and Putnam townships, Anderson county, and Potawatomi township, Franklin county. Only sold by subscription. This is the only work authorized by Stanley.