

SUGGESTIVE FACTS.

Respectfully Committed to the Advocates of the National Union Company.

We have before us the Cordage Trade Journal for the months of September, 1891, and January, 1892. From these Journals we take the following quotations for those months:

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

FIBRES.

Table with 2 columns: Fibre type and Cents per pound. Includes Manila spot, Manila shipment, Sisal spot, New Zealand flax, and Jute.

The above are the quotations for a few varieties of fibres. The following are quotations from the same Journal of cordage manufactured from these fibres for the same month:

MANILA CORDAGE.

Table with 2 columns: Cordage size and Cents per pound. Includes 7-16 inch diameter and above, 1/2 inch diameter, and 1/4 and 5-16 inch diameter.

SISAL CORDAGE.

Table with 2 columns: Cordage size and Cents per pound. Includes 7-16 inch diameter and above, 1/2 inch diameter, and 1/4 and 5-16 inch diameter.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX CORDAGE.

Table with 2 columns: Cordage size and Cents per pound. Includes 7-16 inch diameter and above, 1/2 inch diameter, and 1/4 and 5-16 inch diameter.

BINDER TWINE.

Table with 2 columns: Twine type and Cents per pound. Includes Pure manilla, Pure sisal, and Pure New Zealand.

Now let us compare the above quotations with those for the month of January, 1892.

FIBRES.

Table with 2 columns: Fibre type and Cents per pound. Includes Manila spot, Manila shipment, Sisal spot, and New Zealand flax.

Now look at the quotations of the manufactured product:

MANILA ROPE.

Table with 2 columns: Rope size and Cents per pound. Includes 7-16 inch diameter and above, 1/2 inch diameter, and 1/4 and 5-16 inch diameter.

SISAL CORDAGE.

Table with 2 columns: Cordage size and Cents per pound. Includes 7-16 inch diameter and above, 1/2 inch diameter, and 1/4 and 5-16 inch diameter.

NEW ZEALAND CORDAGE.

Table with 2 columns: Cordage size and Cents per pound. Includes 7-16 inch diameter and above, 1/2 inch diameter, and 1/4 and 5-16 inch diameter.

JUTE CORDAGE.

Table with 2 columns: Cordage size and Cents per pound. Includes 1/2 inch diameter and above, 3-16 inch diameter, and Binder twine not quoted.

It will be observed that while fibres range about the same in January, 1892, as in September, 1891, and in some varieties lower, the manufactured product is in all cases much higher. Why is this? To what circumstance may it be reasonably attributed? In December, 1891, the National Cordage Company made a contract with John Good, of Ravenswood and Brooklyn, by which they agreed to pay him \$200,000 per annum to shut down his factory; and also bought several of Mr. Good's valuable patents for cordage manufacture. Mr. Good's and the Deering factories were the only ones of any magnitude against which the National Cordage Company had to compete in 1891. These with the factory of John T. Bailey, & Co., of Philadelphia, are now either the property of the National Cordage Company, or are paid to close their factories, thus leaving this giant corporation master of the situation. Can the reader see anything in this situation that points to the cause of the increased price of cordage?

One more thing for the people to think of. This National Cordage Company is the chief stockholder in the National Union Company, and it is to this company that some of our Alliance men are looking for protec-

tion from the avarice and greed of the mercantile world. They will receive such protection as lambs are said to receive from vultures.

Now that the products of mines and manufactures are added to the sub-treasury scheme, everybody is cared for except the laboring man. The Alliance program is designed to benefit property owners and capitalists, but seems to have it in for the wage earner.—Capital.

Under Republican administration, and by means of Republican legislation, five-eighths of the entire aggregate wealth of this country has been accumulated in the hands of about 30,000 people. Under Republican laws, liquors of all kinds are stored in the care and custody of government paid officials, and the tax due thereon remains unpaid, and is, to all intents and purposes, a loan to distillers for an indefinite period. This favoritism by which bond holders and whiskey distillers have amassed fortunes at the expense of the industrial classes meets the entire approbation of the Capital. It has never a word to say in condemnation of it; but let any measure be proposed which would even extend the privileges now enjoyed by whiskey distillers, to farmers, or any other industrial class, and it is ever ready to lie about it, to misrepresent it, to deceive its readers with regard to its character, and to defame and slander the men who are endeavoring to lighten the burdens now resting upon the common people. It is useless to attempt argument with such an unprincipled sheet, for argument is invariably ignored. Slander, and abuse, and falsehood, and deception are its stock in trade. It ignores facts; it dare not answer questions; it is the tool of hoodlars. That grand old "refuge for thieves, railroad and salary grabbers, whiskey and Indian rings," which was so well described by Joe Hudson in 1873, has caught the Capital, and it doesn't occupy a back seat either.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE "CAPITAL'S" HEADLINES.

It has been frequently observed that the Capital's flaming headlines, and the matter over which they are placed, tell altogether different stories. The headlines over the Washington dispatches announcing the little tilt in the House between Jerry Simpson and Farmer Funston, would indicate that Funston mopped up the floor with Jerry. The report of what both of these gentlemen actually said, however, leaves a far different impression upon the mind of the reader. Funston "got away" with Jerry just about as "Prince Hal" did during the campaign. The prince offered to pay Jerry's expenses and pay him \$25 a day to canvass the big Seventh by joint debates. They met once and had just one debate and that satisfied Prince Hal. He was not anxious to invest in any more. The Capital of course announced a triumph for the Republican candidate for Congress, but no more debates were held and none were desired. It will be so in the House. A few rounds will satisfy the Republican remnant from Kansas, and when Jerry speaks he will not be interrupted often from that quarter.

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

A few out of seventy-five sales confirmed at the November term of court in Clay county. That mortgages are being released, does not go to prove that debts are being paid in every case. Examine the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Case No., Case Name, and Mortgage Sold for Judgment. Lists various legal cases and their corresponding mortgage amounts.

I, J. W. Smith, clerk of the district court, do solemnly swear that the above is a partial list of the confirmation of sales in foreclosure cases confirmed in the November term of court, 1891, as appears on record in my office.

J. W. SMITH, Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1892.

C. C. COLEMAN, Notary Public.

My commission expires May 2, 1891. —Clay Center Sun, January 1, 1892.

We commend the above to the prayerful consideration of the Capital. Here is another list of mortgagees released. It might obtain the balance of the seventy-five sales confirmed, and it would make a fine showing for its next report.

The Alliance Tribune, one of the two really influential third party papers of the state, says in its last issue: "The People's party of Kansas—whatever may be done in other states—is in no mood to consider in any shape or form a fusion with any party."—Emporia Republican.

That's correct. Whenever the People's party begins to fuse with other parties, it ceases to be a party and becomes merely a faction; and, like the old greenback party, it will soon cease to exist. The Republican party, in its early days, in the days of its purity and honesty, gained the confidence and support of the masses of the people by its consistency, its adherence to principle, and by avoiding all trades and combinations. In the days of its degeneracy, it is willing to fuse with Democrats or with anything else to secure the offices. Let the People's party learn wisdom from the demoralization, resulting from its insincerity and duplicity in these latter days.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Farmers' Voice, of Chicago, Illinois, has been making some changes in its management. In its announcement it says:

Hereafter the names of the editors of the Farmers' Voice will not appear at the head of the editorial columns.

In looking over the columns of the issue containing this announcement, we believe we can discover something that the announcement itself does not indicate. We fail to discover anything that reminds us of Lester Hubbard except in the absence of his well

known and unmistakable declarations. Is it not the case that one of the motives of the Voice in dropping the names of its editors from the head of its editorial columns, is that Lester Hubbard is no longer editor, and it is not desirable to make this announcement? We may be mistaken in our judgment in this matter; but, to be plain, we do not admire the tone of the issue of January 23, 1892. It lacks the old familiar ring, and it will impress its old readers with the fear that there is a new "boss" in the background. If this impression is erroneous we hope that future issues will justify its correction.

THE TWINE TRUST.

The twine trust has control of every mill in the country, except one, which makes twine from imported fiber. The experience of last year shows that the hemp and flax twine made in this country is as good for binding purposes as the high priced, imported stuff. The price of the jute twine has already been advanced two cents, and if crop prospects are good will undoubtedly be increased two cents more. The hemp and flax mills cannot supply more than one-third the demand for binding twine. It is a good time for farmers to consider the question of encouraging the increase in the manufacture of hemp and flax twine.—Washington Republican.

O, no! The Republican must be mistaken. If we are to judge by the course of a few Alliance men, it is a good time to go in with the twine trust and drive the hemp twine manufacturers out of existence. Then the magnanimity and philanthropy of the twine trust will of course induce it to reduce the price of the product of foreign growth. These fellows are always so humane and generous you know; and it will help the American farmers so much more to have the material of which twine is manufactured grown in a foreign country than it would to have it grown upon their own farms. O, rats! Will men ever learn anything?

A CORRECTION.

We very much regret that the table at the bottom of the fourth column on the twelfth page of our issue of January 20, in the reply of Geo. C. Ward to Mr. Wheeler in the American Banker, was misplaced in the "make-up." It should have followed the third paragraph in the second column of page thirteen, following the words, "According to the report of the director of the United States mint."

If our readers will read the table in that connection they will find it all right. It is suggested by one correspondent that we make this error an excuse to republish the entire article, but we hardly deem this necessary, at least at present.

STOP AT THE BLOSSOM HOUSE IN KANSAS CITY.

Delegates and visitors to the St. Louis Conference will find the Blossom House the most convenient place to stop during the time they remain in Kansas City. The house is located just across the street from the depot. The proprietor also has charge of the Union Depot Hotel, and the dining room for both is in the union depot. Having frequently stopped at this house we can say from personal experience that the tables are excellent, the service exceptionally good, and the charges as reasonable as can be found in any hotel of equal merit.