

the destruction of "liberty" is meant the continuation of the present arrangement of affairs by which the farmers, and other producers have been, are now, and are yet to be deprived of the major part of their produce.

The "civilization" to be preserved by the destruction of "liberty" is intended the perpetual existence of the conditions whereby the laboring class have been, are now, and are yet to be defrauded of the greater part of their hire.

The "civilization" to be preserved by the destruction of "liberty" is meant the everlasting inheritance, to us and our children after us, of the national bank system, national bonded indebtedness, protection alone for the manufacturing interests, and government partnership with railroads, whisky trusts, and unlawful aggregations of incorporated and unincorporated capital of all kinds.

The "liberty" to be destroyed in order to preserve civilization is meant the destruction of all organized or unorganized efforts on the part of the farmers and producers to secure for themselves a living price for the produce of their fields.

The "liberty" to be destroyed in order to preserve civilization is meant the destruction of the liberty of the laborer or workman to obtain, with or without organization, a just and living wage.

And the "liberty" to be destroyed in order that civilization may be preserved is meant that the farmer and the laborer shall be denied the privilege of uniting politically in the struggle for a competence, leisure and education for themselves and family while living, and a decent burial when dead. To successfully accomplish the failure such political union would be all that plutocracy could desire. Failing in this, it would only be necessary to pass a law disfranchising the labor vote. To ascertain whether this has not been thought of, let us read what the Indianapolis News (democratic) says: "If the workingmen had no vote, they would be more amenable to the teachings of hard times." Again, United States Senator Sharon, a republican, said: "We need a strong central government; the wealth of the country has to bear the burdens of government and shall control it."

The money power then seems disposed to perpetuate itself, if it has to take the ballot from the laboring class to do it. The right of suffrage being lost, the denial of the right to bear arms would easily follow. With both these rights lost, the laboring classes would be absolutely helpless at the feet of plutocracy. To be forewarned is to be thrice armed. Therefore, the sooner all farmers, laborers and workingmen unite in one common political party, and stand together, and vote together, the better it will be for them and this republic.—J. S. Allison, in Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

What Are You Dreaming Of?

My republican or democratic reader, what are you dreaming of? Is it of a time when all the offices and all the perquisites will be held by your particular party? Then what? Do you think that will add anything to your income if you are not one of them? Do you think such a condition will enable you to get more wages for your labor or buy a gallon of oil or a ton of coal or a pound of freight for less than the trusts are willing to allow you? If each of you think this and each of you want these things, how is it that, both parties having all the offices, you do not have these conditions? Now which one of you is right?—both of you cannot be, that is plain. On what solid, irrefutable grounds are you sure its altogether the

other fellow and not your party at all? And are you satisfied that the simple possession of all the offices by your party would make any difference in the condition of the people and the trusts? To make any difference would not some laws have to be enacted and some repealed? And admitting this to be true, which you cannot successfully refute so long as you vote for law makers, did you ever ask yourself, did you ever make any serious inquiry, as to what the nature of these laws are [that should be repealed or enacted? And if you think you do know, are you positive beyond doubt or cavil that your reasons are true ones? And if you are sure of this, why is it that you cannot make your other old party brother see it, too? Then he would help you, if all are to be benefited, for it would benefit him with the rest. Did it ever occur to you that possibly you might be mistaken about some thing politically, that others who do no useful labor are getting rich because you believe certain phases that have been continually held up before you as being the correct principles? Did you ever feel a desire to know for yourself why such and such things were so, why all the rich men want you to believe them—I say did you ever feel a desire to know why things are as they have told you? Why do bankers and monopolists deary "flat" money, for instance, when every encyclopedia, every philosopher, every philanthropist, and every well-posted man not a politician, declares to the opposite—that there is and cannot be other than fiat money. That money has no intrinsic value, and if it had would be no better nor worse for that feature. And the same is true of those who advocate monopoly-owned railroads and those who demonstrate the advantages of a public railroad system. I am not quarreling with you because you do not see things as I do. I once, before I investigated for myself, believed as you do now. I only ask these questions hoping thereby to get you to thinking—a thing I am quite sure your political bosses, your bankers, your monopolists generally are very much opposed to your doing. How can you know what reasons have induced us to abandon the old parties—and all of us have belonged to one or the other of them—unless you read and investigate [as we have? Are you afraid to read for fear of being converted? Or do you seriously think that that which has convicted about 2 million of voters in a few years is unworthy of the time and labor it would require to read? What benefit have you had or do you expect from the continued supremacy of the old parties? Is it not time to ask yourself the question, or do you prefer to be a mere machine for the use and benefit of the politicians who sell your citizenship to monopolies?—Coming Nation, September 29.

How's This.

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See our 10-cent campaign offer in this issue, and send in a club. You can't convert people without getting them to read.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with multiple columns listing market reports for Kansas City Live Stock, Dressed Beef and Export Steers, Western Steers, Cows and Heifers, Western Cows, Texas and Indian Steers, Texas and Indian Cows, Stockers and Feeders, and Hogs. Includes prices and quantities for various grades and types of livestock.

5 cars 43 1/2c, 2 cars 43 1/4c, 2 cars 43c; No. 3 white, nominally, 47 1/2c. Oats sold rather slowly, especially poor samples, but prices were no lower. Receipts of oats to-day, 17 cars; a year ago, 25 cars. No. 2 mixed oats, 3 cars 29c, 2 cars 28 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, nominally, 28c; No. 4 oats, nominally, 26 1/2c; No. 2 white oats, 1 car 33 1/2c; No. 3 white, nominally, 31 1/2c. Hay—Receipts, 95 cars; market firm for choice hay, very dull for poor lots. Timothy, choice, \$3.50; No. 1, \$7.50@8.00; low grade, \$6.00@7.00; fancy prairie, \$8.50; No. 1, \$7.00@8.00; No. 2, \$5.00@6.00; packing hay, \$2.00@3.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Table with columns: Oct. 1, Opened, High'st, Low'st, Closing. Rows include White, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, and Ribs with corresponding price data.

HORSES.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards horse and mule department, report: Extra draft, \$75.00@100.00; Good draft, 50.00 " 75.00; Extra drivers, 100.00 " 140.00; Good drivers, 60.00 " 85.00; Saddle good to extra, 75.00 " 105.00; Southern mares and geldings, 85.00 " 55.00; Western range, unbroken, 15.00 " 30.00; Western ponies, 10.00 " 15.00.

MULDS.

14 hands 4 to 7 years, \$80.00 " 40.00; 14 1/2 " " " 40.00 " 55.00; 15 " " " 50.00 " 90.00; 15 1/2 " " " 85.00 " 105.00; 16 to 16 1/2 " " " 90.00 " 125.00.

CHICAGO SHEEP FLEA MARKET.

P. C. Porter, 123 Michigan street, Chicago reports as follows: Best green, salted full wool butcher (estimated for the wool), 14c to 15c; Fine and country take off, 13c to 15c; Shearings, each, 10c to 20c; Lamb skins, each, 15c to 20c; Best dry flint butcher western wool skins, 5c to 8c; Good average lots, per lb., 5c to 6c; Coarse bright wool, 10c to 12c; Coarse bright wool, western, 8c to 10c; Quarter and three-eighths bright wool, 10c to 12c; Quarter and three-eighths bright wool western, 11c to 14c; Fine and one-half bright wool, 9c to 14c; Fine and one-half bright wool, western, 8c to 12c; Demand fair and improving.

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