

ple?" or that other man who points out these facts, warns the people of impending peril, and declares that unless the old order of things, under which the few have legally and systematically robbed the masses, can be speedily and radically changed the republic is doomed?

Which vote in the late election was cast in the interest of the perpetuity of this republic? that which helped to advance the republican party, a party pledged to the old policy under which corporate power has been enthroned, and under which the wealth of the country has been so rapidly concentrating in a few hands for a quarter of a century? or that other vote which was cast to advance a new party that seeks to enthrone a new policy whose best recommendation is that it is cordially hated and bitterly opposed by all corporations and by the entire money power of America and Europe? How did you vote? How will you vote in the future? Can you not induce some neighbor who has hitherto voted with the corporations and the money power to vote hereafter with the people? A good way to do this is to ply him with our best literature. There is no better educator than the ADVOCATE. If each one of its present subscribers would send it to an unconverted, susceptible neighbor for the next three months, that alone would well insure victory at the next election.

Neodeshs, Kas. J. D. BOTKIN.

A Wall Street View.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Under the above headline the Topeka State Journal for November 12 prints extracts from Henry Clews' weekly circular. Among other things the circular says, in commenting on the great political change,—“The Party Revolution:” “To give effect to an event of such magnitude some organization and co-operation is needed, and the more influential operators have therefore deferred action until combinations can be organized.”

The above language refers to the anticipated immediate effect of the late election on the business of the country, (and right here it might be well to say parenthetically, that the “co-operation seems about to be forthcoming in the determination to issue another the 50 million dollars in bonds, which would materially aid in the “combination” to be “organized.”)

The circular continues: “The vote also expresses the beginning of a decline in popular sympathy with the vagaries and unsettling projects of Populism, which has a direct bearing upon an important class of investments and bespeaks a sounder basis of financial honor in sections which have been exposed to serious distrust. To the same extent it suggests a hope of the early elimination of this perverting and corrupting element from congressional legislation.”

Mr. Clews is evidently of an extremely imaginative turn of mind if he can see in the late election a “decline in popular sympathy with Populism,” when the result shows the most surprising gains in the number of votes cast by the People's party in the United States. He should rub up his “specs” and read more carefully, and if he does, he will find that the principles of Populism are eternally right. This being the case, they will not down until justice is done.

Mr. Clews continues: “The election also means the removal of the tariff question beyond the reach of further agitation, for while it may be taken for granted that congress can do nothing more in respect to the sugar duties and certain raw materials, it seems

equally certain that the party returning to power will allow the new tariff to remain undisturbed, until, at least, it has had a sufficient trial of experience.” I am glad that Mr. Clews has given this tip to his Fridays in Kansas, who still insist that “tariff is the only issue.” However, it shows that the great leaders do not regard the business interests of this country as being injured to any extent by democratic “tariff tinkering.” We will all of us watch with much interest to see what becomes of the “tariff ball.”

But under his next head Mr. Clews gives “the unkindest out of all,” especially when we remember that “the republican party is the friend of silver.” Hear him:

“(6) We take it also, that the change of government means a serious effort to reform our currency system. The overwhelming majority will make the next congress and administration less dependent upon conciliating the clamor for free coinage of silver and for fiat money; and as republican leanings towards those heresies have doubtless been due much more to motives of factional accommodation than to any real disregard for sound money, the hope for conservative legislation on the currency question is thus very greatly strengthened. It is probable that this view will be taken abroad, with a result of a material strengthening of the foreign confidence in our investments which has been so rudely shaken by the uncertain attitude of congress upon this urgent issue.”

Now you have the “word with the bark on.” What do you think of it, you fellows that voted for the republican candidates who said “me too” on the silver question when the People's party declared for silver at 16 to 1? “The overwhelming majority will make the next congress and administration less dependent upon conciliating the clamor for free coinage of silver and fiat money.” Is that plain enough? Read again: “Republican leanings towards those heresies have doubtless been due much more to motives of factional accommodation, etc.”

Now that is refreshing! This leaning to “factional accommodation” (which, by the way, is quite a genteel way of expressing the same thought which Jay Gould gave out in his celebrated statement about being a Missouri Pacific man under all circumstances), is what our republican friends have done all over the West—and they have succeeded in fooling the people again.

It will not be for the best interests of those who go into power as a result of the late election, to disregard the demands of the people. They have only decided to try this once more. A failure to give financial relief is equivalent to signing their political death warrants.

F. C. JOHNSON.

Phillipsburg, Kas.

Reduced His Own Salary.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor finally adjourned this afternoon. The next convention will be held in Washington, in November, 1895. Previous to final adjournment, General Master Workman Sovereign called Kenney, of the executive board, to the chair, and took the floor. Mr. Sovereign then moved that the salary of the general master workman be reduced from \$3,500 to \$2,500. The motion was unanimously carried. The delegates will begin leaving this evening for their homes. The members of the executive board will remain in the city until the work left on their hands has been attended to.

When writing advertisers mention Advocate

IRRIGATION.

Continued from page 1.

greatly increased and increasing interest in the subject of irrigation manifested by the people throughout the state, believing as we do that it is to prove a factor of the greatest importance in the development and future of our grand commonwealth; and we urge continued and intent study of the subject as certain to repay us all as a people.

Sec. 2. In order that this matter may receive the thorough and systematic attention of which it is worthy, we urge that the proper authorities of the state so broaden the functions of the state board of agriculture as to enable it to fully cover all that the state ought to perform in behalf of this great agricultural interest and to provide it with ample means for the prosecution of such work—the collection and dissemination of facts representing water supply, rainfall, evaporation, storage of water, the recovery of underflow, the production and utilization of profitable crops, the establishment and maintenance of such experimental works as may be expedient and proper and we recommend that a large proportion of the funds annually paid to the state of Kansas by the general government for agricultural purposes, be utilized in practical irrigation in central and Western Kansas, in addition to specific state appropriations for this purpose.

Sec. 3. In connection with this matter and as a part thereof we urge the appointment of competent irrigation engineers and geologists, able specialists in their respective lines, provided with ample funds to speedily and successfully carry on the aforesaid work.

Sec. 4. We urge especially such modification of the existing laws regarding prairie fires as will result in the suppression of this destructive scourge.

Sec. 5. Inasmuch as Kansas has paid into the treasury of the United States more than 10 million dollars in cash for semi-arid lands, and inasmuch as nearly all of the states and territories of the arid and semi-arid region have recovered the benefit of a grant of 1 million acres each of land from the general government, Kansas, however, being debarred from the benefit of such grant, we urge upon congress the simple justice of applying at least a portion of the money received from the sale of western Kansas lands to making investigations, irrigation surveys and any other work along such lines as may be legitimately undertaken by the national government for the speedy discovery and distribution of the water supply of the semi-arid portion of our state.

Section six provides for a committee of ten to organize a State Forestry association. Section seven provides for a legislative committee of two from each congressional district which shall prepare bills to be submitted to the legislature.

Section eight declares “that such laws ought to be enacted as will relieve from taxation any public irrigation improvements until such investments pay a margin to the owners above expenses.”

That Iniquitous Bond Business.

(Continued from page 1.)

provide for the resumption of specie payments.”

This issue of bonds is made for the stated purpose of replenishing the gold reserve which by withdrawals for exportation, or other purposes has now been reduced to less than 58 million dollars. Nearly all of the recent withdrawals, however, amounting to about 55 million dollars, have been made presumably for the purpose of purchasing bonds of the pending issue.

The denominations of the bonds will be \$50 and upward, and will be dated February 1, 1894, in order to make the proposed issue uniform as to date with the existing issue; but interest thereon will begin November 1, 1894, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the face

value of their bonds from November 1, to the date or dates of payment.

The Stewart syndicate of New York, on behalf of thirty banks in New York, Boston and Chicago, bid 116,998 for the bonds.

The United States Trust company syndicate of New York submitted a bid of 117,077 for all of the 50-million-dollar bond loan. So far, this is the highest figure offered for a large amount, though for small amounts there have been higher figures. The trust company's bid will probably be accepted.

The total amount of the bond bids, according to revised treasury figures, is \$154,370,900. No award has been made, but in view of the offers received, it is regarded as not unlikely that the syndicate may get the whole issue.

Bland on Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—In response to a telegram forwarded to Hon. R. P. Bland, making an expression on the bond issue the following was received by the Post-Dispatch to-day:

“LEBANON, Mo., Nov. 26.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

If the secretary of the treasury would exercise his option to pay out silver for greenbacks and treasury notes issued under the Sherman act there could be no drain of gold from the treasury. The government of France does this and keeps all her money at par. This bond issue business looks like an attempt to force congress to retire our treasury notes and to substitute a system of national bank currency. The fight is still on between the advocates of the free coinage of silver as the true mode of currency reform and the adherents of the national banks. It is proposed by the latter to farm out to corporations the power to control the value and volume of money. Surely the money monopoly of this country now thinks it is in the saddle, but time will tell whether the people or monopoly is to rule this country. Yours truly, R. P. BLAND.

Sugar Growers' Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The controversy between the sugar growers of the country and the United States government growing out of the repeal of the act granting a bounty of 1/2 cent a pound on all sugars grown in the United States and territories by the new tariff bill, and the subsequent refusal of the treasury department to pay bounties upon the sugar grown in the present year, reached the first stage in progress to definite legal settlement yesterday. J. Arohibald Murray, an attorney of New York, filed in the court of claims three suits identical in character and all seeking to recover from the government sums of money alleged to be legally due the complainants as bounty upon sugar raised by them in the year 1894.

A Democratic Estimate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The World of tomorrow will give a list showing the number of votes cast by the Populist party in all the states at the last general election as compared with the votes cast by the same party in 1892. The World will also say: “In 1892 the Populist party polled altogether 1,041,021 votes for president. Between 1892 and 1894 there was no general election, the returns of which can be compared with the year preceding. This year the Populist vote was 1,636,000, a gain of nearly 600,000 votes in two years.”

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