

LETTER FROM BUTLER

The Peoples Party National Chairman Reviews the Campaign.

THE CAUSE OF BRYAN'S DEFEAT

What We may Expect During the Next Four Years of McKinley's Rule.

Populists says Loyal.

"To the people of the United States: In the remarkable campaign just closed the People's party was the only party that supported solidly and unitedly the great and vital issues represented in the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. This was natural, for the People's party came into existence to bring to the front and to press to victory the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson, already long discarded by the two old parties.

"The money power, feeling reasonably sure of its control and domination of the leaders and the controlling influences of the Republican party, in 1892 gave its support to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the special purpose of having him, through the use of patronage and otherwise, crush out the silver sentiment in the south and make the leaders in that party as completely subservient as those in the Republican party. To accomplish this purpose four cabinet ministers were selected from the south and an unusually large amount of patronage used on political leaders to the same end. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland demanded that the Democratic senators and congressmen give a decisive vote in the interests of the gold standard before he would design to give out the postoffices. This deep laid plan might have succeeded had not the People's party at this juncture sprung into existence, exposed the plot, stood in the breach and appealed to the patriotic hosts of both parties to check the scheme of the people's despoilers and rally to the common defense.

PREJUDICE AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

"Thus the People's party forced the Democratic organization to repudiate Clevelandism and return to correct fundamental principles. Not only this, the People's party then forced the Republican party to cease hedging and straddling for the purpose of deceiving the people and drove them to take a stand on one side or the other of the vital issues at stake. The issue, now being squarely joined, it was evident that those influences in the Democratic party which had dominated and debauched the party for a quarter of a century would be driven to the support of the party that took a position on the side of trusts, monopolies and money gamblers. While on the other hand, it is evident that a larger percentage of the Republican party favored the principles now squarely forced to the front, yet only a small per cent would in this campaign support them because they found them under the Democratic banner.

"Had it not been for the prejudice against the Democratic name, as well as a want of confidence in Democratic promises for which it must be frequently admitted past experience furnishes ample ground, a majority of the voters of the country, in spite of tremendous and unparalleled forces put forward by the Republican managers would have cast their vote for a financial reform and American independence.

"The People's party with a high patriotism and an unselfish devotion to principle, greater than ever before exhibited by any other party, stepped outside of its organization to throw its 9,000,000 votes solidly for Bryan.

REPUBLICAN AID LOOKED FOR.

"Had not more than this number of those who called themselves Democrats in 1892 given their support to Mr. McKinley, the cause of the people and American principles would have triumphed this year. This class will surely support the party of monopolies and trusts in the future. Their places in the ranks of the reform hosts must be taken by patriotic Republicans. In fact, Bryan would have been elected in this contest had even 25,000 more silver Republicans come to the rescue.

"The election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard does not express the desires and sentiments of the people. The majority opposes the policy for which he stands and will so vote whenever an opportunity is presented for a proper alignment. The remarkable and brilliant campaign of William J. Bryan would have aligned these forces and marched them to a triumphant victory if any candidate or leader in America could have done so under the Democratic banner.

"The administration of McKinley cannot bring prosperity to the American people. The mills cannot be kept open, idle labor given employment and general prosperity restored and maintained until the wealth producers receive fair returns for their labor and thus are enabled to purchase. The gold standard and monopoly rule, to a continuation of which Mr. McKinley stands pledged, means four more years of falling prices, four more years of lockouts and strikes, four more years of reduced wages and idle labor. This will cause the patriotic rank and file of the Republican party to condemn and repudiate McKinleyism as the patriotic rank and file of the Democratic party has condemned and repudiated Clevelandism. I cannot believe otherwise, for I have not less confidence in the patriotism of this class of Republicans than the rank and file of the Democratic party has already demonstrated.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY LAUDED.

"Therefore, a large per cent who, though not fooled by the specious pleas of 'honest money' and promised prosperity, yet who would not in this campaign fight under the Democratic banner, will surely join hands with the majority of the American voters outside of the old parties to overthrow a government of trusts and monopolies run in the interest of foreign capitalists.

"The People's party has made this

possible—in fact inevitable. The position of the People's party in this great contest has convinced every patriotic American that the party can be trusted to stand for the principles of good government and the interests of the people under any and all circumstances. Therefore, the People's party will be the nucleus around which the patriotic hosts must and will gather to redeem a betrayed republic and to restore prosperity to an oppressed and outraged people.—Marion Butler, chairman People's party national committee."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Independents and Democrats Combined Have a Majority of Two.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The next Senate, it is believed, will stand: Republicans, 44. Democrats, 33. Populists and independents, 13.

This takes all states out of the doubtful column, placing Kentucky and North Carolina in the Republican column, as Senator Butler said to-day that a free silver Republican would probably be returned by the fusionists. Delaware is put in the Democratic column, and Kansas and South Dakota in the independent and Populist column.

This will prevent the Republicans from taking control of the senate unless some of those who bolted the Republican platform at St. Louis should return. It is difficult to estimate the exact standing of the next senate on the money question, owing to the new alignment of parties in the recent campaign. Men who have been pronounced silver men have been supporting the Republican platform and candidates, and pronounced gold men have supported the Democratic platform and candidates. Perkins of California, Wolcott of Colorado, Shoup of Idaho, Carter of Montana, Mitchell of Oregon, Wilson of Washington, and Clark and Warren of Wyoming have all voted for and supported silver legislation, and what course they will now take in the Senate is altogether problematical. Among the Democrats Governor of Maryland, Smith of New Jersey, Murphy of New York, Faulkner of West Virginia, and Mitchell of Wisconsin all have voted against silver, and yet supported the Democratic party in this campaign.

As no silver bill possible could pass the House, this fact would influence voting in the Senate on the silver question, especially in the shape of a rider to a tariff bill. The probability is that on a free coinage amendment to a tariff bill all of the forty-four Republicans would vote against it, and possibly some Democrats, such as Caffery of Louisiana, Gray of Delaware and Lindsay of Kentucky, who bolted the Chicago platform, and perhaps even some of those who supported Bryan during the campaign. It also is not unlikely that some of the Republican senators who bolted the Republican platform might take a position which would permit a tariff bill in which their constituents are largely interested, because of wool and lumber and lead ores, to become a law.

Senator Faulkner, Democrat, of West Virginia, said to-day that the silver men, by standing solidly with the Democrats, could prevent tariff legislation. Senator Butler, on the other hand, said that he and others of the Populists would support the right kind of a tariff bill, but not a measure like the McKinley bill. Mr. Butler wants adequate protection on raw material.

TOWNE WILL RETURN.

The Latest Revisions of Returns Justify Their Claim.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—Chairman T. T. Hudson of the democratic congressional committee now claims the reelection of Congressman Charles A. Towne by about 100 majority. Mr. Hudson says that the latest revision in the returns justifies the claim, and he believes that when the official canvass is over, that this majority will be increased. The revisions of the estimates as they were first made have steadily decreased the supposed majority of Judge Page Morris, until now the silver men feel confident of proving Mr. Towne's election on the face of the returns, in spite of the gross frauds enacted by the republicans on the Vermillion iron range. Mr. Towne had left the city for Colorado Springs, Colo., where he will meet Congressman Dooliver in joint debate, before this claim was made.

Before leaving Mr. Towne gave out an address to the voters of the Sixth district, which in part, is as follows:

When I took the stand, many months ago, in behalf of the welfare of the people, as I understood it, and against the trusts and gold standard powers, I then underwent all the bitterness of self-renunciation. I was prepared for personal failure. I was not consulting my own selfish interests. Had I done so I should have been compliant to the will of the reigning powers of the republican party. I took my political life in my hand with full knowledge of the contingencies and prepared for either fortune. Therefore, it was the people's fight more than mine. The defeat, if it should prove that I am defeated, also is more the people's defeat than mine. I chose the risk myself in the hope of serving them. I should do the same thing again.

I do not deny feeling a deep personal regret as to my small lot in the general fall, but it is as nothing compared with that I feel for the temporary reverse of the cause, and the consequent loss and suffering that must be borne by the people. But justice only sleeps. God is not dead. By and by, whether party through any further aid of mine or not, for that is unimportant, the cause will triumph, and then I shall know the infinite happiness of having contributed, in some small degree in my day and generation, to the coming of the light.

I desire to thank all my friends, here and elsewhere, for the splendid support they have given me, and the valiant service they have done for humanity. I am especially glad to have received from the city I have tried to serve the magnificent indorsement of more than 2,000 majority. It gives me the claim so persistently made, that I have been misrepresenting the sentiment of my home,

and it shows that the intelligence and real citizenship of St. Louis county are overwhelmingly for bimetalism. I gladly accept the unthought support of this great community, while leaving to Judge Morris the enforced pronouncement of the unfortunate men on the Vermillion iron range, St. Louis county, over whom the Minnesota Iron company claims and exercises more than a feudal lordship.

The election in this district is very close and the ultimate outcome is uncertain. What I have said applies to the situation as it appears on the face of the returns.

As to the cause itself, for which we have fought so vigorously, we shall not despair of it. We believe that events will justify our contention that no permanent prosperity is possible under the gold standard. When that demonstration is made we shall come forward again, and reinforced by the unanswerable argument of experience, we shall restore the money of the constitution and the reign of the people. Our noble leader, Mr. Bryan, is young, vigorous and undismayed. In 1900 I expect him to lead us to victory in the greatest popular uprising the American ballot has ever evidenced. Meantime, we believe in the rule of the majority and will submit with good grace to the laws and policies that the successful party may inaugurate.

CHARLES A. TOWNE. Duluth, November 7.

SILVER FORCES RECOGNIZED.

The Patronage to be Properly Divided Among All.

The populist state central committee has accepted the advice contained in Mr. Bryan's recent address to the bimetalists of the United States, and has determined to keep up the fight so successfully begun in this state. To that end it will establish permanent headquarters and keep a corps of officers in charge to keep up the organization and prepare to maintain in the next campaign the advantages secured in the late election. The headquarters will remain at the Lincoln hotel, but will be removed from the fourth floor to a room on the ground floor.

There is to be a community of interests hereafter maintained between the elements that contributed to the recent victory of the silver forces in this state. This was the conclusion reached at a meeting of the state officers-elect in this city Saturday evening. All of the successful candidates on the state ticket were present, and the sentiment was decidedly in favor of recognizing all of the three political elements that had contributed to the victory, so that populists, democrats and free silver republicans will be recognized in the distribution of state patronage.

The Norfolk beet sugar factory authorities today applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel Auditor Moore to issue a warrant on the general fund for some \$800 as bounty on sugar produced during the first two days of this year. The legislature made no appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty it created, and some \$52,000 warrants have already been allowed against the general fund, which will run \$250,000 short for the fiscal period.

Doctors Do Not Always Differ.

What the Leading Homopathic Physician of the State of Iowa says of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Gazette, New Hampton, Iowa.

Dr. D. S. Byers, who is the head and manager of the New Hampton Sanitarium, and the leading homopathic physician of Iowa, if not of the broad and breezy west, was recently interviewed by a reporter of the Saturday Gazette at his office in the Sanitarium, as to his opinion of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for any comment he might wish to make on the extraordinary cures, published far and wide in the press of the country, said to have been effected by them.

Dr. Byers declared that he frequently used Pink Pills in his practice, at the Sanitarium, in paralytic, catarrhal, scrofulous and neuralgic troubles, while in diseases of females, of which he makes a specialty, he has found them invaluable.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

EASTERN BIMETALLISTS.

Mr. Bryan Thinks no Words of Praise Can Fully Commend Them.

Hon. W. J. Bryan gave to the press Saturday evening the following telegram addressed to the bimetalists of the eastern states:

"In the hour of defeat I send you greeting. No words of praise can sufficiently commend you. When it is remembered that the eastern states sent gold delegates to both conventions and that nearly all the eastern papers were against bimetalism, your fight appears remarkably creditable. You have shown yourselves heroic and events will vindicate the position you have taken. Continue the fight. W. J. BRYAN."

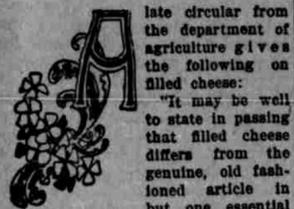
Steps Majority Growing.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—There are yet ten counties in Missouri to hear from, but the indications are that Bryan will have from 60,000 to 85,000 plurality and Stephens, Democrat, for Governor, from 45,000 to 50,000.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



late circular from the department of agriculture gives the following on filled cheese:

"It may be well to state in passing that filled cheese differs from the genuine, old-fashioned article in but one essential particular, so far as its composition is concerned. Instead of the natural fat of milk, or cream, which is extracted for butter making, there is neutral lard, made from the leaf fat of the hog. This article, claimed to be exceptionally pure and good of its kind, is used at the rate of two or three pounds to every 100 pounds of skim milk. The cheese resulting carries about 30 per cent of (lard) fat, which is rather less than the average of (butter) fat in good whole milk cheese. The casein and other components of the two are practically the same in kind and proportions. From this statement of composition one can judge for himself whether this filled or lard cheese is a legitimate article of food, whether it is wholesome, and whether he desires to use it in the diet of himself and family. It is made of comparatively cheap materials, costing from one-half to two-thirds as much as good, full cream, factory cheese, and its market price, wholesale or retail, should correspond. At its best, this is cheap, inferior cheese; it is almost devoid of flavor, oily or greasy when warm, and never attains the dry, crumbly consistency of a well cured cheese. It is sold when only a month or two from the press in imitation of mild, immature cheese. It is claimed that it does not keep well, especially if subjected to temperature above 60 degrees. No one acquainted with first class full cream cheese would ever accept the filled product as a substitute, but it may be successfully passed as a genuine article of second grade. There is plenty of good cheese still made in the United States, and it can be secured if buyers will but make a little effort to find it. The states of New York and Wisconsin together produce two-thirds of all the cheese made in the country, and the reputation of the factories of these states for high quality, full cream cheese has been long established. The product of these factories of the standard or Cheddar form of large cheese stands second to none in the markets of Great Britain as well as in America. The two states named, as well as others, absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled cheese within their borders and the marking of skim cheese to imitate full cream goods. These laws are well enforced."

Southdown Wool. The wool of the English breeds is thus referred to by the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. "Lastly, there is the pure Down, a wool which is still unequalled for hosiery purposes, and which will always find a market of its own, sometimes quite independent of the general course of prices. Of this wool I should like to say—keep to the old-fashioned style; keep it as short and as fine as possible; let no suspicion of a long wool strain get into it; and if I am not mistaken, pure Down wool will take a respectable place in the future as regards comparative prices. With such ends in view, breeders of Southdowns may well abstain from trying to imitate in length of staple and superfluous covering of the face, with coarse wool any other breeds of sheep, and be content to let the Southdown remain what its best friends have always tried to make it—i. e., a producer of quality before quantity.

Sheep Less Numerous.—The eastern farmers seem to be going out of the sheep business. They are, as a rule, very small holders, and when their small herds seem to be a losing proposition they do not hesitate long before letting them go. It is the sum of these small holdings that make up the great aggregate, and when the farmers begin selling their small flocks the number of sheep in the country speedily decreases. There is no branch of the live stock business that can be so readily adapted to changed conditions as the sheep business. Since 1893 the number of sheep in the United States has been constantly decreasing until now the total number is less than at any time during the past twenty years. Meanwhile the range of prices has been very low. It will not be long before there will be a change and sheep will be in demand again at good prices.—Ex.

Butter.—Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown on the farm which brings as much per pound. Farms remote from the market and communities far from railroads, can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products and send them to market in compact and portable form.—Ex.

Income from Dairying.—Dairying brings in a constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his product once a year. There is little satisfaction in this. It is unbusiness-like to go without cash fifty-one weeks and then have a lot of money come in at one time. The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.—Ex.

Marks made by hot dishes set on tables may be removed by the use of kerosene oil well rubbed in, and then polished with a fresh cloth.

It is hard to believe that a snail will bite if it has gold in its teeth.

gives over to the majority. Feed often but little at a time, every 2 hours say five times a day, until the chicks are five weeks old, and see that no food is left standing in the sun to sour after they have eaten. Remove it all, nothing causes more bowel looseness, and dysentery, than sour food. The best food for the first five weeks is composed of one-third oat meal, one third corn meal and one-third wheat bran; add a pinch of salt, moisten with sweet milk or water, warm it in cold weather and twice a week add some bone meal. Keep coarse sand by the coop at all times, don't think the chick can find this themselves, that is one of the commonest mistakes in rearing chickens; after they are five weeks old you can leave out the oat meal and feed three or four times a day. When ten weeks old, at noon scatter wheat and cracked corn in litter such as leaves and cut straw, so they will have to work for it, but not too much corn as it makes them too fat. Green food must be supplied. If the chicks are cooped up on fresh grass this problem is solved and they will help themselves to what they need. If, however, they are confined in a small yard, finely cut grass, lettuce, or onion tops will make a good substitute. Fresh cool water must be kept accessible so a drink can be taken when wanted. Sell the cockerels when they weigh two or two and a half pounds each, and don't forget to dust the pullets well with insect powder, for you do not want to raise chicken lice, but if you are not careful you will. Now with this food and proper care they will begin to lay along in September and October. Then sell off your old fowls, clean the houses and whitewash them and the pullets moved in, and then on feed for eggs as follows: For four days in the week feed early in the morning a warm mash composed of one part shorts, one part bran, one part corn meal, and add cooked potatoes or turnips and apple parings. Feed on corn or in troughs, only enough to supply part of their hunger; give water all round, then scatter wheat or oats in the litter and let the aim be to keep the hens busy every moment from morning until night scratching for wheat and oats, which should be buried in the litter. Let the noon ration be green rye or a cabbage hung in the pens just high enough to compel the hens to jump to peck it. About 3 p. m. feed the whole grain, full feed, oats or wheat, and in the very coldest weather a little corn. Keep grit or granulated bones so they can get at it all the winter, and charcoal, don't forget to give them some. Clean pen, fresh water, pure air and a system of feeding such as is here outlined will bring money to the farmer every month in the year, try it.

In the opinion of some of the best authorities on the numbers of live stock in the country the recently published official estimate of the number of sheep in the country is largely in excess of the actual number, and this notwithstanding the fact that the number is less than for a great number of years. The official figure is given at 58,000,000. This is a fact pregnant with meaning for every farmer. No country has made permanent progress in agricultural prosperity without sheep. Even on the high priced lands of England and France it is found profitable to keep large flocks, indeed more profitable than the keeping of any other kind of live stock. Great Britain has today over 30,000,000 sheep on her small area, whilst France has over 20,000,000. These two countries, with an area together of less than one-tenth of the United States have one-third more sheep and better ones. The consumption of good mutton is increasing rapidly all over the country, and this increased consumption is here to stay and grow. Wool also must increase in value. The clip in Australia will be very largely decreased this year as she has lost over 9,000,000 sheep from drouth, and this will undoubtedly affect the markets, as Australia produces more wool than any other country. Buy a few sheep and buy them good ones, and put a good buck with them. The lambs alone will pay well on the outlay if the sheep are properly cared for, and the wool and mutton will add to the profit.—Southern Planter.

Size and Beauty.

Says "Hark Comstock" in Rider and Driver: "I have not had as good chances to study the results of crossing the hackney on trotting mares, but see no reason why they should not be successful where the latter are large enough, for the hackney is not so likely as the French coacher to contribute size to the combination. Like our old-style Morgans and Black Hawks of fifty years ago, the handsome specimens are apt to be undersized. Some of the attempts to breed up the size of old-style Black Hawks were accompanied by partial success, and their beauty and action in a degree preserved, but generally as the size went up the proud style and fairly sparkling beauty of the strain lost their finest gloss. A most amazingly beautiful horse was Vermont Black Hawk, the 'bantam cock of the Green Mountains,' and he bred so true to his own likeness that breeding became a certainty. Two-thirds of his get were black, and any two of them were mated, and such mates! But the strain led to its small size with great tenacity, or else lost something of its beauty. This departure of beauty with increased size indicated that the characteristic style of the strain was derived from some source that was inherently small. I do not know where the hackney breed secured its 'strut and swell and greatest pomp,' but it seems to me that in too many cases the criticism that 'the little ones are its prettiest ones' points to like conclusions. The hackney strains back to thoroughbred foundations, but along with many crosses unaccounted for."

Scaling Prices for Cows.

The North Carolina experiment station has evolved an idea that is worthy of adoption. It is that cows should be bought and sold at a price based upon their milk production. Many a northerner has thought that far, but how to apply in fixing a scale of prices tallying with the idea has been harder than they have gone. This is what the tar state professors have undertaken, however, and the scale formulated is as follows: Pay for the cow \$12 for each gallon of three and a half per cent milk that she gives a day. To this add or subtract a dollar for every fourth of one per cent fat which it tests above or below three and a half per cent. Suppose the cow gives two gallons a day of three and a half per cent milk. She would be worth \$24. If it tested three and three-fourths, she would be worth one dollar more for each gallon, or two dollars more. If she tested four per cent, she would be worth two dollars more for each gallon, or four dollars more, making her value \$28. If she gave three gallons a day of three per cent milk she would be worth \$36, less the deduction for being below standard. The deduction would be two dollars per gallon, or \$6, and subtracting this from \$36 would fix her value at \$30, or \$2 more than the cow giving two gallons of four per cent milk. This rule recognizes the correct idea, but whether it is just right is more than we can say. It certainly is in the right line, for the value of the cow depends upon the amount of butter-fat furnished.—Waverly Republican.

Watering the Cows.—In watering see that each cow has a liberal supply, and if she does not drink enough, look after her and ascertain the reason. If the cow does not drink freely the supply of milk will soon begin to fail. As for her winter rations of food, one can not do better than to feed her night and morning fifteen pounds of ensilage and three of shorts, with five of clover hay at noon.—Ex.

Pure Water.—An abundant supply of pure water within reach of the hogs at all times is indispensable, but the water can be in the yard to which the hogs have access. Shade is also essential in the summer, and nothing excels a tree for this purpose. But in the absence of trees a building of some kind should be provided and a floor is just as essential as a roof. Consider a bed among fine dust highly injurious to swine, for, unlike other animals, the hog, when he sleeps, lies with his nostrils close to the ground or floor, and it becomes all important that in breathing there is no dust that can be inhaled.—Ex.

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