

# THE NEW FARMER: WINONA, MISS.

## STATE ALLIANCE DIRECTORY

R C Patty, President, Macon.  
 J H McGehee, Vice President.  
 C T Smithson, Secretary, New Port.  
 T L Darden, Treasurer, Fayette.  
 R W Coleman, Lecturer, Aberdeen.  
 Frank Burkhitt, Ass't. Lecturer, Okolona.  
 S C Vinson, Chaplain, Oakland.  
 Frank Howel, Doorkeeper, Durant.  
 T E Groome, Ass't. Doorkeeper.  
 F N Touchstone, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 B. G. West, State Bus. Ag't, Winona.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
 J H Beeman, Chairman, Eley.  
 T J Millsaps, Crystal Springs.  
 S R. Lamb, Batesville.

**BOARD OF CONTROL—EXCHANGE.**  
 B F Passmore, President, Passonia.  
 J C Hall, Anguilla.  
 P M Miller, Granada.  
 R C Patty, Macon.  
 J H Beeman, Eley.

### What Will be the Verdict.

That there is something the matter we all know, and we know the disease is poverty. For a long while we have been trying to find out what the cause for this malady is that we might remove it.

The trouble being by no means local, but effecting every part of our land, it cannot be attributed to any local cause. If it is general and is injuring the whole producing and laboring class, it is but reasonable to suppose that it is found in national legislation, which is the only thing that can exert so wide spread an influence. Bringing it down then to the point of national legislation, what class of legislation is most liable to effect alike all classes of production throughout the land. The answer unbidden comes, the question of finance. Seeing this and as all questions of national finance are resolved into the management of the currency, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union have studied the subject of finance, and as some of the newspapers have expressed it, have gone to "monkeying with the currency." The result so far has been the production of the sub-treasury bill, by some called "Livingston's Truck Patch Currency," by others "socialism," and by others "impracticable and visionary." The world does not agree with us as to the cause of our trouble, but have two reasons which they give for the malady. One side of the case claims that agriculture and labor are depressed as a result of thriftlessness and extravagance on the one hand, and a want of diversity of crops and industries on the other. This is not true, because those sections who have greatly diversified crops are no better off than those who have but one or two money crops.

The other side is taken by those who claim over-production is the great and only source of all our troubles. This side is taken by the government statistician Dodge, who has made a world of figures in a vain endeavor to prove the correctness of his theory, but his figures go back on him and prove his assertions to be absolutely false. There was never any over-production, under consumption has been the case instead. There will never be an over-production of cotton, wool and food while millions are in rags and hungering for bread. Make laws which would give equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and the demand would over reach the production to a most wonderful extent.

The positions held, and stubbornly held, by the adherents of those false theories, reminds one of the story told of a justice of the peace, who tried his first case with a jury. The evidence had been submitted and the attorneys had made lengthy arguments on both sides of the case. When they had concluded the justice said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I am a new hand at this business and don't know anything about charging a jury, but do know what is right and just. If you believe what the attorney for the plaintiff has said, you will give a verdict in favor of his client. If you believe what the attorney for the defense says you will of course render a verdict for the defendant. But gentlemen, if you believe, like I do, that they have both been lying like thunder, you will take the evidence as given and decide this case upon its merits."

No doubt the charge was a correct one, and applying the advice given we will proceed to recount a portion of the evidence in the case before us, although volumes would not suffice to contain the whole of the evidence if given.

History teaches that in every country where there is a preferred class having special privileges, that

the masses have but few privileges and are made to serve the privileged class. We have that preferred class here.

Experience teaches us that monopoly is opposed to the interests of the people, and that where especial powers are granted great corporations, those powers will be used to oppress the people.

It further shows that when the currency is in the hands of a few and is of so contracted a volume that the few can handle it at will, that production is the tool of speculation, and the interest of the producer is absorbed by the greed of the speculator.

It is shown that where lands are not considered by the government as security for loans, that the contractors of the currency so manipulate it that the value of land is reduced to a minimum and the preferred class become the landlords, while the rightful owners are tenants.

It is shown by history that whenever there has been an ample currency in circulation producers have prospered, while the producer has always suffered when the circulation was contracted. That prosperity and reasonable expansion of the currency go hand in hand; while panic, distress and suffering go hand in hand with contraction.

Experience teaches that produce should be protected from the rapacity of speculators and monopolists, or production is a failure.

It is shown that the system of national banks is oppressive to the people and that the production of wealth is better security than evidences of a nation's indebtedness.

It is shown that the amount of money now in circulation is insufficient to meet the demands of commerce.

It is also plain that men will legislate in the interest of the class with which they are identified and are in the fullest sympathy, and that while it is often wrong, yet, in the language of Cuffee, to do otherwise would be "agin natur" and cannot reasonably be expected.

With this evidence before them, what will the people do? What will be their verdict?—Southern Alliance Farmer.

### Silver Echoes from Brown's Ram's Horn.

No man is rich who is not contented.

The most dangerous deception is self deception.

The prodigal had first to come to himself before he could come to his father.

The richest people are those whose treasures cannot be destroyed, burst up or stolen.

The way to qualify yourself to do great things is to be faithful in little ones.

If there wasn't so much money in the world there would be more religion.

The man who can be rich in both worlds at the same time is a man whom God loves and the angels admire.

The people most in danger of going to hell are those who expect to go to heaven, but neglect to make the start.

The man who is continually looking for an easy place will always have a hard one.

The most dangerous saloon keeper is the one who successfully conceals the fact that the devil is his partner.

Fight your troubles one at a time. It is only when we try to fight them by platoons that they overcome us.

The man who makes a plan and leaves God out of his calculations makes an awful mistake.

Satan never had any rest while Job was alive. He had to keep walking up and down in the earth.

God has never attempted to explain Himself to man. All he has ever tried was to manifest Himself.

Money that is not earned by means that God can bless has blood on it; no matter, whether it comes by sharp practice in business, selling whisky or stealing horses.

Many preachers who are always discussing the question, "Shall we know each other there?" pass their next door neighbors in the street without speaking.

## MARVELS OF HYPNOTISM.

Experiments Which Are Baffling the Comprehension of the Experts.

The end I have ever held before my eyes then, and which I hope I have never lost from view, is this: To study the hypnotic phenomena according to a strictly scientific method, and for this purpose to employ processes purely physical and which always can be compared with one another, so that the results obtained by me may be rigorously tested by all observers who shall use the same processes under the same conditions. Take one example from among a thousand. I present to a woman patient in the hypnotic state a blank leaf of paper and say to her: "Here is my portrait. What do you think of it? Is it a good likeness?" After a moment's hesitation she answers: "Yes, indeed, your photograph; will you give it to me?" To impress deeply in the mind of the subject this imaginary portrait I point with my finger toward one of the four sides of the square leaf of paper, and tell her that my profile looks in that direction; I describe my clothing. The image now being fixed in her mind I take that leaf of paper and mix it with a score of other leaves precisely like it. I then hand over the whole pack to the patient, bidding her to go over them and let me know whether she finds among these anything she has seen before. She begins to look at the leaves one after another, and as soon as her eyes fall upon the one first shown to her (I had made upon it a mark which she could not discern), forthwith she exclaims, "Look, your portrait!"

What is more curious still, if I turn the leaf upside down, as soon as her eyes rest upon it, she turns it over, saying my photograph is on the obverse. I then convey to her the order that she shall continue to see the portrait even after the hypnosis has passed! Then I awaken her and again hand to her the pack of papers, requesting her to look over them. She handles them just as before when she was hypnotized, and utters the same exclamation, "Look, your portrait!" if now I tell her that she may retire, she returns to her dormitory, and her first care will be to show her companions the photograph I have given her. Of course her companions, not having received the suggestion, will see only a blank leaf of paper, without any trace whatever of a portrait, and will laugh at our subject and treat her as a visionary. Furthermore, this suggestion, this hallucination, will if I wish continue several days. All I have to do is to express the wish to the patient before awakening her.

The foregoing experiment has been made hundreds of times by me and by others, and the fact can easily be substantiated; their objectivity is as complete as could be wished in researches of the kind. Hypnotism is directly amenable to our means of investigation, and must needs be an integral part of the known domain of science; to that goal our efforts ought to be directed.—Cor. Forum.

### How She Behaved.

The negro makes us laugh because he will say things which he should have left unsaid, and say them without the least intention of giving offense. An admirable illustration of this sort of humor is given in Harper's. Briefly told it is as follows:

Samsou, the colored janitor of an apartment house in which Mr. and Mrs. Robinson occupy a flat, is not treated by their Irish cook with the deference which he thinks due to his position.

One morning when, at the going up and down of the coal scuttle, Samsou had been worried in a wordy encounter, his wounded dignity could stand it no longer. Stopping Mr. Robinson on the front stairs, he complained to him of his sharp-tongued servant.

What Samsou wished to say was that the girl assumed as much authority as if she were one of the ladies of the house. What he did say was this: "Mr. Robinson, that girl of yours has ordered me round, an' yelled at me down the elevator shaft, an' blowed me an' jawed me until you'd have thought it was Mrs. Robinson herself!"

### A Famous Scout's Nerve.

Biedler, the famous Montana scout, was as intrepid as he was fertile of resources in danger. One time at Miles City he came out of the door to find himself within twenty inches of the muzzle of a 44 calibre revolver in the hands of a noted desperado on whose trail the deputy marshal had of times camped.

"I'm goin' to blow the innards out of your skull, you vigilante hound," quoth the bad man.

"Not with that thing," said "X" (the scout's pseudonym), in a conversational but semi-querulous tone. "It ain't cocked."

The bad man threw up the pistol to see if Biedler was right, and made the mistake of a life which ended right there.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

**A Fictitious Reputation for Healthiness.**  
 London always figures in the weekly reports of the registrar general as a very healthy city. Dr. Williams-Freeman, however, seems to think that London has obtained a fictitious reputation for healthiness by reason of the large proportion—37 per cent.—of the population which is country born, and by the constant removals to the country of persons whose health has broken down under the stress of metropolitan life.—London Tit-Bits.

J. M. ARBUCKLE. W. S. ARBUCKLE. A. R. McNEES.

## ARBUCKLE, SON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

## GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS.

The Farmers' Alliance Exchange office is in our building, and satisfactory arrangements have been made to furnish members of the order goods through B. G. West, Manager.

Consignments of cotton solicited, which will receive our best attention.

224 Front Street, -- -- Memphis, Tenn.

## Pegues & CO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## HARDWARE, STOVES, Steam Engines,

Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorghum Mills;

Gins, Cultivators, Side Harrow, Sash Doors, Blinds, etc

We buy our goods by the car from manufacturers for cash which enables us to make prices which defy competition.

## PEGUES & CO.

WINONA, -- -- MISS.

BRANCH HOUSE: CARROLLTON, MISS.

## JONES & WATTS,

### Prescriptions

Accurately and Carefully  
 Compounded Day and  
 Night.

## Druggists and Stationers

NORTH FRONT ROW.

Have the largest and most complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, School Books, Fancy Toilet Articles in Winona. Fresh Garden Seed and Onion Sets.

## AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

WEBER MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

High School for Pianos, Organs, Violin, Singing, Elocution, Dramatic Art, and all orchestral instruments. Pupils prepared for the operatic and dramatic stage. The faculty is composed of eminent artists and the course of study thorough and comprehensive. Unrivalled free advantages in the shape of concerts, recitals, lectures, a department for the training of teachers, gold medals, etc. Catalogue mailed free on application.

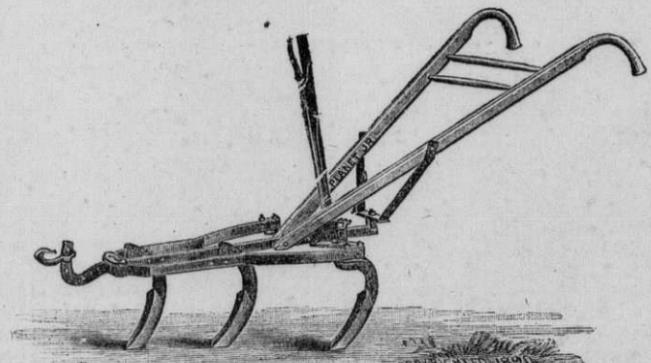
JOHN J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

### THE "PLANET JR." HORSE HOE

Has a world-wide fame, yet its hosts of friends must be delighted with the improvements for 1890. A most important addition is the LEVER EXPANDER. It is instantaneous in action, simple, firm and strong. Opens the tool to full width, or closes it up narrow, at will; or one side may be open wide while the other is narrow. This is easily and quickly changed, and is often useful in arranging the handles to one side when cultivating advanced, tall growing crops, and when covering seeds, or for height. For 1890 we have so made up beds or rows. SIDE HARROW. arranged the tool that three Cultivator teeth may be used set diagonally across the frame, either toward the right or the left. When set toward the left, the tool makes an elegant side harrow to be used to work the row on the left of the operator; and when arranged diagonally to the right, it is to be used with the row on the right. It does perfect work either way, and leaves the crop in such condition as to thoroughly please practical men. The "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe also has a number of other attachments, including SWEEPS, FURROWS, MARKERS, &c., which will be found valuable. We shall be glad to forward to any address full descriptive Catalogue and circulars free.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, 1107 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Side Harrow mentioned above is shown in cut below, which also shows the perfect and easy adjustment of the implement. It can be adjusted to cultivate any crop perfectly, enabling one hand and horse to do the work of three with the old style bull tongue and sweep.



## PEGUES & CO.,

Sole Agents,

WINONA AND CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI.