

(Continued from page 3.)

high seas will largely increase.

The committee says that great trans-Atlantic powers are looking with covetous eyes toward the Nicaragua project, and that foreign governments would very cheerfully and eagerly embrace an opportunity to take advantage of the enterprise with unlimited capital and prompt energy, but it conceives it to be the patriotic and political privilege of the United States to complete the canal. The commercial and naval supremacy of the nation which might secure control of the canal demands imperatively that its control should not pass away from the people of the United States. It is made plain that two fleets would be required to block an American fleet in Nicaragua, where one would be necessary elsewhere. As a foothold from which to attack or defend, to threaten or protect all the coasts, islands and adjacent seas it is a more commanding power than Gibraltar.

Among the beneficial results foreseen are a more practical drawing together of the remote parts of the vast domain of the world and a firmer cohesion of the widely separated sections of the United States, added to a stronger feeling of neighborhood and community between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. The consummation of the work, whose feasibility has already been demonstrated, is asserted to be of far greater importance to the western hemisphere than the Suez canal is to the eastern. It is said that no precedent can be cited upon which to predict the future of American commerce when the gateway of the Inter-Oceanic canal across Nicaragua shall be open to it.

All surveys and examination of strata requiring removal have been completed. The jetty has been constructed and the harbor of Greytown has been restored so that vessels of fourteen feet draft have an easy entrance. Extensive wharves, landing places and permanent buildings have been constructed, temporary camps erected, a telegraph line made, the canal cleared of timber for twenty miles, and a railroad twelve miles in length constructed and equipped. The biggest dredging plant in America, that formerly used at Panama, has been purchased, and over a mile of the canal has been dredged. The exclusive franchise for the steam navigation of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and an extensive plant for the navigation company have been acquired. The government of Nicaragua has acknowledged that the company has complied with the canal grant, which provided that \$3,000,000 must be expended the first year. It is shown that the amount of money spent to date on the enterprise is over \$6,000,000. The enterprise is endorsed by the leading business men of the country, and that it will be judiciously and economically managed is assured by the character of the board of directors, who, by the charter of the company, are accountable to the government of the United States. The secretary of the interior has the power to make public all the details of the corporate management, thus protecting the investor against misuse of his money.

The Suez canal, it is shown, saves only 3,600 miles around the cape of Good Hope as against over 10,000 miles saved by the Nicaragua canal; and the following table shows the number of ships passing through, the net tonnage and the gross receipts of the Suez canal for six separate years:

YEAR.	NO. SHIPS.	NET TONNAGE.	GROSS RECTS. (FRANCS.)
1870.....	484	436,500	4,345,758
1875.....	1,494	2,000,984	26,450,750
1880.....	2,076	3,057,421	36,492,620
1885.....	3,624	6,335,732	60,077,259
1890.....	3,389	6,853,637	68,983,500
1891.....	4,305	8,600,020	83,421,594

The tonnage tributary now to the Nicaragua canal, and which would pass through after its opening, is over 6,000,000 tons a year. At \$2 a ton, the charge made by the Suez canal, this would be \$12,000,000 in tolls. The cost of operation and maintenance is placed at less than \$1,000,000, and 6,000,000 tons will show a net income of \$11,000,000 per annum. The committee is confident that within five years the income will be over \$20,000,000.

The committee says it is no longer a question whether the canal will be built or not. The only question is as to who shall build it, and who shall control it when built? It says that it has been informed that European syndicates have already made overtures to the canal company, but the committee believes the United States cannot afford by careless-

ness, hesitation or neglect to permit an enterprise of such magnitude and of such far-reaching advantages to pass under the control of any foreign company. "It therefore behooves us," the address concludes, "as a nation conscious of the power we wield, and of the greater influence we may exert upon the destinies of this continent, to perform the duties without delay which we deny other nations the privilege of assuming, and to adopt now the best means of securing the early completion of this work, whose advantages we are willing to share with the world, but whose control should never be allowed to pass out of our hands."

I respectfully submit to the people of the United States that if the foregoing facts and arguments prove anything, they prove that it is indispensably necessary and eminently proper that the United States people, as a government, should complete the canal; "and that in order that the commercial and naval supremacy" of the United States may ever be secure, the situation demands that the government of the United States shall construct, own and operate the Nicaragua canal.

GEO. C. WARD.

Weaver in North Carolina.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE:

Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease are now in the state. They only had two appointments here, but left Georgia earlier than was expected on account of the tactics of the moneycrats down there. The great common people of Georgia are sold now, though, and I fully believe will carry the state for Weaver.

Gen. Weaver spoke at Fayetteville to a good crowd on a few hours' notice, Tuesday. Telegrams were sent to Greensboro announcing appointment there, but were not delivered, consequently there were but few farmers out. But the biggest political demonstration ever seen in our state came off to-day at this place. There were 8,000 in the parade, and from 10,000 to 12,000 heard the speeches. Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease were at their best, and much good was done. The speeches were listened to attentively, and good order was observed. Had any indignity been offered the speakers by the small bourbon element, blood-shed would have resulted. They go to Rocky Mount to-morrow, and a great crowd will meet them.

The People's party is growing in this state. The bulldozing tactics of the old party managers is doing the work. We will easily carry the state over both. The best speakers of the old school can get no crowds to hear them. They jump from one People's party speaking to another, and beg for a division of time, which is often refused. When granted, our speakers demolish them.

Say to the people of the great west that the solid south will be sold again—for Weaver.

J. L. RAMSEY.

Raleigh, N. C., September 29, 1892.

McPherson County.

The People's party central committee of McPherson county has adopted the following resolution which is ordered to be published:

WHEREAS, T. J. Smith, late chairman of the People's party central committee of McPherson county, having resigned that position, made the statement that he had incurred about \$25 expenses while chairman, and that he estimated his time about \$100, and

Whereupon, the committee offered to reimburse him for the money expended, which he absolutely refused to receive; therefore

Resolved That we, the county central committee, tender him our sincere thanks in the name of the People's party of McPherson county for his gratuitous, generous contribution to the cause which he claims to be still near his heart.

J. A. LUGIBILL,  
M. L. DRAKE,  
A. D. WOODROW,  
Committee.

Persons traveling from the southern part of Kansas to St. Louis and eastern points should take the Frisco road. It furnishes the best of accommodations, makes quick time and takes passengers through without change of cars.

Thomas County.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE:

The crowd in Colby on Saturday last to hear Mr. Baker, compared with the crowd on Friday that came to hear Pestana, was a contrast highly conducive to the strengthening of the confidence of the Populists in the ultimate triumph in Thomas county next November. Mr. Baker, we believe, made many votes by his honest, straightforward talks in the afternoon and evening. The people seem to have the utmost confidence in him, and believe that he "tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and that the Sixth district will meet with a great loss should he fail to be elected to represent us in congress again.

Mr. Moody's talks were well received and favorably criticised, even by some of the enemies of our cause. His exposition of the great swindle perpetrated by the money mongers upon the people of every age, and especially upon the United States of America, and his definitions of money, were eye-openers, and we believe will cause many to think new thoughts for themselves upon the money question.

"SCRIBE."

Colby, Kas., October 3, 1892.

Nemaha County.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE:

On Saturday, October 1, we had a rousing People's party rally at Seneca. There were at least 2,000 people present. L. D. Lewelling, our next governor, spoke in the afternoon, and Mr. Chas. Hamble at night. Everybody was well pleased with the speeches, and many republicans admit that we will carry Nemaha county with increased majorities.

GRANGER.

Seneca, Kas., October 3, 1892.

A New Idea.

No single invention has lessened the labor of womankind so much as that of the sewing machine. Until recently the high retail prices, the direct result of the expensive agency system, has prevented their introduction into thousands of homes. It has remained for the Cash Buyer's Union, of Chicago, Ill., to be the first to abolish this extravagant and injurious system of selling sewing machines. They will ship first-class machines anywhere, to anyone and in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices, and give you the privilege of ten days' free trial in your own home. The "Union" is responsible and stands high in business circles. They give prompt attention to all orders. We do not hesitate to recommend them, and would advise any of our readers who may be interested in sewing machines, to write to them at once for their special sewing machine catalogue No. 101. It will be sent free to any address.

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