How About
Your Heart

Feel your pulse a few minutes. Is it regular? Are you short of breath, after slight exertion as going up stairs, sweeping, walking, etc? Do you have pain in left breast, side or between shoulder blades, choking sensations, fainting or smothering spells, inability to lie on left side? If you have any of these symptoms you certainly have a weak heart, and should immediately take

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Mr. F. H. Oaks of Jamestown, N. Y., whose genial face appears above, says: "Excessive use of tobacco seriously affected my heart. I suffered severe pains about the heart, and in the left shoulder and side; while the palpitation would awaken me from my sleep. I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and soon found permanent relief."

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might unite under some such name as "union" party and favoring the submission of the question to the populist and democratic voters of the state whether they would so unite. Chairman Mack did not believe his committee could bind the democrats of Kansas by such an agreement and refused to consider it, but extended a cordial invitation for the populists of Kansas to become democrats. The correspondence between the two committees was not continued any further, but from that time on the process of proselyting was persistently engaged in by many of the democrats, assisted by some of the populists, and in the main just as persistently resisted by the great majority of the populists, who are not yet ready to join the democratic party, although entertaining none but the kindliest feelings toward their political allies. Of course such a general attempt to toboggan the whole people's party into the democratic organization caused considerable bitterness toward those engaged in it; but even among those who are classed as mid-roaders I found a general disposition to cooperate with the democrats if it could be done without destroying the integrity of the populist organization.

This conference was the outgrowth of the conditions I have mentioned. The fact that all the populist United States senators had entered the democratic caucus, and utterances of Senator Harris and other prominent populists of Kansas intensified the feeling that an attempt was being made to destroy the populist organization and deliver the populists in a body to the democrats; and the old wheel-horses determined to find out where they were "at." Hence, the conference. Senator Harris' position was outlined in the press dispatches of February 11. At that time he said:

"I have some hopes that this conference will express the willingness of the party to act with and be a part of the democratic party, and to the end express the hope that the democratic convention will make a platform as broad and liberal as possible, in line with the Kansas City and Chicago platforms, and nominate a ticket which should be indorsed by the populist nominating convention, and be given an earnest and active support throughout the state. This, in brief, is my idea of the right thing to do, and the way to do it. If the democratic convention will act wisely, the result will be a solid movement all along the line, without any mortifying surrender."

The purpose of the conference was primarily to answer the question, Shall the people's party of Kansas continue its organization? And this was answered most emphatically in the affirmative. Practically the only difference of opinion was upon the best method of evading the intended effect of the republican disfranchisement law. In other words, the next question was, How can we best maintain our party organization and co-operate with the democrats and all other reformers? This was not answered by any resolution, but was pretty thoroughly discussed during the conference, so that when the state nominating convention is called I apprehend there will be no difficulty in getting together if the democrats show any disposition to be fair—and I have no doubt they will do that.

Upon arriving at Topeka I was not long in learning that the press dispatches had done an injustice to Mrs. Annie L. Diggs by quoting only a portion of an editorial she had published in the Farmers' Advocate some weeks before. Touching upon the probable alignment of the delegates to the conference, she placed them in three classes: (a) Those who favor entering the democratic primaries and fighting under the democratic standard; (b) those who favor independent action and no co-operation with the democrats in any way; and (c) those who favor a middle course, that is to say, the maintenance of the populist organization and party machinery and co-operation with the democrats upon any equitable basis and use of honorable means. She presented at some length the views of each of these factions, but expressed no views of her own as to which might be the wisest course to pursue, although, as a delegate expressed it to me, "I thought she kind of bore down a little heavier when she talked about going into the democratic party." Of course the news-gathering trust used that portion which was believed would cause the most trouble in the populist ranks. Even The Public of Chicago fell into the trap, although I do not believe Mr. Post would intentionally create a wrong impression.

Senator Harris was on the ground Thursday and the afternoon trains brought in a number of delegations, although most of the delegates came in Thursday night. The amalgamationists had slated Grant Harrington, of Hiawatha, Brown county, for temporary chairman and Mr. Harrington in an interview with the Topeka Journal said:

"We Brown county people believe in fusion and we believe the way to have it is to fuse from the ground up. We believe the populists ought to go into the democratic primaries and help make the ticket. It will be necessary for the populist state committee to call a state convention just the same to nominate the ticket, but we believe it ought to be the same as the democrats nominate and it will have to go on the ballot under the democratic name. The state committee has no right to refuse to call a convention. There may be a few populists who will not want to do that sort of thing, and they ought to be given a chance to vote for whomever they please on the populist ticket. If we are going to abandon the populist party we should turn it over to the fellows who want it in good repair. I really think the organization should be kept up, and I suppose that will probably be done."

Thursday night was set for a meeting of the state central committee, but so many delegates were present that it was deemed advisable to hold an open meeting and discuss the situation. Speeches were made by W. J. Babb of Wichita, editor of the Kansas Commoner; ex-Congressman J. D. Botkin of Winfield, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, Senator W. A. Harris, P. P. Elder of Franklin county, Judge Frank Doster, Judge J. E. Andrews, C. B. Hoffman and Judge L. T. Little. Mr. Botkin's speech was decidedly middle-of-the-road as we understand that term in Nebraska; in other words, he intimated that he favored going it alone. This of course is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that he was elected to congress two terms by fusion or co-operation of the democrats and populists. Experience in Nebraska shows that the beneficiaries of co-operation—after having enjoyed the honor and emoluments of office—are usually fiercest in their denunciation of "unholy alliances" with the democratic party. Mr. Babb felt that the deomcrats had not met the advances of the populist committee in a proper spirit and although he was bitterly opposed to the sort of fusion suggested by the amalgamationists, I believe he favors an honorable co-operation if it can be effected. Mr. Hoffman said he had a plan which he wanted to tell that night, because he might have a different one tomorrow; he favored no action whatever by the populist party until the infamous election law should be repealed, believing that such a course—if it could be taken—would cause such inquiry that public sentiment would grow so great that the republicans would of their own accord wipe the offending law off the statute books of Kansas. The other speakers all favored co-operation with the democrats and discussed the various ways in which it might be brought about.

Friday morning at 10 o'clock the conference was called to order in representative hall. Secretary John Curran read the official call and the address issued by the state committee. Chairman E. R. Ridgley of the state committee consumed some time in explaining the election law and then called for nominations for temporary chairman of the conference. Edwin Taylor of Wyandotte county nominated Grant Harrington. W. J. Babb nominated Walter N. Allen of Jefferson county. Neither of the nominees were anti-fusionists. Harrington represented the "go-into-the-democratic-primaries" element, under the leadership of Senator Harris; and Allen represented the co-operationists and all who favored maintaining the populist party organization. The small number of mid-roaders voted for Allen. He was elected by a vote of 213 to 106—or more than two to one.

Upon being escorted to the chair, Mr. Allen said:

"No one now can doubt the spirit of this conference. That we will resolve to maintain the integrity of the people's party organization and the integrity of its principles, is already assured. But in this action our wooing democratic friends need not feel discouraged. For if they are willing to be fair, reasonable and just, a coalition can be formed against the common enemy that will advance the cause of the people's party and stimulate the progress of the democratic party.

"With us names are nothing, principles are everything. We belong to a class of producers, and consumers, that seek not the spoils of office, but reform

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
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economic, not sentimental nor partisan.

"We are at war against bank monopoly, land and railroad monopoly, elevator and stock yard monopoly. Banks of issue should be abolished, and the government functions to issue money resumed. Land holding should be limited by law and our railroads, grain elevators and stock yards ought to be owned and operated by the government at the cost of service.

* * * *

"The producers of live stock in the states tributary to the markets of Kansas City pay in commissions three million dollars annually, and one million dollars stock yard charges, and are swindled out of one million dollars more by combination of buyers, and in the manipulation of markets. If the state of Kansas owned the Kansas City stock yards the transfers of live stock would be made by state agents at the cost of service, and the stock yard charges would be reduced to one-sixth the present cost. This vast saving of expenses of about five million dollars annually in the marketing of live stock would be divided between producer and consumer. It would cheapen the cost of cut meats on one hand, while it would improve the price of live stock on the other. This system would do more, it would steady the market, and uniform prices would be maintained to the great benefit of both producer and consumer.

"Money, land and government ownership of public utilities are the three leading issues of the reform to be taken up one at a time in the order of necessity and paramount importance.

"The evils of government do not come all at once, nor can they be removed all at once. The cords of oppression can be loosened only one at a time.

"When Dewey made his attack on the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, he concentrated his guns upon the flag ship, and thus sunk and destroyed one at a time the entire fleet of the enemy, winning as it were the most signal naval victory that the world has ever known.

"The populist party stands as the only national sponsor for economic equality, economic justice, progress and industrial reform. We can force the acceptance of these principles of reform if the party will maintain intact its organization, and fight to secure the balance of power between the two old parties, 'When you are ready you may open fire.' The money question is not settled; it is the murdered Banquo that will push the unjust from the stools of power.

"Your chairman felt that he had something to say, and wanted to say it now. And in the last words of the brave Laurence, 'Don't give up the ship.'"

After Mr. Allen closed there was a short wrangle over the appointment of committees, but it was finally decided that committees on resolutions, rules, permanent organization and credentials should be appointed, two delegates from each congressional district and two at large. A recess was taken to allow each district to select its members of the various committees.

Committees were selected as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

First district—S. H. Allen, Shawnee; John W. Breidenthal, Shawnee.
Second district—J. P. Hindman, Olathe; P. P. Elder, Franklin.
Third district—M. A. Householder, Cherokee; J. D. Botkin, Cowley.
Fourth district—L. R. Wright, Lyon; Taylor Riddle, Marion.
Fifth district—Andrew Shearer, Marshall; C. B. Hoffman, Dickinson.
Sixth district—W. D. Street, Decatur; C. H. Moody, Jewell.
Seventh district—W. J. Babb, Sedgwick; Wm. Stryker, Sumner.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First district—Grant Harrington, Brown; John P. Stowell, Nemaha.
Second district—John T. Little, Johnson; Edwin Taylor, Wyandotte.
Third district—J. M. Allen, Nesho; Charles Stevens, Cherokee.
Fourth district—C. Swarthout, Osage; G. W. Forrester, Butler.
Fifth district—Dr. Smith, Washington; John Doyle, Republic.
Sixth district—Fred Smith, Russell; Mr. Porter, Norton.
Seventh district—B. C. Burrows, Kingman; I. Costett, Harper.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

First district—James S. Orr, Jackson; H. N. Gaines, Shawnee.
Second district—J. H. Hitmer, Johnson; H. S. Clark, Douglas.
Third district—E. R. Ridgley; Cherokee; L. M. King, Cowley.
Fourth district—I. A. Shriner, Butler; T. H. Gresham, Chase.
Fifth district—S. C. Wheeler, Cloud; John McKee, Clay.
Sixth district—Mr. Stewart, Sherman; F. H. Dunham, Lincoln.
Seventh district—Dr. Bohrer, Lyons; S. P. Gebhart, Pratt.

CREDENTIALS.

First district—H. Shumaker, Atchison; C. B. Harmon, Jefferson.
Second district—O. W. Kingsbury, Miami; J. R. Topping, Douglas.
Third district—A. D. Watts, ——; W. C. McKay.
Fourth district—O. H. Drinkwater, Osage; F. Deibert, Greenwood.
Fifth district—A. P. Collins, Saline; Ed Secrest, Riley.
Sixth district—Anson Cook, Mitchell; — Dazey, Graham.
Seventh district—H. Lyon, ——; Sol Neiswonger, Sedgwick.

P. F. Yearout of Emporia and John E. Wagner of Leavenworth were nominated for temporary secretary. Yearout won by a vote of 136 to 60, and Wagner was made assistant secretary.

At the afternoon session the committee on permanent organization presented the name of Grant Harrington for chairman. He had been defeated in the morning for temporary chairman because of his position in the interview before quoted. The conference objected to his amalgamation views, but to show that it was in no sense a mid-road body, the committee report was adopted and Mr. Harrington took the chair. His speech had been prepared beforehand and was not in accord with the views of the majority, but nevertheless was listened to respectfully. He said in part:

"It has been heralded far and wide by the republican press that the purpose of this conference is to buck and gag the people's party and turn it over, bound hand and foot, to the democracy, and some good populists have taken alarm at the impending danger. Converts are not made that way. This conference is not the end of all things. We are here simply to take counsel with each other. There will be a people's party state convention in Kansas this year. Those of you who want to nominate a populist ticket will be given an opportunity to do so. As a member of your state central committee, I speak by the book when I tell you that that committee intends at the proper time to call a state nominating convention. It would be unfaithful to its trust did it fail to do so. A state central committee is charged with the care of the party machinery between conventions, and it is not for the committee to say that no more tickets shall be nominated. That is the province of the regularly elected delegates to a state convention. Let us then at the very outset of these deliberations put away the idea that an effort is being made to steal away the organization from those who want a people's party ticket in the field in the coming state campaign."

In closing Mr. Harrington said:

"The people's party has had its day. Populistic principles, however, must and will prevail in this nation and if the democratic party abandons its vantage ground, a new organization will spring up to take its place, but it will not come from the prairies of Kansas. Its genesis will be found not on the farms, but in the towns. Its rallying cry will be public ownership of all monopolies and its strength will be found in the cities. But until that time comes, let us join hands with the organization which under the leadership of Bryan is making a gallant fight to save the nation from corporations and trusts and other forms of aggression upon the right of the people."

The committee on resolutions consumed the greater part of the afternoon before reporting. While the committee was out a five-minute rule was adopted by the conference and a great many speeches were made which, though informal in character, had the effect of clarifying the atmosphere and placing the conference in a deliberative frame of mind. Although there was the firmest opposition between the extreme wings represented, yet I have never been in a convention where there was as little political rancor exhibited. No speaker impugned the motives of any other. It did not take long to determine that the conference was in no mood to listen to any propositions looking to the abandonment of the populist party organization, and the most extreme amalgamationists receded in a great measure from the position they had originally taken, while the mid-roaders modified their demands for an out-and-out populist ticket and seemed willing to co-operate with the democrats upon any honorable ground. The middle course advocates were largely in the majority, although they divided up when it came to a vote on the reports submitted by the committee on resolutions. Hence, the vote of 165½ to 198½ defeating the minority report does not represent in any manner a division along the lines of fusion and anti-fusion. I am satisfied that in the whole conference there were not twenty delegates who were uncompromisingly against some sort of co-operation with the democrats; and neither of the reports was satisfactory to a majority of the conference, the majority report being too general and indefinite in its terms and that of the minority too specific.

As originally reported the majority resolutions began with a long preamble and wound up with these words:

"We recommend that a state nominating convention of the people's party of Kansas be held at the city of Topeka or Hutchinson. We also recommend and earnestly urge a union of all parties and voters opposed to imperialism, trusts and corporate domination, in our state and national government in each congressional district upon one candidate for congress and in such representative district upon one candidate for the legislature, and,

"Resolved, That we demand a vigorous campaign in favor of our state ticket and for the promulgation of the principles of the people's party."

These were signed by S. H. Allen, J. W. Breidenthal, J. P. Hindman, M. A. man, W. D. Street, C. B. Moody, W. J. Babb and William Stryker.

A minority report, signed by Andrew Shearer, L. R. Wright, P. P. Elder and Taylor Riddle, was also presented. It follows:

"Resolved, That we request and advise the populist state committee to call a populist delegate state convention to meet at the same place and on the same day of the meeting of the democratic state convention for the purpose of operating with the democrats in formulating a state platform, embracing the fundamental principles contained in our platforms of 1896 and 1900, national and state, and for the further purpose of having an equal number of places assigned on the combined state ticket to the populist party. And we further advise that when the platform and places on the ticket are amicably arranged so that the populist convention can select their candidates from their own party to be placed on the combined ticket so selected and nominated and place such ticket on the ballot under a name to be agreed upon by the combined conventions.

"Resolved, further, That we advise that the populist convention should select its usual state committee and that the whole party machinery be maintained and wait for further developments."

Discussion on the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority had only fairly begun when Mr. Babb moved to recommit and allow the committee to try again. To this the minority objected strenuously. Mr. Hoffman explained that it was understood that no minority report would be filed and for this reason the whole matter should be recommitted. This was done. Upon reporting the second time, it was found that the majority had cut out the preamble, the "sermon on the mount" as Mr. Elder expressed it, leaving only two paragraphs, as follows:

"First, we recommend that a state convention of the people's party in Kansas be called for the purpose of nominating a state ticket.

"Second, we demand a vigorous campaign in favor of our state ticket and for the promulgation of the principles of the people's party."

The minority also changed its report slightly, the amended paragraph being:

"And we further advise that when the platform and places on the ticket are amicably arranged so that the populist can select its candidates from its own party to be placed on the co-operative ticket; then in that case the populist convention shall indorse the combined ticket so selected and named and place such ticket on the ballot under either the democratic or populist name as may be agreed upon by the convention."

Debate continued under the five-minute rule on the resolutions until after 10 o'clock p. m., when a vote was reached upon substituting the minority report for the majority report: Ayes, 165½; noes, 198½. The majority report was then adopted without roll call and the conference adjourned.

Kansas Conference Notes

The Kansas City Star was the only paper to make a fair report of the conference.

Upon suggestion of a delegate, 88 veterans of the civil war stood up to be counted. And this moved Dr. Bohrer of Lyon county to read a letter showing that G. A. R. members in Kansas get half rates on all railroads in the state; "but," he said, "there are only 14,000 members in Kansas out of 60,000 veterans, because the G. A. R. is run as a republican auxiliary and there are about 46,000 veterans who are not republicans."

Householder of Cherokee county interviewed a large number of populists in his county. To the question, Are you willing to co-operate with the democratic party, 174 answered "yes" and 8 "no." If the democrats and populists unite upon a ticket, but it goes on the ballot under the democratic name, how will you vote? 120 would vote the ticket; 17 the republican; 36 the socialist—eight of these intending to vote the socialist ticket any way.

"We're rid of the 'chinch-bug populists' now," said a Stafford county delegate, "and I believe our growth from now on will be a solid one. There's no use talking against it—the republicans told the truth better than they thought when they said that drouth makes pops. Some of the most earnest populists we have now never began to think of these great questions until poverty pinched them; but once they get the principle thoroughly learned a little relief doesn't change them. But it's different with these dry-weather, chinch-bug pops—they're all right till they get a square meal and then they go back to the republican party. They've gone now, and we're well rid of them."

Roebrt Hanson of Concordia has for years been making a study of bank credits and their effect upon prices. He is too far in advance of many of his brethren to get a patient hearing, a great many of the newer populists having studied the money question less carefully than Mr. Hanson has. But he is sound nevertheless and his plans for a series of farmers' banks in Kansas, run on a co-operative plan, ought to be a success.

Unfortunately for the populists of Kansas, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs is no longer editor of the Farmers Advocate. The business management tried to control her utterances—and the clash came. Perhaps Mrs. Diggs really was giving too much aid and comfort to the amalgamationists—but there are few writers in Kansas who wield as powerful an influence with the pen as she does.

Mrs. Diggs assured me that she would not be long idle; that in a very short time she should take up editorial work either in Kansas or Washington—but probably in Kansas. "I have the advantage of mamma," said her daughter. "I know I'm a populist; but mamma isn't quite sure what she is now."

"You were up against a hard proposition in 1900," I said to John W. Breidenthal, who was candidate for governor that year, "it is hard to beat a man who has the support of both the saloons and churches." "Yes, that's a fact," he answered, "but there are no sore spots on me; my opponent was charged with carrying a joint on one shoulder and a Sunday school on the other. I made but one promise during the whole campaign, and that was to enforce the laws if elected; and I have no regrets that I did not pursue some other course. The boys stood by me manfully—the democrats and populists—and up to within a few days of election it looked as though I should have a walk-away."

"I tell you brethren, this old fashioned populism will be like the epidemic of smallpox—it won't hurt much, but when it breaks out it will take the whole country."—Senator James Tapp of Sedgwick county.

"The reason we went into the democratic caucus was that we found ourselves a little clique without power or influence in the senate and unable to secure good committee assignments, nothing to work to, or work for. This made it necessary for us to ally ourselves with one or the other of the dominant parties. The democrats assured us that if we co-operated with them that we would be free to act as we desired if we differed with them. They said that the men who bolted the Chicago and Kansas City platforms would not be permitted to dictate the party policy and they have kept their promise. I can say emphatically that you need have no fear of the democratic party, as now organized, being disorganized or reorganized by the Cleveland-Hill-Whitney wing. I urge you to act calmly in this matter of fusion with the democrats. We can retain our organization and co-operate with the democrats on a basis which will be satisfactory to all of you and without in any way endangering our integrity."—Senator W. A. Harris.

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For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's

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COMBINATION NO. 69E.

40 lbs. best fine granulated sugar	$1 00
20 lbs. good rice	1 00
1 keg choice syrup	1 00
2 lbs. choicest uncolored tea	1 00
2 lbs. best baking powder	50
3 pkgs. best soda	25
1 lb. purest pepper	25
All the above for	$5 00

COMBINATION NO. 70E.

40 lbs. best fine granulated sugar	$1 00
4 lbs. roasted Moca-Java coffee	1 00
25 bars laundry soap	1 00
1 lb. choicest tea	50
6 lbs. choice large raisins	50
6 lbs. very best rice	50
2 1-lb cans best baking powder	50
All the above for	$5 00

COMBINATION NO. 71E.

40 lbs. best fine granulated sugar	$1 00
4 lbs. Moca-Java coffee	1 00
25 bars laundry soap	1 00
1 lb. choicest tea	50
3 pkgs. best soda	25
3 lbs. best rice	25
3 lbs. soda	25
3 cans lye	25
1 lb. best baking powder	25
1 lb. pure pepper	25
All the above for	$5 00

COMBINATION NO. 72E.

40 lbs. best granulated sugar	$1 00
1 keg choice syrup	1 00
1 bucket whitefish	75
6 lbs. beans	25
3 pkgs. best corn starch	25
1 lb. best 50c tea	50
1 lb. best baking powder	25
5 lbs. rice	50
5 lbs. choicest raisins	50
All the above for	$5 00

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5 gals. best coal oil, can free	$1 20
5 gals. best gasoline, can free	1 20
Yeast Foam or German Yeast, 3 pkgs	10
Brooms, each 20, 25, 30,	40
Scrub brushes, each 5, 10,	15
Shoe brushes, each 10, 15,	20
Yucatan gum, 2 5c bunches for	5
Best full cream cheese, per lb	18
Choice Wis. cheese, per lb	15
Baker's chocolate, per lb	35
Regular 10c cake sweet chocolate	5
Shred cocoanut, per lb	20
Baker's cocoa, per can	25
Van Houton's cocoa, per can	25
Coffee essence, 2 cans	5
Condensed milk, Eagle brand, 3 cans	50
Hops, per package	10
Sage, per pkg	10
New England mince meat, 3 pkgs	25
Pure jelly, per bucket	50
Lewis lye, 3 cans	25
American lye, 3 boxes	25
Mule matches, per dozen	12
Dandy matches, per dozen	10
Parlor matches, per dozen	15
Sauerkraut, per gal	30
Sauerkraut, per half bbl	3 00
1 lb. pkg. mixed bird seed	5
Toothpicks, per box	5
5 gal. keg pure cider vinegar	1 00
Rope, all sizes, per lb	15
Gelatine, 2 pkgs	25
Vaseline, 5 and	10
Axle grease 5 and	10
Shoe blacking 5 and	10
Shoe dressing, per bottle	10
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Catsup, per bottle 10, 15,	25
5 gal. keg of sweet cider	1 50

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Best soda crackers, 25-lb. box	$1 50
Best oyster crackers, 25-lb. box	1 50
3-lb. box best crackers	25
Ginger snaps, per lb	7
Graham crackers, per lb	12
Lemon wafers, per lb	18
Vanilla wafers, per lb	18
Jumbles, per lb	12½

TEA.

Very choice Japan, 35c lb, 3 lbs.	$1 00
Fancy Japan tea, per lb	50

Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast and Gunpowder tea, cheap at 35 and 50c per lb.

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for the government since you started for $250 a year (and taken a $250 house for the first year's pay) than work on your farm as you have done with its result in cash (not the increase in the value of farms)? and you will see that none out of ten would answer that they would rather have worked for the government and would do so now, not because of the honor, but because it would pay better.

There is as much money in circulation as there is need for and land is raising. It makes it harder for the poor to get land. The proletarian is worse off on account of high prices. In the name of heaven, what remedy do you propose? Changing to democratic party will not do it.

S. P. GIBSON.

Page, Neb.

(There are not to exceed 1,000,000 college graduates in the United States. To say that half of them are tramps is pretty hard on the colleges. A two-year term at $2,500 does not mean that the office-holder gets that much unless he does some stealing besides. Any man who ever made a state campaign as the candidate for any party could enlighten Mr. Gibson on that subject considerably. If the office-holder comes out even, he will do more than most of the honest men who have held office. That is the region where there has been drouth and blistering suns; the farmers have suffered severely, no one will deny, but in other regions of the state they have made more money than any other class of business men who have not been granted some special privilege by the government or the railroads. The Independent has never proposed that the populist party dissolve. It advocates as a measure of relief that all special privileges be abolished, that taxation should be made equal and that in all forms of business where competition is impossible, that the government should own and conduct them for the benefit of the whole people.—Ed. Ind.)

From North Carolina

Editor Independent: It is not the manhood of any section that threatens the country, but the money power, the millionaires and aristocracy, so-called, who would be glad to see us have a king. I think that W. J. Bryan is the man of the time. He towers in all the points of a statesman like Saul the son of Kish, not in statue, but in mental, moral and religious strength and ability. Oh! how the plutocrats do hate him. S. J. MONTAGUE.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

From Missouri

Editor Independent: I like your paper and think it is the paper that the masses ought to read and let the cheap corporation paid papers alone, but when I have tried to get subscribers at my office they have said that it was too high, times too hard, while at the same time they were taking two or three gold bug papers.

W. J. GARDNER.

Bracken, Mo.

Socialistic Inaccuracies

Editor Independent: In The Independent of February 6 you say that you cannot imagine how any person would want to quit his present occupation for an office of $2,500 a year.

There are one-half million tramps on the road with a college education who would be glad to swap for $150 a year, and save $100 out of that (board themselves). There are 10,000 farmers in northwestern Nebraska who, for twenty years, have not averaged $100 a year over horse feed, taxes and interest, that they could use to live on and clothe themselves with. A neighbor farmer has not sold one bushel of corn and not a hog. He has twenty-five bushels in the crib on which to feed three horses, and he would have had sixty bushels of wheat, but no one would haul a machine four miles to thresh it. Here are thousands like him. Put the question in the paper to all the farmers in Nebraska: Which braska a valuation placed upon the

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ity. "What is an honest dollar worth? All tender of the law of legal tender, all money our servant. The money trust than an estimate of what the property tion of such a man.—Metcalfe's ad-