DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

Profoundly impressed that we, the National Farmers' Alliance, united by the strong ties of common interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions; we therefore resolve:

To strive to secure the establishment of right and justice to ourselves and our posterity.

To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

To endorse the motto, "In things essential, unity; in all things, charity."

To secure purity of the election franchise, to induce all voters to intelligently exercise it for the enactment and execution of laws which shall express the just and equal rights of all classes of citizens.

To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.

To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the National Farmers' Alliance, and shall have power to make laws for the general government of the State Alliances subordinate to the National, and shall make all laws and rules necessary for its own government.

Art. II. Sec. 1. The National Alliance shall hold an annual meeting in January of each year, which meeting shall constitute the legislative body.

Sec. 2. It shall be composed of its officers, two delegates at large from each state or territory having a state organization; and one delegate for every fifty subordinate Alliances or major fraction thereof, in good standing in each of the states; and one delegate from each fifty Alliances in the states having no state Alliance.

Art. III. Sec. 1. Each annual meeting shall elect the national officers for the ensuing year, which officers shall consist of a president, one vice-president from each state having a state alliance, secretary, treasurer, lecturer, and two assistant lecturers; and these shall constitute the national executive committee, of whom a majority shall be a quorum, and the president and secretary shall be president and secretary of the executive committee ex-officio.

Sec. 2. There shall be an auditing committee, consisting of three members, elected by each annual meeting to audit and report upon all accounts.

Sec. 3. The election of officers and the adoption of changes in the constitution, shall be by roll call of the states. The delegates present shall be entitled to cast the full vote of their state, a majority of the whole number of votes cast being necessary for the election of each officer.

Sec. 4. The national officers, or any one of them, shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed.

Art. IV. Sec. 1. The president shall preside at the annual or called meetings of the National Alliance and at the meeting of the executive committee; he shall be the keeper of the secret work and shall deliver and expound the same to the Alliances, and see that it is protected from exposure; shall sign all charters and shall have general supervision of all Alliance work.

Sec. 2. The vice presidents shall take precedence in the order of the duly accredited representation of their respective states, and shall, in the absence of the president, perform the duty of his office.

Sec. 3. The secretary shall have charge of all the clerical work of the Alliance and executive committee, and shall keep a correct record of the annual meeting and the acts of the executive committee, shall keep a correct account of the receipts and expenditures, shall receive and turn over to the treasurer upon proper receipt all the funds of the Alliance, shall cause to be printed and distributed the national constitution and proceedings, and shall issue and sign all charters.

Sec. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of the money of the National Alliance under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the executive committee.

Sec. 5. The lecturer shall have charge of the organizing work, shall have advisory supervision of state organizers or lecturers elected or appointed by the respective state alliances, and shall have full control of the work of organization in states where state organizations have not been perfected until such time as the state organization may be perfected; he shall attend the annual meetings of each state, and shall have extended to him by the state organization the full privileges of a delegate, except the vote, and the courtesy due the representative of the National Alliance, and he shall report all irregularities in the state organization to the national executive committee.

Sec. 6. The executive committee shall have full charge of the executive work, shall fix the compensation of the secretary and lecturer, shall require the secretary and treasurer to give sufficient bonds, shall fill all vacancies occurring in the executive committee, may remove any officer for incompetency or other just cause, may delegate to the president, secretary and lecturer the executive functions, shall allow all bills, shall make a full report to the annual meeting of all transactions of the executive committee or any officers of the National Alliance.

Art. 5. Sec. 1. No officer or member of the executive committee, except the secretary and lecturer, shall receive compensation for their services, provided that the executive committee may allow a per diem to itself or any of its members for any special work requiring sacrifice of time, and the necessary railroad and hotel expenses of the members of the executive committee shall be paid from the treasury of the National alliance.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall meet immediately upon their election and qualification and arrange the work for the year. They shall meet again in June, provided a majority of the committee deem it advisable. No other meetings of the full executive committee shall be held unless called by the president and secretary to provide for unforeseen exigencies.

Art. VI. Sec. 1. The secretary of each state alliance shall pay into the treasury of the National Alliance fifty cents for each subordinate alliance in good standing in the state, the same to be paid in June each year, and the supplementary dues from new organizations shall be paid by January 1st following.

Sec. 2. Where no state organization exists the dues shall be fifty cents for each male member.

Sec. 3. Each state alliance shall submit through its secretary to the annual meeting of the National Alliance a full report of the membership and condition of their state alliance.

Art. VII. Pro rata representation shall be based upon the proportionate dues paid, and no state shall be entitled to the two delegates at large unless fees have been paid for not less than one pro rata delegate; provided this rule shall not apply in cases of states but recently organized.

Art. VIII. Sec. 1. Fees shall accompany all applications for charters to the national secretary from unorganized states.

Sec. 2. All charters for state alliances shall be issued by the National Alliance to the states, signed by the national president and secretary.

Art. IX. Sec. 1. In states where no state alliance has been formed charters shall be issued from the National Alliance upon proper application of not less than seven practical and operative farmers, their wives and daughters, accompanied by the annual dues (in this case the initiation due of fifty cents.

Sec. 2. After the organization of the alliance eligibility of membership may be extended to such other classes of the rural population whose interests do not clash with the Farmers' Alliance, but who would be congenial and valuable additions to the local membership.

Sec. 3. Five subordinate alliances in any county may organize a county alliance.

Sec. 4. In any state containing seven county alliances, or fifty subordinate alliances, a state alliance may be organized.

Sec. 5. The call for the meeting to organize the state alliance shall emanate from the national lecturer, and he shall fix the ratio of representation.

Art. X. Sec. 1. The state alliances shall have power to make their own constitution and laws, provided nothing therein shall be in conflict with the laws of the National Alliance.

Sec. 2. Charters shall be issued to the state alliance upon formal application of the state secretary-elect, stating the names of the state officers, the alliances represented, and affirming that the membership of the state alliance and the laws adopted are in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of the National Alliance.

Art. XI. Sec. 1. Subordinate Alliances chartered by the National Alliance shall require of their members the following pledge: "I, A——— B——, do say that I understand the objects and purposes of the Farmers' Alliance and that I heartily approve of the same; that I have joined the alliance of my own free will, and not from any selfish, improper or partisan motives, and I hereby pledge myself, upon my sacred honor, to labor heartily to accomplish the purpose of the alliance and to maintain a subordinate alliance; to faithfully attend its meetings; to perform to the best of my ability the duties that may be assigned me as a member of the alliance; to promptly pay the dues provided by the National Alliance, and not to impart to any unauthorized person any information of the business and workings of the alliance.

Sec. 2. State alliances shall require of their membership the same pledge.

Art. XII. The place of the annual meeting shall be fixed by a majority vote of the delegates present, but the date in January shall be fixed by the executive committee.

Art. XIII. This constitution may be amended or abolished at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

Art. XIV. Sec. 1. The president and secretary shall prepare a programme for each annual meeting.

Sec. 2. In the debates and transaction of business of the National Alliance the parliamentary usages as laid down in Cushing's Manual or Roberts' Rules of Order shall be followed.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO GET BETTER PAY FOR FARM WORK.

The Returns for His Brain Work are Far More Important than Any Other Consideration to the Progressive Farmer.

Brain Work On The Farm.

There are several factors which enter into the materials which the farmer offers to the world for which the remunerations differ widely. First, there is the plant food in his products. That, in the virgin soil, is the direct product of the forces of nature, and is not very highly valued in the markets of the world. This plant food is largely air and water, and mankind is not disposed to pay much for what is so abundant everywhere. Small proportions of this plant food are minerals, which have some value in market, and nitrogen, which, although one of the most abundant ingredients of the air, is so elusive that the forces of nature fail to utilize it to a large extent in products, and that in the market commands a good price. It is very doubtful whether the average farmer receives much renumeration for the plant food of which his products are compounded.

2. There is the capital the farmer has invested in his farm, in acquiring the title from government, in clearing his land; in fencing it, in draining it, in building shelter for his stock and store-houses for his products; in stocking his farm with live animals and with the necessary implements and machinery for its cultivation and for the transportation of its products to market. Now the farmer ought to receive enough from the profits of the farm to pay interest on these investments and deterioration through use and age. Are farmers certain that they receive what they are entitled to here?

3. Then most of our farmers do a great deal of severe manual labor, working more hours in the day than almost any other class of laborers. So far as this is mere manual labor, such as hired laborers could perform, it is rated at about the lowest rates paid to any class of laborers in the country, and it is to be feared that this is about the only kind of labor that some of our farmers have to offer in markets. It is not surprising that such farmers find themselves poorly paid and running behind in this age of the world.

4. Another factor which farmers put into their market products is brain energy, and this is the most valuable of all that the farmer has to offer in the markets of the world. This energy is expended in selecting and purchasing a farm, in planning its division so as to promote convenience, in fencing it with the most economical material, and to no greater extent than it is necessary, in locating, planning and erecting the necessary buildings, in stocking the farm with the most useful and profitable animals and the most necessary implements and machinery, in adopting and carrying out the best rotation of crops for each individual farm, in selecting the best varieties of the different species of crops, in saving and applying fertilizers, in the best cultivation for the particular soil, in planning and directing every day's labor, in selecting and employing assistance, in converting the crude products into the most profitable forms practicable, under existing circumstances, and in placing all marketable products upon the best markets at the best time. What a vast opportunity for the profitable employment of brain energy, the most valuable kind of energy man possesses. Does any one doubt that the farmer who employes the most of this factor makes the most money, achieves the greatest success?

This species of energy is just as important in converting the crude products of the soil into more valuable forms of use, before offering them in the markets, as in growing the crops, and in a future issue we will essay to show how the farmer can increase his income in that direction. The great majority of our farmers are doing quite enough, in fact, too much, mere physical labor; they should study how to use more skilled educated labor, so that they may receive more of the remuneration which the world cheerfully awards to such labor.

Lime for Celery.

Those who have a heavy soil to deal with, says Popular Gardening, in growing this crop will have no difficulty in obtaining robust plants. The crop looks well until it is dug and washed, when it is often damaged by small black slugs. Many are the plans recommended for the prevention of this evil, coal ashes, etc., as well as using quantities of soot in earthing-up and also enveloping each stick in drain pipes. The wrapping the stems with paper plan is successful, but too tedious. The falling which many heavy soils as well as many old gardens which are dressed with leaves and litter, is exhaustion of calcareous matter. The remedy for this is the free use of lime. We have tried all antidotes, now resort to lime for the whole of the celery crop. Dust it over the ground, making both celery and ground quite white a day or two before banking, and this we do about three times during the season, or a day or two in advance of the first, second and final earthing up. Since we have adopted this plan we have had no anxiety about the plants, as they have always come out clean and free from disfigurement. Not only does the lime kill the vermin, but it improves the soil in favor of future croppings.

How to Get Sugar-Beet Information.

Anyone desirous of getting thorough information regarding sugar-beet culture can obtain it by addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The bulletin will review briefly the climatic conditions favorable to the growth of this crop, the varieties, soil, fertilizers, rotation, preparation of the land, planting and all the details of culture up to and including the harvesting and delivery of the sugar-beets at the factory. Estimates are given of the cost of growing sugar-beets in various parts of other countries. The bulletin contains also some suggestions and information in regard to the manufacture of sugar of a nature to be of interest to all growers of this crop and some statistical information showing the comparative development of the cane and beet sugar industries, together with the consumption of sugar in the principal countries during the year 1889, and a special table showing the consumption in the United States. There are several illustrations presenting the various implements best adapted to the culture of the sugar beet.

Farm Notes.

Fill the minds of the boys and girls with knowledge about agriculture, and the farm will not be deserted.

The farmer who combines with his own experience that of others will outstrip the farmer who relies exclusively on his own experience.

Sunshine, to a medium degree, is very beneficial to poultry, but if they are exposed too much and too long to the hot sun, without immediate shade, they become diseased and die.

The hay and other material in hen's nests should be changed at least once a week. As soon as a setting hen brings out her brood clean out the nest carefully and burn all the material.

A few pigs can be kept and fattened with very slight expense merely by feeding them what would otherwise be wasted, and giving them in addition what one would feed to a large, healthy dog.

A New Hampshire paper, the Manchester Union, suggests the propriety of letting bigness of strawberries rest until flavor comes in sight of it. "If size is all that is wanted, we can use apples or pumpkins."

One-third kerosene and two-thirds old grease, old grease and a small quantity of carbolic acid, and strong tobacco water are good remedies for lice on stock. If these pests exist in quantity cattle can not thrive.

The farmer takes not only cost but his living out of his receipts before he begins to count the profit. The merchant counts as profit the difference between the buying and selling price, less the cost of the transaction, and then lives on his profit.

Country Gentleman: Among the great multitude of named varieties of plants offered for sale throughout the country, most of them will in a very few years drop into the gulf of utter oblivion, leaving a small number, perhaps one in fifty or a hundred, worthy to remain.

American farmers when they were all independent land owners and workers, grounded our nation on a sure basis, and raised it to a prosperity that made it a high example and lesson for a gradual bettering of all other nations. But now thousands of our farmers are poor tenants. What will that lead to?

It is commonly claimed that the sheep yields its owners two harvests per year—wool and lambs. An essayist, at a recent farmers' meeting properly claimed three—wool, lambs and mutton. To keep up this supply, be careful not to sell all the bucks for lambs, or there will soon be a poor variety of mutton.

Michigan Farmer: J. G. Ramsdell applies the term "smotheration" to the lack of proper pruning and thining of trees and grape vines. He believes in continuous pruning and thinning of trees and grape vines. He believes in continuous pruning and thinning of superfluous branches and foliage, admitting air and sunlight for perfect fruit.

The expenses of the farm and family go on through the year. It is almost impossible to make profit unless there is equal continuity in selling. There may be and should be special crops that furnish the bulk of money received from the farm; but if this is drawn upon by a continual drain not relieved by any new supply, it will be drawn down to nothing. For years southern farmers have depended wholly on their sales of cotton, and though this is one of the most profitable crops grown it has been impossible for southern planters to keep out of debt until they adopted the northern plan of growing a diversity of crops.

Hints for the Household.

The best thing to clean tinware is common soda; rub on briskly with a damp cloth, after which wipe dry.

Why should you be ashamed to be getting old? It is a sign—it is prima facie evidence—that you have behaved tolerably well or you would not have lived to this time.

Always scrape off all old paper from walls before hanging new; it is not delightful labor, but preferable to the illness that may result from successive layers of mouldy paper.

If a woman was as careful in selecting a husband to match her disposition as she is in selecting a dress to match her complexion there would be fewer marriage troubles than there are.

Western Rural: The more you think of the "science" of medicine the more ridiculous the whole thing appears. The less poisonous drugs you put into your system the better you are off, and what is true of yourself in this respect is true of your animals.

White paint should be cleaned with whiting and water. Hard-finished walls may be washed with soap suds and then wiped with a soft dry cloth. Use cold tea for cleaning grained wood, and remove the moisture with a piece of flannel. An old wool undervest is excellent for wiping over the graining.

Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, says to an interviewer: "In America as in England, there are thousands and thousands of sweet, lovely, worthy girls who are fading away because there are no husbands for them. This is really deplorable, and a question of far more importance, in my mind, than the labor problem."

Western Rural: If walls are to be whitewashed or kalsomined, starch or glue water stirred into the lime will prevent its rubbing off. When whitewashed walls are to be papered, wash them over with vinegar. Fill holes with thick lime. Cover smoked surfaces with gum shellac, and a coat of kalsomine or paint will conceal the blackness.

Physicians always order beef for invalids that is cooked very little in order that none of the nourishment in the meat may be dried away. Lean beef ground in a machine, salted to taste, made into cakes and broiled just enough to heat, is excellent for invalids to whom the doctor has forbidden vegetables. A person in health may suit his taste.

If you feel a little debilitated take the cocoa tonic; eat plenty of fresh, ripe fruit and vegetables, especially oranges; drink lemonade, and when unusually fatigued, and just before retiring, drink a glass of milk as hot as can be taken in large sips. Walk reasonably, and sleep in pure air. If a few days of this sort of home treatment fails to bring up the body and mind to their proper tone, call in your doctor and follow his advice.

THE HUMBUG OF PROVERBS.

Assuming to be the Essence of Wisdom, They Are Often Unwise.

A proverb has been defined as the wisdom of many and the wit of one. Into many proverbs are packed pithy suggestions as to conduct and generalized experience of mankind. They are sarcastic, hortative, minatory, mirth-provoking, but they are not wiser than the people that make them. Hence, many of them, some of them most widely current, are arrant humbugs. If they were once true to experience, under certain conditions, they are true no longer. To say this is flat contradiction of that well-known proverb, "Nobody is wiser than everybody," but even that is one of the humbugs. It not infrequently happens that a single man is wiser than his whole generation. Such men become first the leaders, then the martyrs, of their age, but are the saints and heroes of the ages that follow. As a flagrant instance of proverbial unwisdom and humbug, take the distich that has been dinned into the ears of unnumbered generations of children:

Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

This is a terse and witty generalization of a pastoral community, where to get on in the world it was necessary to work in the fields from "sun up" to "sun down." It has no application whatever to town life. The wealthy and wise men of towns are men who work late and rise late; and as to health, it is notorious that no part of our population so suffers from all manner of diseases as farmers and their families. Yet how many have been deprived of their natural sleep by a superstition, begot of this wretched rhyme, that early rising is conducive to health. It is only in recent years that people have had the courage to take the sleep that nature demanded. The man who did so a generation ago was called "lazy"—the most intolerable of all epithets. Franklin never aimed a proverb at him: "Men need five hours' sleep, women six, children and fools seven."

Nowadays, the man who takes less than eight is a fool. Take some of the maxims inculcating shrewd business policy: "A penny saved is a penny earned" has ruined many a man who could not persuade himself to spend money with judicious lavishness in enlarging his business. The penny saved was so large in his eyes that it hid the dollar lost by his foolish economy.

"Out of debt, out of danger," and "Better go to bed supperless than rise in debt" are a precious pair that have brought many to the poor house. Debt is the only salvation of many a man. Not debt recklessly incurred by extravagant living beyond his means, but debt incurred in the purchase of a home or the establishing of a business. Where would modern commercial affairs be but for credit. But credit means debt; for if A trusts B, B must owe A. Debt makes many a man careful and saving, who would spend all he gets if he had no pressing obligations to meet. So he is forced, as it were in spite of himself, to provide for sickness and old age.—New York Examiner.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Small articles made of malleable iron are now finished and polished bright by being placed in revolving drums with curriers' shavings, from which they emerge with all of the rough edges smoothed and the surface highly polished.

The Lancet (London) relates a number of unmistakable cases of eczema produced from gathering leaves of the Virginia creeper. The effect, rash, heat and irritation of the skin, is the same as that caused by ivy and dogwood on some persons.

The blackened teeth of the Malays and Siamese are not produced, as has been supposed heretofore, by coating them with a mixture of betel and lime, but by rubbing the teeth with a paste made from charred cocoanut kernels. This is carefully applied to the teeth again and again, until a black varnish hides the natural white.

Dr. Joseph Leidy, who has recently examined some fossil remains from Morehead phosphate beds from Reace Creek, Fla., decides one to be from a Hippotherium hitherto undescribed, which he names H. princeps. He concludes that this animal must have been fully as large as the best specimens of our modern domestic horses, to which it is related. A number of species of rhinoceros also existed there in those days; the remains of one hitherto undescribed were also found in the phosphate bed.

When the Century Begins.

How many people there are whose ideas are misty as to the time when the century begins and ends! The writer has seen at least twice in reputable publications the statement that George Bancroft, who was born in 1800, was born in the "first year in the present century." A moment's consideration must convince even a mind of more than average stupidity that 1800 was the last year of the last century, and not the opening year of the present one. The first century comprised 100 years, and did not end with the year 99; it was not completed until the last moment of the last day of the year 100. The same blunder is likely to crop out again and again as the close of the present century draws near, and one of the most frequent inquiries addressed to the omniscient editor by the intelligent correspondent will be as to whether the twentieth century begins with 1900 or 1901.

Price to Fit the Case.

"Mr. Editor—What are your Price for notifyin a certain young Man to Keep awa From my Premise? A READER."

For scen'sational advertisements like yours it are four dollars a line.—Kentucky State Journal.

What a Question!

"Are you really sick, Sidney?" asked the family doctor, one day. "Dr. McCartney, I'm perfectly surprised at your asking such a question. I suppose that you forget that it's Saturday," was the reply.—Kate Field's Washington.

Couldn't Be Expected.

In the last five years twenty-seven American girls have married Chinamen, and it is reported that in only five cases have they lived with their husbands beyond a few months.

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Barred Plymouth Rock	"	" 1 50
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Mammoth Bronze Turkey's	" 9	" 2 50
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Our record last fall at Missouri State Fair, and Atchison Agricultural Fair and Kansas State Fair was twenty-two prizes, fourtee second prizes and six sweepstakes.

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This year there is a quarrel among the ... ready to take advantage of it. We learn ... still further, a method of bleaching havin... calculated to "deceive even the elect." B... be able to make all sorts of quotations.

Our friends as always can depend on us... reached we will quote prices.

Judging from information already obta... than last year.

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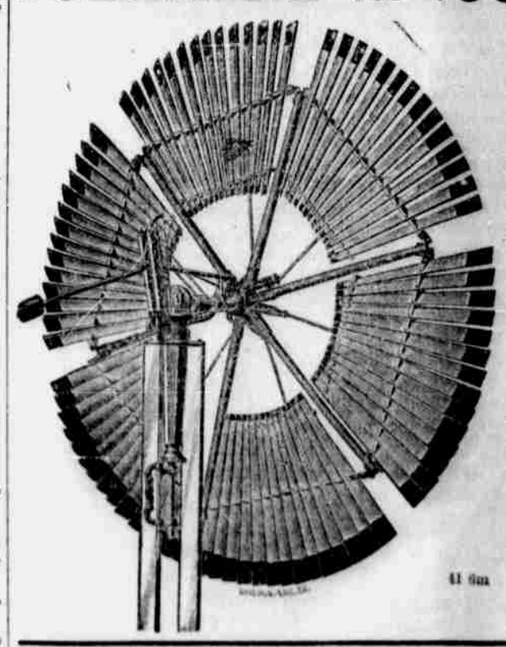

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