

THIS PICTURE IS INTENDED TO Attract Your Attention!

The original article was so grand in all respects, if seen by you at the State Horticultural Fair at Denver last fall, you would simply have gone wild with enthusiasm. Not half so grand was the display as spread out before you, nor half so great your enthusiasm as it would have been if you could walk forth into one of the heavily laden orchards of Colorado, and see what profitable returns the husbandman was receiving for his labor. Fruit growing is a pleasant occupation; no one will deny this fact, but HERE it is also PROFITABLE, so profitable indeed that an industrious man with a ten or twenty acre orchard tract will receive for his year's labors not only HUNDREDS but THOUSANDS of dollars,

We grow to perfection Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Nectarines, Grapes, Quinces and all Delicious Fruits.



You never heard of such prices. Best Irrigated Improved Fruit Land in Colorado from \$40 to \$60 per acre; best unimproved from \$30 to \$40. Perpetual water rights from best canals. We own and control over 100,000 acres of irrigated land.

Some people imagine Colorado a mining state. True we are the first state in the Union for the production of Gold (the silver ore is stored away awaiting such a time as the market price will pay the smelting charges). The mineral productions of Colorado for the year 1895 was a little more than \$50,000,000, the products of our irrigated farms over \$51,000,000. We have in Colorado 12,500 miles of main irrigating canals, costing over \$100,000,000 for their construction. There are 7,000 acres of bearing orchards in the state, bringing returns to their owners of \$2,500,000 for the year 1895, or over \$350 an acre. This is taking the state all over, and it must be remembered that in many portions fruit growing is attempted where it is not a sure success. Usual an orchard ten years old will bring its owner from five hundred to a thousand dollars net each year per acre, and we know of many that have produced for several years past as high as two thousand dollars per acre.

This is the proper way to proceed: Purchase a twenty-acre tract of land, at say \$40 an acre, paying for the same one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two, three, four and five years at 7 per cent interest. Plant ten acres of this land to a choice variety of fruit, which will cost you about \$75 to \$100. The balance should be used for alfalfa, vegetables, grain, etc., while all the ground between the trees may be used for a like purpose for the first two or three years. This land planted to either alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, strawberries or vegetables will bring you net returns, if properly cared for, of from \$50 to \$200 an acre the first year.

Why is fruit growing and farming in Colorado so productive and profitable? Simply because we have the best soil, the best water supply, the best climate and the best markets to be found in the world. Everything grown on the farms find a ready market in the mining camps at the highest prices.

In order to assist you to such a home and fortune as we have just mentioned, we desire to know something about you; your age, number in your family, why you wish to change your location, if you wish to engage in fruit growing, general agriculture, mining, cattle and sheep raising, or what occupation you wish to follow; then we can send you such other information regarding climate, markets, soil, water supply, etc., all illustrated and described in such a manner and with such guarantees as will make you able to readily decide whether you wish to locate in Colorado or not. For full and reliable information, address at once,

The Colorado Immigration and Improvement Co., 1821 Curtis Street, DENVER, COLORADO.

WE ARE OWNED BY ENGLAND.

A Farmer Makes Some Remarks on the Fact.

How can Merchants Prosper when Profits go to Foreign Investors?

OSCEOLA, Neb., Aug. 15, 1895.

As I received notice that my subscription to your paper had expired, I will enclose the equivalent of a silver dollar for another year's subscription. If you think that this dollar is only worth 50 cents inform me by return mail and I will mail you another.

From the trouble I experienced in getting this one, I thought it must be a 200 cent dollar instead of a twenty cent one but even if it is, your advanced paper is easily worth it.

A large and rapidly growing Bryan club has been organized here with a brass band and quartet.

The amount of reading and discussion that is going on shows that the people are alive to the issue.

The republican campaign has opened in this county by E. J. Hainer, J. L. Webster and several of the state nominees. The meeting was conspicuous by the entire lack of enthusiasm and by the fact that the speakers tried to talk tariff.

Many of the farmers here are greatly agitated over the refusal of loan companies to renew mortgages without a gold clause inserted. If this is a device that will take from them their farms and homes at a more alarming rate than that at which they are now disappearing they have every cause to be frightened.

While the republicans tell us to stand up for Nebraska and to buy of our local merchants thereby building up our own state they do not realize that but six or seven per cent of the people of this state own the homes where they live. They disregard the fact that a great part of the farms and property of this state is owned by eastern and foreign corporations who spend not a dollar in this state of the proceeds of their property.

Why expect the protective tariff to foster home industries when the proceeds of 20,000,000 acres of America's most fertile land are withdrawn annually by foreign syndicates?

Why talk of preserving the home market to our own manufacturers when billions of dollars of English capital are here invested in these same industries and the entire profit derived from these billions is expended in England, not here? The producing masses of this country are by far the heaviest buyers of our manufactured articles. For the last few years the agriculturalists have been sowing in the spring with the hopeless and absolute certainty that they would be poorer in the fall. It is no wonder that our factories have stopped and the commerce has vanquished.

If the gold standard is a good thing then England should be a paradise for the producing masses. But are its masses tranquil? Are its agriculturalists prosperous? The English parliament recently con-

sidered propositions to save her agriculturalists from extermination and the great body of her working people are in a condition of agitation and unrest.

Of the 70,000,000 acres of land in that kingdom 30,000,000 are owned by 1,000 men 20,000,000 by 14,000 more and the remainder is distributed among 28,000,000 inhabitants. Germany, Austria and all gold standard countries present parallel cases. There is not a gold country on the face of the earth which is not suffering such commercial and industrial stagnation as is unprecedented in modern times nor is there a silver using country in the world that is not enjoying a period of progress and development unparalleled in its history.

Historians agree that the support of a nation in times of peace and her defense in times of war are her agricultural classes, and historians agree that when these pass away the nation falls.

Yet strange as it may seem you find no nation in the past that has legislated in such a way as to foster or protect this class of her citizens. On the contrary each nation of the past seems to have considered it her divine right and duty to rob and fleece and throw the entire burden of taxation together with the necessity of fighting the wars they may incur upon her agrarian population.

The United States presents an exception to this rule. One has simply to look about him in this state, scarcely a quarter of a century old and which should be in the strength and vigor of youth and note the appalling rate at which the farms of the pioneers who drove the red men and the buffalo from the desert and made it to blossom as the rose, are passing from their hands. The reason is presented when we learn that but one member of the United States senate is a farmer while almost all the rest are representatives of the creditor classes or their closest allies the lawyers.

The agricultural and in fact all producing classes are debtors. They must secure capital at usurious rates in order to promote those enterprises which make civilization.

As I said before legislation has never favored the debtor but occasionally natural causes do; such large discoveries of the precious metals or the necessity of a nation to issue paper money.

This makes money plentiful, raises the price of products, makes the vote of interest less burdensome and yields large returns for labor. Whenever and wherever these conditions have existed you will find a cheerful chapter of history. But the creditor classes have found an effective expedient to check the beneficent influences of a large yield of the precious metals, the demonetization of one of them.

When the farmer asks that silver be restored so that he may feed his wife and little ones, against him is hurled the most terrible word of the English language—usury. A subsidized press raises a cry that the credit and honor of the country must be sustained.

Have these creditors considered the patriotism and honor of the country along with the gold and everything else? Why are these people so solicitous for the honor and credit of the country to be sustained when it is notorious that they are the only ones who are trying to de-

stroy the one and weaken the other?

I think it is the old "stop thief!" cry raised to divert attention from themselves. This conduct so cowardly and unpatriotic, when all the country was unanimous for a firm stand upon the Venezuelan matter will long be remembered against them.

In conclusion let me ask you to contrast the universal distress and suffering in gold standard countries with the unprecedented activity and progress enjoyed by all silver using countries. Let me ask you to note that whenever natural causes, for legislation never has, have favored the producing or debtor classes that the world has advanced more in one decade than in an entire century when the creditor classes have held sway.

SENTIMENTS OF A POLK CO., FARMER.

Money! Make it Yourself.

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's Wind Mill; we call it the "People's" because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over \$10. It is a splendid mill, will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 15 two-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to E. D. Wilson & Co., Altoona, Pa. Wilson & Co. sell windmills, and when you get your wind mill going it would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay \$50 or \$60 for a wind mill, when you can make one just as good for \$10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country as everybody would like them. A. READER.

Postal Savings Banks.

I have corresponded with a large number of congressmen concerning the need for postal savings banks, stating that practically all the rest of the civilized world has them, and put the question, "Why should we not have them?" In reply, Congressman W. W. Bowers, of San Diego, Cal., incloses his "postal savings bill," which he says has been pending in congress for four years, and he writes: "The bankers and sharks don't want any postal savings system. That's the answer to your 'Why not?'"

In England these institutions were established in 1861, in Canada, in 1768; in Austria-Hungary, in 1883; and they have also been established in France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Ceylon, Finland, Japan, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii and Trinidad. But, doctors of the United States of America, you and your clients can't have them, because the "bankers don't want them!" Merchants, you can't have them, because the bankers don't want them! Mechanics, you can't have them because the bankers don't want them! Farmers, you can't have postal savings banks in which to place securely your savings, because the bankers say that you must deposit with their institutions, if anywhere. Voters, however much you may desire the benefit these institutions would be to the masses of the people and to the government, you can't have them because the private bankers don't want you to have them. How do you like it? What are you going to do about it? This is a free country—for the bankers and other

privileged classes; if they think postal savings banks would be against their personal interests, they can prevent the people from having them!

These institutions would place a savings bank with absolute security within the easy reach of every citizen of this great country. How it would benefit the people and you, doctor is so apparent that it need not be explained. Rich men put their spare money in U. S. bonds for safety and interest; poor men should have the opportunity to place their savings into U. S. banks.

Actors are a very superstitious and cautious class of people. They don't like to trust the average savings bank. I understand that it is their habit, to go to the nearest money order postoffice and with the portion of their salary that they can spare, buy a money order payable to themselves in New York. Then when the season is over (winding up in New York), they collect these money orders whenever they want money. Thus the P. O. department is really their banker, and the money orders are really certificates of deposit. So you see how near we have this system already; but the depositor has to pay for making a deposit; no interest is allowed; payment is made at a different place from the deposit and presumably to a different person. Change these features and the thing is done.

A citizen with a bank account is a better, steadier and more industrious and sober citizen than one without a bank account; and if the United States is his banker, he is a more patriotic citizen—Dr. C. F. Taylor in The Medical World.

Hair Restored to Natural Color.

I have used many preparations for restoring hair to natural color, but never had satisfactory results till I used Zain Valtier. It will restore any hair or beard to its natural color in three weeks. If it does not return your money, so you take no risk. People who have never tried it can get a sample package which contains enough to restore any one's hair to natural color by sending 21 two-cent stamps, to pay postage, etc., to Wilson & Co., New Concord, Ohio. The regular price is \$2.50 per package. If it does not restore your hair to natural color, or make any color of hair darker in three weeks they will return your stamps. This proposition is so fair that thousands are using it. It is harmless, but never fails. Why can't big money be made by selling Zain Valtier from house to house.

Oregon for Bryan.

MONROE, Oregon, August 17, 1896.—EDITOR INDEPENDENT: Seeing that my subscription for the INDEPENDENT has expired, I enclose postal order for another year's subscription. It seems almost impossible to get money here, it almost works a hardship to pay for a paper, but the paper cannot live to plead the people's cause unless it has support. If more people would support the people's papers and read those papers studiously, there would soon be less difficulty in getting dollars, and the newspapers would not be in such narrow straits. Too many persons are heedless of the editor's needs. Long live the INDEPENDENT, the fearless exponent of the common people's cause.

We are delighted to learn of the growth of our cause in old Nebraska, and of the interest and enthusiasm elsewhere, and we do not mean to be outdone here. This

is the land of republicans silver leagues. In this community, Bryan will receive nearly three votes to McKinley's one. The Capital Journal, one of the most able republican papers in the state, is outspoken and fearless in its advocacy of free silver and Bryan. H. L. Barkley, the peerless orator and champion of the people's rights, who is one of the republican candidates elected to the legislature at the recent election, has just proclaimed that he will immediately take the stump for Bryan. Other legislators are quiet workers for the silver cause, and others will be in the open field ere the canvass has advanced far. The venerable Justice Wm. Kelly of this town has announced himself for the silver ticket. Judge Howell and Judge Luckey of Ashland, acquaintances of the writer's are out championing the Bryan movement, and so it goes. There are few populists here so "middle of the road" that they will not stand firmly by their cause; in fact, we know of none in this vicinity. Bryan is the hero of the hour in this part of the country. Oregon will be alongside of Nebraska when the idea of November have come. Yours enthusiastically, A. C. GUTHRIE.

Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud and he does not want me to work. As I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mr. Russell's experience selling self-heating fat-irons I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely that I felt very much encouraged. As soon as I got my sample iron I started out, and sold 4 irons the first day clearing \$12. I have not sold less than \$ any day since, and one day sold 17. Now have \$226 clear money, and my husband does not know I have been working at all, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right or should I quit work and leave him to strangle alone.

The High-Priced Dollar.

You are doing just right, your husband should be proud of you, go ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self-heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it.

The money power and the subsidized press are trying to make the people believe that times never were better in this country, and as proof they cite you to the fact that "the dollar will buy more now than it ever would before."

That is just what is the matter with the country today. The dollar buys too much. It buys too much of the farmer's corn, wheat and oats. It buys too many pounds of his hogs and cattle. It buys too many pounds of the dairyman's butter and cheese. It buys too many yards of the merchant's calico, too many pounds of his sugar and all other classes of his goods; and this is the secret of so many commercial failures. It buys too many hours of the laboring men and merchants' time. In fact it buys too much of everything that is for sale on the market, and at the same time buys no more tax receipts, interest coupons and debts, than it did when it bought less of labor and its products.

If all the debts of the nation—the interest, taxes and salaried officers—had been reduced in just proportion to labor and its products, then all would have been well. But such was not the case. There is one class of men who own

nothing but debts and dollars, and they have been scheming, shrewd, and dishonest enough to go into the halls of our congress and with the use of their money, bribed our representatives to pass such laws as demonetizing silver, resuming specie payment, refunding the public debt, and in other ways contracting the currency, all of which was done in order to make the dollar buy more now than before.

Every article on the market is the product of some man or woman's labor, and if it takes a large amount of it to get a dollar, that is the proof that they are working too cheap, and that the high-priced dollar benefits nobody but the man who owns debts and dollars.

The nation, the state, and the individual are in debt, and got in when the products of the country would bring twice as much money as they will now, or in other words, when dollars were plenty and easy to get. These debts, which now amount to thirty billions of dollars, and the interest on them, must be paid with dollars obtained with labor and its products, and those who owe the debts—and they are nine out of ten of the people—should legislate so as to increase the purchasing power of what they have to sell rather than to increase the purchasing power of the dollar. This can be done by reversing the process that gave the dollar its present purchasing power. Namely, by increasing the amount of money in circulation to what it was before the deadly work of contracting began in 1866.

The independent party proposes to do this very thing if the people will help them into power by voting the ticket. J. B. ROMINE.

Mrs. Thomas E. Watson.

A romantic story is told of the wife of Thomas E. Watson, populist nominee for vice-president. After one of the battles of the Civil war a richly dressed baby was found among the dead and wounded. No parents came to claim the child. They say that father and mother had perished in the strife. It is not known whether they were on the northern or southern side. But a southern soldier and his wife took the child they had found and cared for her as their own. The years passed and the little girl grew to be a handsome and cultivated lady. Then young Tom Watson, farmer, lawyer, married her, and they have lived happily ever since.—N. Y. Independent.

Tillman Pays a Visit to Watson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—A special to the Journal from Thomson, Ga., says that Senator B. R. Tillman of south Carolina arrived there at noon yesterday and was met at the depot by Hon. Thos. E. Watson, the populist vice presidential nominee. The senator went immediately to the Watson home, dined with the candidate and, and remained as his guest until midnight when he left on the Georgia train bound for Atlanta. During the afternoon Tillman and Watson were privately closeted in Watson's study.

In clubs of ten or more campaign subscriptions 10c each. No commission allowed.