Chairman Wolfe on Campaign Expenses.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—It is no surprise to me to see some of the corporation organs exercised over a circular sent out to our committees, jogging our friends up a little for funds to meet our necessary campaign expenses. There was nothing secret about the circular, and as we have heard of no kicks from those to whom it was addressed, just why the other fellows should kick so vigorously we can only surmise. It probably has not yet penetrated the gold rimmed, boiler ironed craniums of these editors, that we have no banks, or railroads, or millionaires to go to for funds to run a campaign, but have to rely upon honest people to sustain an honest cause. The Freemont *Flail* did us the honor to publish the entire circular, to the exclusion of important railroad matter. I certainly feel flattered by this mark of its regard, and I am sure that its small circle of readers will appreciate the improvement in its pages by discovering in them a little good English for once, at least. And for the further benefit of its readers I would remark that if Brother Hiatt would apply to me in person and accompany his request with a small fee, (not for publication but as an evidence of good faith,) I will furnish him some good reading matter more frequently than his readers now receive it, especially if they depend entirely for their mental pabulum upon the frail editor. Try, brother, to be equally choice hereafter in all matter appearing in your columns and you may yet live to become respectable yourself, and make your paper a fit companion for others.

The p. o. *Journal* is also kind enough to call attention to the matter. It says "the circular is an appeal for money to pay the expenses of the campaign." This is certainly gratifying to us, for that was just what we intended it for, and if there are brains enough on the *Journal*, for once, to give a correct interpretation to anything an independent has said or written, it is certainly refreshing, and shows signs of improvement. But it further says that "it strikes the ordinary old liner as queer, that so many thousands of dollars as they claim were still unpaid, should have been expended by a lot of reform officers, who had been out on a chase for men." Here the writer seems to have gone daft again. One correct idea having got into his head, proved more than he could stand. We certainly said nothing about "chasing men" or expending "thousands of dollars." The pen that wrote that part of the notice must have been shaking with the "Ager." If so, I can excuse the *pen*, for I know something about the "ager" myself. I had some experience with the vile disease down in Indiana on the Wabash. I also had some experience with the Nebraska or *Journal* kind of "Ager" about a year ago, and to tell the truth, I think more of the Wabash variety than I do of the *Journal complaint* of the same name. I "kinder" admire a bold disease, and used to rather enjoy a good shaking up by the "ager," for while it made me feel awfully mean myself I couldn't help but admire the manner of its attack. I felt it was a brave enemy, and after it was through I always felt in my very *bones* that its attack was no lie, but always a sure, if not a dead sure, thing. I am only sorry that I cannot say as much in favor of the *Journal* scribbler who disgraces the name of his Wabash cousin.

But about that circular. It is not the Roggen, Rosewater and Rum method of raising money, I admit, for Roggen says, 'give us the candidate and Omaha will furnish the money." Now that is all right. Corporations never get tired of furnishing the oil for political machinery run in their interest. They don't need to send out circulars. The money is all pledged in advance. But ours is a people's party, and being in the interest of the common people, we think, and our people think, it should be supported by the people themselves; and as long as they don't kick why should those set up a howl who have not been asked to contribute a cent? The reason is too evident and scarcely needs to be stated. It is done to create distrust in the vain hope of disrupting the independent party. Their argument, plainly stated, would be, in the "independent party you are taxed for its support, but come back to us and we will not only see that you are not taxed but we can get money enough from the railroads and banks and other moneyed interests, not only to pay all running expenses of the party but to pay you money besides for voting our ticket." That is about what these fellows are trying to say to our people. But why haven't they the honesty to say what they realy mean? They mean that if the people will continue to let corporations rob them three hundred and sixty-four days in the year, they need not bother about running elections. We will take care of the expenses and send a carriage around to take you to the polls, and all you will have to do will be to vote our ticket.

Again the *Journal* says, "the New York law requiring candidates to file a sworn statement of their campaign expenses would throw some light on the disposition of the money which the Alliance leaders have extorted from the farmers by special assessments." And it says further, "let us have it."

Now let us see whether the *Journal* is honest in what it says There is no law in this state prohibiting the very thing being done that the *Journal* thinks would be a good thing. Therefore, as chairman of the state committee of the people's independent party, in connection with the secretary and treasurer, we will make out a sworn statement of all monies received by the committee, and from what source received, and date of receiving it, together with a full and complete statement of monies disbursed, and for what purpose, provided the editor of the *Journal* will have Dr. Mercer and the like officers of his committee do the same thing, and the two committees shall meet at a stipulated time and place, to compare statements and examine each others' reports, and either or both may be represented by an attorney who shall have the right to examine the chairman or other officers of the committees, under oath, touching upon any item or items in either report not fully explained or understood. Now, if the *Journal* is honest, and means what it says, it can have the New York law in effect before the next legislature meets. We can be ready on very short notice. Let us know when it will suit Dr. Mercer's convenience.

J. V. WOLFE.

The Home Sentinel: When you hear a fellow say that the government cannot operate a railroad ask him how it is that when a railroad company makes an assignment the courts appoint a manager and the business goes on just the same. The public has the benefit of the road and it is operated under control of the government agent. If the courts can operate one line successfully, can there be any reason that all the lines may not be run the same way?

* * *

Arkansas Farmer: Don't think because your little sub-Alliance is puny and wanting in energy and life that the order is going down. Read up and see that it is going ahead with all steam on. It grows at the rate of two or three thousand a day. Thirty-eight states have been organized and all will soon join the column. Nothing can stop the great march of the people. Take hope, take courage, stand true to your colors, and your principles will surely triumph. Right will in the end be the victor.

* * *

The Toiler: Bold, fearless, determined leaders are needed at the front now in the Farmers Alliance to meet and withstand the assaults of the subsidized press, and to meet the enemy on the hustlings. There never was a period in the history of the order when such a united effort was made to create dissention in our ranks by falsehood and ridicule; but thanks to the courage, manhood and fidelity to principle shown by the rank and file of our order. They are standing by their chosen leaders, and the falsehood and abuse only unites them closer together in bonds of union.

* * *

The Leader: A conspiracy against the life-blood of the body politic—the money of the country—is the worst form of treason which can be committed in a republican form of government. It is a conspiracy to rob honest effort of its reward; it is a conspiracy to despoil honest enterprise of its profits; it is a conspiracy to rob labor of the fruits of its toil; it is a conspiracy to rob the country of its honesty, its industry, its enterprise and its manhood. For what purpose? To make the exploiter wealthier in his millions at the cost of the integrity, the virtue, the intelligence and the patriotism of the country. A race of serfs and slaves are incapable of freedom for more than one generation. A conspiracy to make the great masses serfs and slaves is a conspiracy against republican institutions.

* * *

The Alliance Dispatch: No civilized nation under the sun, from the earliest history to the present day, has ever fought a war to a successful issue without the use of paper money in some form. Never has war been declared by any nation when the declaration was not speedily followed by the withdrawal of all specie moneys from circulation, and when specie did not hide itself away, and remain in deep, dark vaults away from the sight of the people until the danger was past, leaving the battle to be fought by paper money. Never has a country been threatened with a serious panic when gold did not proceed to intrench itself behind the ponderous doors of the banker's safe, and remain there until prosperity was restored by the free circulation of paper money. It is equally true that the value of the gold dollar has been determined not by the intrinsic value of the gold it contains, but by the demand that could be created for it by its owners hiding it away. And yet speculators in gold, who are the moneyed aristocracy of the world, would have you believe that the gold dollar is the only honest dollar. Bosh! Give us a money that will stay with us in the dark hour of financial distress and when war's dread alarms fill the land with horror. That is the honest dollar, but it is not the gold dollar?

* * *

The Ottawa Journal: A great deal is being said these times about Kansas credit. The old party papers are full of it. They claim that Kansas' weal or woe depends on the favor it finds in the eyes of the Eastern money lender. They say that whatever adversity or depression exists to-day in Kansas, is owing to the bad name that the People's party has given to Kansas in the East. They say to the voters of Kansas, if you elect Alliance judges, Eastern money lenders will cease to do business in Kansas, and misery, ruin and want will be the result. It was the chronic threat of the Republicans in the legislature last winter, "if you Alliance men pass this law or that law, the Eastern money lenders will crush the life out of Kansas." Now ponder on this. What does it go to prove? It is an acknowledgement of the potentiality of the money power. We are in the power of money lenders, and they will make grass grow in the streets of the cities, sweep the people off the farms and turn them out into the highways to die!" Again we say, think on it! If the power of individuals to loan money has reached to such a gigantic pass, is it not high time for the government to step in and take control of this mighty engine for weal or for woe? If the money lenders have attained such omnipotence that voters and even legislatures must act in obedience to their whims (and the old parties declare that he has reached that pass) is it not imperative on every loyal citizen to array himself against this hydra-headed menace to our liberties.

When They Are Beaten.

How long before the monthly installment of slander of the Alliance or Alliance leaders will appear in the subsidized organs, that are paid to prostitute their columns by insertion of such infamous slanders and libels as those which have recently appeared? The Topeka special correspondent has not abandoned the business, nor has the New York Advertiser's paid falsehood-propagator died. It is about time for one or the other to furnish their installment. If they shall not hurry up they may not be able to collect their bill for November work.

Excited Citizen (to business manager of Eureka Medicine Co.)—"See here! What do you mean by printing this testimonial over my name? I never took any of your stuff in my life." Manager—"We are sorry, sir, but we understood that you were dead." (To clerk) "James, see that the signature under sworn testimonial No. 41,144 is changed before we get out the next edition of 'Public Indorsement.'" —Puck.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

FAVORABLE REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

A History of the Revival of the Industry—Climate and Soil of All Parts of the Country Adapted to Its Culture.

An effort is being made by associations formed for the purpose toward a revival of silk culture in this country, and very favorable reports are given of the progress being made in this direction.

The time was when this industry was quite a flourishing one here, says the American Cultivator, and some time ago an article on the subject, appeared in these columns, in which the climatic conditions and possibilities for the success of the industry were set forth.

In this connection and for the encouragement which it may give, we append a communication which recently appeared in one of our exchanges, containing some interesting facts on the subject, by a gentleman thoroughly posted in this matter. He says:

"A half century ago, I was a young man, one among thousands, who espoused the cause of silk culture in the state of New York. Neither was this state alone in the matter, but the whole United States and the Canadas were enlisted in it. The business started well; the mulberry trees were planted and they grew well, extensive cocooneries were established, and silk worms were fed and they grew well. Large quantities of cocoons were raised, and some of the finest qualities of silk were ruled from them that was ever filletted in the world.

The business seemed so successful that many a farmer and small householder planted an orchard of mulberry trees, and the business would have succeeded beyond everybody's expectation had it n t been for two things: first the speculation in trees; second there being no market for cocoons. The first experiment cost the country millions of dollars. It was like all new inventions, or progenitors of new things, who hardly ever reap the benefit of their inventions; but their successors or the second corporations meet with better success. This is so to-day of the silk business. To-day there is a market for all the cocoons raised in this country and at a fair valuation. There are now over 300 silk manufacturers in the United States, and does any one suppose that if the same feeling existed now for cultivating the mulberry trees and the silk worm as in 1838, 1839 and 1840 there would be any such thing as failure? I think not.

"When sixteen carloads of skein silk were transported a season or two past in one shipment from Yokohama to New York, amounting to $1,500,000, passing through as good a silk-growing country as ever was in Japan or China, when the same sixteen carloads could have been raised in this country and the $1,500,000 saved to the unemployed, it would seem as though this second attempt at the cultivation of this silk industry in this country would be commendable, giving employment in a new industry to thousands of men, women and children.

"In 1843 the American institute of the city of New York called together a considerable number of gentlemen silk growers from different parts of the United States and formed a convention, of which James Talmage was made president, with a large list of other officers. In pursuance of that call about sixty delegates assembled. Mr. Talmage, in taking the chair, made some remarks. 'This,' said he, 'is the first national silk convention ever called in this country. Its object is to take into consideration the expediency, as well as the possibility, of making silk one of the staples of the country, and to ascertain whether its culture be or be not congenial to the soil, and then to advise those engaged in the matter to go on with it.' If not, to cease their labors, and in these ways the convention, in his opinion, would be able to do a good deal of good.

"Gen. Talmage then went on to express his opinion that not only in one part, but in all parts of the United States the climate and the soil of the country were most admirably adapted to the culture of the silk worm. Instead of sending money out of the country for the purchase of what we can make ourselves, the general would advise his countrymen to enter into the enterprise with vigor, to go to work like patriots, and to improve the advantages which God and nature had put into their hands for the production of a new staple, and one that it was fully demonstrated must eventually turn out a rich source of national wealth.

"The present generation of young men know very little of the silk culture as it was followed fifty years ago, except by history. The business today is springing up in many parts of the country. The congress of the United States is assisting in many localities its culture, and not many years hence this country will be overflowing with silk fabrics of its own growth and manufacture."

Small Curiosities.

The first man killed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 has had his memory honored by a monument which has been erected near Worth. Singularly enough, he proves to have been neither a German nor a Frenchman, but an Englishman, who was with the German army.

In a photograph of the heavens now in course of preparation at the Paris observatory, it is calculated that 60,000,000 stars will be represented. In the nebulæ of the Lyre, M. Bailland took a photograph 4x5½ which reveals 4,800 stars to the naked eye!

There are 413 species of trees found within the limits of the United States, sixteen of which, when perfectly seasoned, are heavy enough to sink in water. The heaviest of these is the black ironwood (Condelia ferra) of Florida, which is 16 to 30 per cent heavier than distilled water.

Marriage Fairs.

The marriage fair, the institution of which dates from time immemorial, is still held annually in Brittany. In pursuance of the singular custom, all the marriageable girls with a dowry from that and neighboring villages, dressed in their best finery, climb on the parapet of the bridge, on which they sit in rows. One shows a fine waist; another allows a pretty foot and ankle to peep out from under her dress; a third bares a shapely arm; while a fourth exhibits a forest of long hair. The eager youths soon advance along the footway of the bridge and examine the eligible girls, this one curling an incipient moustache, that one throwing back his thick locks, and others, again, walking to show off their upright bearing. When one of them fancies one of the girls he steps up to her and offers his hand to help her to alight from the parapet. If he is to her taste she takes the proffered hand, jumps down, and negotiations at once begin, with the parents standing by. Should all inquiries turn out satisfactory on both sides, the young couple strike each other's open hand, and the affair is concluded.—Sat. Evening Post.

WHY HUMBUG THRIVES.

Because Some People Don't Know What to Do With Their Money.

The fact of the matter is America is a famous place to make money in, but a wretched spot to spend it in. People of great wealth and people of small fixed incomes gravitate to Europe as the moth to the flame. There is an alluring radiance about a life abroad which compels the rich and attracts the poor. There is no city in the world where one gets so poor a return for a lavish expenditure of money as New York; there is no habitation on the globe where the misery of living on a small fixed income is so emphasized.

It has often been figured how much families who maintain great establishments, like the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Belmonts, or Goelets, can spend in a year. With incomes ranging anywhere from 250,000 to $1,000,000 says the Illustrated American, these people find it wretched hard work to get rid of $150,000 a year. No wonder that they invest in huge steam yachts and diamond stomachers. A box at the opera, a ball or two, horses and carriages, and a retinue of servants take only a dipperful out of the barrel; and then the opera box is as often let as not, the balls turn to ashes, the horses and carriages are knocked about over the worst pavements in the world, and a multiplication of domestics only means so many more drunks and incompetents below stairs. A man may belong to a dozen different clubs and scarcely find one that is agreeable. A woman will patronize twenty different modistes and be lucky to find two that fit her. The mere fact that all the town insists upon crowding into the uncomfortable confines of Delmonico's when it wants to give a ball or eat a luncheon proves how utterly without resource New York is as a dispenser of amusement and comfort.

Our theaters, truly enough, compare favorably with the best of Paris and London, but they begin at an hour when most people prefer to be at dinner; and if a play succeeds at all, it is kept on the boards until it dies of old age. Flower shows, horse shows and dog shows—all very well and pretty in their way, but neither intellectual nor enduring—are seized upon by society with an absurd avidity born of ennui. A new singer or pianist or violinist is hunted like a quarry, and made amused but happy to find that he can command ridiculous prices to go and amuse bored people at their own houses. Men take to drink or hunting, according as the frost is hard or soft; women band themselves together in all sorts of classes and cabals, to be imposed upon by posturers and "Delsarteans," simply to kill time. Every kind of humbug thrives and prospers in New York, simply because the people who live there have money to spend are crazy to be amused.

A Great Convenience.

Outside passengers by one of the London road car services were recently astonished to find fixed to their seats a funnel containing an umbrella, which might be used without extra charge on wet days. The only condition attached to its employment was the modest request that it should be replaced.

WISE AND CONTRARIWISE.

Dr. Pundit—"What do you think of education as a prompter of morality?" Mr. O. B. Server—"Well, it turns out some mighty intelligent criminals."—Puck.

It is a well established principle of economics that the young man who would get up with the sun should not stay up later than 10 o'clock with the daughter.—Lancaster Times.

Nobody is ever glad to see the man who comes around when you have just made a mistake about something, and tells you what he would have done in your place.—Ram's Horn.

Hojack—"It is objected that now the government rainmakers can produce a shower, they have no means of shutting the rain off when we have had enough. Tomdik—"Oh yes, they have. All they need do is send up a lot of baloons loaded with dry sponges."—Brooklyn Life.

Amy—"Why so sad Edith?" Edith (rector's daughter)—"Oh, poor pa! He never has any luck! They talked of trying him for heresy, you know, and the church was getting more and more crowded every Sunday. Now it turns out it wasn't heresey at all—and here we are, poor as ever!"—Boston Beacon.

CURRENT LEVITY.

Prof. Whackem—"Who helped you do these sums?" Johnny Fizzletop—"Nobody, sir." "What! Nobody! Now, don't lie! Didn't your brother help you?" "No; he didn't help me. He did them all by himself."—Texas Siftings.

First Jeweler—"I have had proven to me that advertising brings results." Second Jeweler—"What was the case?" First Jeweler—"Yesterday evening I advertised for a watchman, and during the night my store was burglarized."—Jewelers' Circular.

Jinks—"Well, I see the French didn't succeed in hissing down the Wagner opera." Winks—"Of course not. Nothing less than a thunderstorm or a dynamite explosion can down Wagner after the orchestra gets its second wind."—New York Weekly.

Codling—"Look here, Mawler, you pretend to be a realistic painter, and yet in this picture you have a stream in oil colors instead of putting it in water colors." Mawler—"That's all right, Codling. The stream in that picture is Oil creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania."—Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Pinkham—"How do you do, Mrs. Willis! You are the last person I expected to see in Florence." Mrs. Willis—"Why, if it isn't Mr. Pinkham! Yes, we are spending the winter here. You must call on us often. You know just how it is—persons we never think much of while home seem like dear friends when we meet them in a strange place."—Harper's Bazar.

Alliance Herald: It has become a trite joke for some tool of plutocracy to ask an alliance speaker how much cotton he produced this year, or similar question. This regales the opposition with delight, and no one objects to that crowd deriving all the fun possible from it. The question of how to increase crops and how to "make two blades of grass grow where one grew before" is not the question now. The question is how to keep the exploiters from taking both blades for interest on the money the present system has compelled every farmer to borrow? What is the use to produce a crop, if the other fellow shall get all the profit The question is how to secure to the toiler the fruits of his labor and to the laborer the rewards of his industry? The people understand it.

Courage, Brother.

Be not weary and faint by the wayside. Revolutions are not accomplished in a day nor a year. The farmers of the whole country are uniting and becoming more solid each day. It requires time, work and patience; but all is being done as rapidly as possible. State after state is wheeling into line, and in each one the organization is growing in numbers and increasing in influence and power. The dawn of a better day is approaching and the silver lining to the cloud of despair that hovers over the heart of the farmer is increasing in size and promise. Be of good cheer and learn to labor and wait.—Exchange.

Ingersoll has Much to Learn.

"I am with the Republican party on the question of money. I regard money as a commodity, something that cannot be created by law any more than you can create wheat or corn by law. I am also for the use of gold and silver both, but I want a dollars worth of silver in a silver dollar. I do not believe in light money, or in cheap money, or in poor money. These are all contradictions in terms. Congress cannot fix the value of money. The most it can do is to fix its debt-paying power. It is beyond the power of any congress to fix the purchasing value of what it may be pleased to call "money."—Bob Ingersoll.

Right you are, colonel! "The most it can do is to fix its debt-paying power."

You just "press that button," colonel, and we'll do the rest. Get congress to give us plenty of treasury notes and propedly fix their debt-paying power and the money question will be settled.

The rest of your paragraph (quoted from a Chicago interview largely sensible) is mere rubbish, containing a well condensed statement of all the vicious Wall street rot that is still talked by many able, well-meaning men who, while examining other subjects for themselves, take their opinions of money and finance at second hand.

The whole history of our country shows that whenever congress issued treasury notes and declared that the United States should receive them for all its claims, they made a money vastly superior to any other.

Treasury notes, law-created money, with their debt-paying power thus fixed, would put us in good fix, Colonel, if we had enough.—The Sentinel.

Farmers, Attention!

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Will buy or clean your grain or handle it on commission. He will gladly quote prices on grain to all his Alliance friends if they will send him their address. Be sure and write him for terms and quotations. As for his responsibility he refers you to any bank here, and Bradstreet's or Dunn's reports. 22tf

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No 1

No. 2

How to Save Your Teeth

BY

DR. A. P. BURRUS

1208 O ST.

Beneath the star, No. 1, is seen a fissure; below it a white spot of softened dentine, in a dyspeptic tooth, going to the nerve or pulp.

No. 2 shows erosion of the teeth, with dark streaks next to the edge of the gums.

No 3 shows a rheumatic tooth from Miller, where the microbes have penetrated the pulp. We can fill the teeth, kill the microbes, cure dyspepsia and rheumatism, and save your teeth from aches and pains. We have all the anæsthetics for extracting teeth without pain.

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Guaranteed to run easier and do better work than any other in the world. No rubbing necessary. We challenge a trial with any other machine. Warranted for five years and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Fits any tub. Saves time, money and clothes. Just the machine for ladies who are not very strong. Thousands of ladies who used to hire their washing done, now save that expense by using the "BUSY BEE" WASHER. Save your strength, health, time, clothes and money by investing only $2 in this machine. Don't keep the Washer unless it suits you. We are responsible and mean just what we say. We invite you to investigate thoroughly before risking a cent. We will forfeit $100 to anyone who will prove that we ever refused the full amount to a dissatisfied purchaser.

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